Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE MARKET AUTHORITY SINCE 1871

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Volume 132 DECEMBER 13, 1937 Number 24

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded 1871 by William O. Allison

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N.A.I.D.M. Offers Specifications To National Standards Bureau

Establishment of Commercial Standards for Disinfectants and Flysprays Urged—Truth in Labeling And Advertising Is Advocated

Intense discussions of the legislative trends affecting the industry, and submitting of specifications to the National Bureau of Standards for the establishment of commercial standards for household disinfectants and insecticides were the outstanding features of the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, held at the Biltmore Hotel, this city, December 6 and 7.

The association also strongly advocated truth in advertising and labeling. Technical papers on the results of tests for the development of further improvement in products were presented and discussed.

Licensing of insecticide and disinfectant manufacturers by the Federal government was by no means remote, Richard K. Hines, of the Vick Chemical Company, this city, warned in an address on legislative trends. He predicated his warning on a bill, just introduced in the senate by Dr. Royal S. Copeland, of New York, asking for a licensing of new drug products. This bill, Mr. Hines declared, was inspired by the recent unfortunate deaths resulting from the use of elixir of sulphanilamide prepared with diethyleneglycol. Under such a bill, he said, the manufacturer will disclose his formula and tests, as well as have his labels approved.

What form the administration's food, drug and cosmetic bill will take is a matter of extreme doubt at this time, Mr. Hines said. However, regardless of the form, whether it contains a licensing provision or not, he was of

Blank & Stoller Photo

J. L. Brenn
New President, N.A.I.&D.M.

the opinion that insecticide and disinfectant manufacturers will more than likely be pulled within its scope. This opinion, he said, was based on the fact that when several amendments were offered to the S-5 bill, seeking an exclusion of the household insecticide and disinfectant industry, the amendments were opposed and defeated.

Mr. Hines discussed briefly fair trade laws, stating that no important developments pertaining to the industry have been recorded about the Robinson-Patman legislation since the mid-year meeting in Chicago. He also reviewed the provisions of the Miller-Tydings act. In addition to this act, Mr. Hines said, all states, except Vermont, Texas, Delaware, Alabama, Mississippi and Maine, have their own fair trade laws. Maryland, he said, recently passed a law requiring foreign corporations doing business in that State to have a resident representative. He also mentioned that Florida recently enacted a law on agricultural insecticides and fungicides, making an annual fee payment of $125 to do business, and an additional $2.50 for each and every brand.

H. W. Hamilton, of the White Tar Company of New Jersey, suggested that a committee be appointed to draft a model law pertaining to household insecticides and disinfectants. The purpose of such a model draft would be to assist legislators in various states who were contemplating the passage of legislation affecting the industry. Approaching legislators in this manner, he said, would serve to eliminate unfavorable legislation. It was voted to have the legislative committee of the association draw up such a draft.

Disinfectant Specifications

J. L. Brenn, of the Huntington Laboratories, Inc., Huntington, Ind., headed a discussion on disinfectant specifications. Following a few remarks from F. W. Reynolds, of the National Bureau of Standards, in which he mentioned that it was necessary to have 65 percent of the total production by volume before standard specifications could be established, it was voted to submit the following specifications for four common types of disinfectants.

William B. Eddy
The Retiring President

Emulsified coaltar disinfectants, cresylic disinfectants and pine oil disinfectants are judged on the basis of their relative disinfectant value. The relative efficiency of these three types of disinfectants should be expressed in terms of "phenol coefficient" determined in accordance with the official method of the Food and Drug Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as specified in circular 198. With the hypochlorite type of products, the disin-

(Continued on page 34)

Manufacturers' Association Adopts Recovery Program

Industrial Management Asks Government and Labor For Cooperation in Its Pledge of Efforts to Restore Economic Prosperity

A declaration of the purposes of American industrial management with respect to the task of restoring and maintaining economic prosperity and stability was adopted by the National Association of Manufacturers December 8 in its annual meeting in this city. This declarative platform recognizes management's duty and ability to do the job of effecting recovery and pledges policies, practices, and active work in that direction.

The platform also sets forth the views of industrial management on the necessity for full cooperation by government, capital, and labor, and states clearly, but reasonably, what is expected of these. Particular stress is laid upon the need for assurance that fair returns from fair competition will not be denied and for the removal of "stop signals" from the road of legitimate industrial and commercial enterprise.

Industry is ready to spend billions for recovery, if given fair opportunity to plan ahead, said Lammot du Pont, president of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., in an address to the convention. Its functioning, he said, calls for assurance of stability in taxes, in labor conditions, and in other factors potently influential on industrial operations.

DuPont Asks Assurances

Planning and building, with an estimated investment of $25,000,000,000, was possible for industry, Mr. du Pont said. And the opportunity to plan and to build in an atmosphere of assurance from which the fog of uncetrainty has been lifted is greatly desired by industry, he continued.

(c) Wide

Lammot du Pont

Mr. du Pont saw economic progress to prosperity and the elimination of unemployment in a program that would develop and popularize new products, broaden the markets for all products by reducing their costs, and maintain a fair return for all effort, not excepting capital effort. To launch its plan and to carry it to potential fruition, industry, he declared, must have the cooperation of government and an understanding of industry's needs. Assurance of stabilization, he said, was the greatest need, more importance being attached to the certainty of applicable influences than to their concrete effects.

Industry needs assurance through governmental pledges of stabilization in three major particulars, Mr. du Pont said—tax rates should be stabilized over a definite period; fair labor conditions should likewise be assured of stability; and the "legal rules" under which business must operate should immediately be stabilized and kept stable until there was an "unmistakable public demand" for their revision.

(Continued on page 6)

Window Glass Makers Association Dissolved

The Window Glass Manufacturers Association, which included the leading makers of window glass in the country, has been dissolved, according to a statement made by W. L. Monro, president of the association, at its headquarters in Pittsburgh. Members of the association included the American Window Glass Company, of which Mr. Monro is president; the Libbey Owens Glass Company, the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, and the Fourco Sales Corporation.

Mr. Monro said the action was taken on the advice of attorneys after the Federal Trade Commission had issued a cease and desist order banning certain window glass trade practices. The order banned, among other things, what Mr. Monro termed "the long-established custom of quoting different prices to a qualified buyer and a carload buyer." A qualified buyer, he said, is one who orders large shipments while a carload buyer orders a carload or two at a time.

Charges of unfair price regulation by the manufacturers were withdrawn by the Federal Trade Commission, Mr. Monro said, when an investigation revealed that the competing glass producers were operating within the law.

Asked what effect the dissolution would have on window glass prices, Mr. Monro said, "no action to raise or lower prices by window glass manufacturers as a group can or will be taken. It would be a violation of the Federal Trade Commission's order and no manufacturer would court trouble with the Commission. There is no price agreement at the present time and there can be none in the future."

The dissolution of the association revived rumors that the four small independent window glass manufacturers, who market their products through the Fourco Sales Corporation, will merge. With reference to this report, Mr. Monro said the Fourco corporation has been working on a plan for consolidation for more than a year, and what they have accomplished is in no way connected with the dissolved association.

Oil Group Is Granted $7,500,000 for Tankers

The U. S. Maritime Commission has allotted $7,500,000 to an oil group to build ten high-speed oil tankers especially designed so that they can be converted into national defense vessels in case of an emergency.

The tankers will be built for a pool of oil companies including Standard Oil of New Jersey, which has agreed to acquire all vessels in the event that the operators do not take up their share.

Closing Market Developments

London Closing Cable

LONDON, Dec. 10, 1937.

Quotations on carnauba wax were 166s. per hundredweight.

Glycerin Prices Reduced

Prices on glycerin were reduced sharply last Friday afternoon. New quotations were as follows:—C.p., drums, car lots, 15½c. per pound; less than car lots, 16c.; dynamite, drums, car lots, 15½c.; less than car lots, 16c.; cans, less than car lots, 17½c. to 18c.; saponification, 11c. to 11¼c.; soap-lye, 10c. to 10¼c.; yellow distilled, drums, car lots, 15⅜c.; less than car lots, 15⅞c.

More Demand for Cedarwood Oil

More demand for cedarwood oil developed last Friday afternoon. Sales of substantial quantities were reported and the market gained in strength without recording any change in quotations, though the tendency was upward.

Cottonseed Oil Easy

Cottonseed oil futures were easy in the local market late in the week, with the trading quiet. Local traders sold on weakness in lard. May closed on Friday at 7.07c. and July 7.11c., showing a decline of about 10 points as compared with the previous Friday. Further purchases of crude oil by the Federal Commodity Surplus Corporation were reported, making a total for the week of 125 tankcars, equal to 7,500,000 pounds, at 5⅞c. per pound.

Philadelphia Gas Cut

Gasoline prices to dealers were lowered ½c. per gallon to 7¾c. per gallon by the Atlantic Refining Company.

Tin Salts Strong

Prices for tin salts were strong at the close of the week, reflecting the strong price tone in Straits tin which was listed at 44⅝c. per pound. Tin crystals were 35c. to 35½c. per pound. Anhydrous tetrachloride of tin was 22½c. per pound. Soda stannate was 30c. to 33c. per pound. Central News, London cable, stated that the International Tin Committee at its meeting Friday, placed the export quota figure of standard tonnage for the first quarter of next year at 70 percent. The committee at its meeting on Oct. 25, last, adopted a resolution that 85 percent export quota figure for the first quarter of 1938 "would be suitable" but postponed action. The figure for the fourth quarter of this year was 110 percent.

Foreign Tariff Notes

Information recently published by the Department of Commerce on foreign tariffs and related trade regulations includes the following data:—

Agricultural Insecticides and Fungicides:—Uruguay has established regulations for the registration with the Bureau of Agronomy of the Ministry of Livestock and Agriculture, of all domestic and imported agricultural insecticides and fungicides offered for sale in Uruguay.

Disinfectants, Deodorants, and Insecticides:—Argentina has established requirements for the approval and registration by the National Department of Health, of disinfectants, deodorants, and insecticides offered for sale in Argentina.

Essential Oils:—Netherlands Indies has established centralized control and license requirements for exports of citronella oil and certain other essential oils.

Gas Oils:—French Guiana has made gas oils, formerly dutiable under the French tariff, dutiable under the special tariff of French Guiana at a flat reduced import duty of 3 francs per 100 net kilos.

Gasoline:—Ceylon has increased the import duty on gasoline from 0.65 rupee to 0.75 rupee per imperial gallon.

Gums and Resins:—Netherlands Indies has established centralized control and license requirements for exports of a number of gums and resins.

Helium Gas and Mixtures:—Uruguay has included helium gas (100 percent helium) and mixtures of helium gas with Neon gas, in the raw materials section of the tariff, to be dutiable at 25 percent plus a surtax of 21 percent of the C.I.F. Montevideo value, pending establishing of a fixed official customs valuation.

Lard:—Netherlands has increased the monopoly fee on imports of lard from 0.35 florin to 0.36 florin per net kilo.

Sulphate of Ammonia:—Italy will permit a quota of 50,000 metric tons of sulphate of ammonia to be imported duty free, as from August 1.

Sulphur in Oil Solutions:—Uruguay has included sulphur in oil solutions, for use in the preparation of yarns, in the raw materials section of the tariff, to be dutiable at 5 percent plus a surtax of 4 percent of the C.I.F. Montevideo value pending the establishment of a fixed official customs valuation.

Chemical Price Average Holds

Price changes in the markets for heavy and fine chemicals were more than a few last week, and the most of them were reductions. The effect on the general average, however, was not appreciable. Reductions in glycerin and lead oxides were the most notable changes, and there was another cut in carbon black.

Business remained quiet, although there was a little more evidence of immediate needs—buying did not go beyond that. Contracting for 1938 requirements was far from active. The influence of uncertainty, especially with respect to taxes, still obtains.

Prices were advanced on potash-titanium oxalate, chrome oxide green, china clay, and milk powder. Prices were reduced on red lead, litharge, orange mineral, glycerin, imported cresylic acid, quicksilver, carbon black in tankcars, synthetic oxide yellow lithol rubin red toner, domestic and Argentine casein, pine oil, rosins, gum turpentine, cocoa butter, one grade of Singapore dammar, a few Congo and Batu copals, domestic tankage in the East, and imported bone.

New schedules showed a higher 1938 price for chromic acid and no change in the price of domestic cresylic acid.

The REPORTER's composite index number of prices for heavy and fine chemicals was not appreciably affected, remaining at 127.0 (100 = average at August 1, 1914). In comparison with average prices in 1926 (as 100), the REPORTER's index number is now 89.9, against 88.7, at this time last year.

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Metric Measure to Be Enforced in Mexico

The Mexican government has announced that the provisions of the weights and measures regulations will be strictly enforced on and after January 1, 1938. according to a report to the Department of Commerce from the office of the American commercial attache in Mexico City. The regulations prohibit the use of any system of weights or measures in Mexico other than the metric system, in any documents representing a commercial transaction, such as invoices, bills of sale, receipts, etc., as well as in designations of weight or contents on containers or labels of goods sold or advertised for sale in Mexico.

The regulations provide that, when prices are quoted in invoices or other similar documents for transactions in Mexico, they must be expressed in units of the metric system, such as 144 boxes of candy at $75 per 100, $108. If a number of units of an article are sold in a package, any statement as to contents on the container or on the label must be limited to the specific number of units, such as 12 pencils or 144 pens, and all such terms as "dozens" or "gross" are prohibited. The only exception is the word "pair" (par), the use of which is permitted for gloves, footwear, and other articles for personal use, which are customarily purchased in sets of two pieces.

Similarly, where goods are sold in containers, any statement as to weight or volume of the contents, on the container itself or on the label, must be expressed in grams, kilos, liters or in other metric units, and all references to non-metric weights or measures must he deleted. Under the present interpretation of the regulations by the Mexican authorities, however, it is understood that packaged goods are not required to be sold in metric-unit containers, but may continue to be imported and sold in containers of one pound or any other amount that may be desired. In these instances, if weight or measure is expressed on the container, labels, advertising matter, or otherwise, it must be in terms of metric units exclusively, that is 453.6 grams, and no reference to the equivalent in units of other systems is permitted to appear.

Industrial Products Sold in Cuba to Bear Makers' Name

A Cuban law, promulgated in the Official Gazette of November 10, 1937, provides that, effective six months thereafter, all industrial products placed on sale in the Republic, whether of domestic production or imported, must bear the name and address of the manufacturer on the outside of each unit in a visible place, according to *Commerce Reports*, official publication of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Articles manufactured in Cuba must bear the inscription "Hecho on Cuba" (Made in Cuba), under the terms of the law.

The law charges the Director of Industry of the Cuban Department of Agriculture, within the same six months period, with determining the specification that will govern the weight, size, unit, and packaging of industrial reports of prime necessity sold to the public there.

Preferred attention is to be given to those articles of domestic manufacture considered of national importance in order to promote their development and to protect them against clandestine and illegal competition. Once established, these specifications will also be applicable to similar imported products.

S.O.C.M.A. Will Hear Herty, Buffum, Dec. 16

Dr. Charles H. Herty, eminent American chemist, and William W. Buffum, general manager of the Chemical Foundation, are to address the sixteenth annual meeting of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, to be held in the Chemists' Club, this city, December 16.

The meeting, scheduled to start promptly at noon, will transact business and hold the election for officers for 1938 before adjourning for luncheon. Following luncheon the speakers will be heard.

Phenolphthalein Report Presented Before P.A.

A report on the determination of phenolphthalein in various therapeutically active preparations was presented before the midyear meeting of the Scientific Section of the Proprietary Association held at Hotel Biltmore, December 8.

This report constituted a joint presentation of the work carried out in the analytical laboratories of the Monsanto Chemical Company and Charles Pfizer & Co.

It was pointed out that Polkin's gravimetric determination of phenolphthalein as tetra into phenolphthalein was not applicable to many of the phenolphthalein preparations studied, due to presence of interfering substances.

In establishing a satisfactory gravimetric method of analysis, the gravimetric procedure of Polkin was modified so as to separate the phenolphthalein from strongly acidic and neutral compounds.

A method was presented for determining phenolphthalein colorimetrically. Variations of the procedure were described and data presented to show that the color developed under standard and controlled conditions could be measured visually. Emphasis was placed on the use of a calibrated photelmeter as a means of mathematically expressing the color developed in an unknown solution, thus eliminating the errors incident to visual comparisons.

The data obtained by the two laboratories using different modifications of the gravimetric and colorimetric procedures demonstrate the applicability of any one method, provided procedures are followed as specifically outlined.

Among those present at the meetnig were:—Dr. George F. Reddish, Dr. Frederick J. Cullen, Dr. E. C. Merrill, Dr. Samuel T. Helms, Dr. Thomas Lewis, Dr. E. C. Klarmann, Dr. David E. Buckingham, Dr. Charles W. Green, Dr. A.A. White, jr, Dr. Paul W. Spickard, Dr. John H. Wright, Dr. Edwin Leonard, Dr. C. L. Black, Dr. Mark W. Tapley, and Dr. Robert E. Spline.

Also, George H. Miller, president of the Proprietary Association; C. S. Beardsley, E. K. Hyde, Paul Hyde, K. A. Bartlett, Harvey A. Seil, Henry C. Fulton, W. H. Mathee, W. G. Gomez, jr., F. D. Smith, W. E. Cassell, Thomas Durfee, Chas. L. Huisking, Stanley E. Cairncross, Joseph D. McIntyre, Edward J. Gunst, Landon Humphreys, Ray M. Batchelder, H. M. Clark, Josef Goodman, Melvin A. Thorpe, Joseph S. Scheuer, Burton G. Philbrick, Fred A. Hoyt, J. M. Treneer, J. C. Woodward, H. S. Seltzer, Max Hubacher, Max Kiss, F. H. Hedger, I. W. Grote, H. F. Lichtenberg, Roy E. Allen, L. M. G. Lupton, H A. Strate, E. G. Thomssen, Roy H. Clark, Stewart B. Mein, Stewart B. Mein, jr., F. E. Loes, Frederic E. Humphreys, Harold Hutchins, Edward H. Gardner, W. C. W. Durand, and Aaron Addelston.

Drug Groups Discuss Enforcement Problems

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1937.

Current law enforcement problems were discussed by the joint contact committee of the American Drug Manufacturers Association and the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association meeting here this week.

Further study of certified coaltar colors was ordered. Based on the committee report that provisions of the pending drug bill will not permit a sufficient number of colors for drug use because of incompatibilities and that a number of additional colors will be needed although some reduction in total varieties may be possible.

A resolution was approved asking immediate revision of U.S.P. requirement for storing ergot and digitalis in airtight containers because of evidence that this is likely to cause serious damage to drugs and hamper imports.

Adoption of new assay methods for mydriatic drugs giving more reliable results than the present official method was recommended. Other recommendations were revision of assay methods for thyroid tables, methylene blue, ephedrine salts, spirits of camphor, aloe and benzoin.

The joint catalog simplification committee reported progress in modification and unification of titles for a large number of generally used medicinal preparations.

Whale Oil Duty Check On Non-American Product

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1937.

A bill designed chiefly to prevent the duty-free importation of whale oil not produced entirely with the aid of vessels of American registry has been introduced in the house by Representative S. O. Bland of Virginia (H. R. 8595).

The bill provides that the Department of Commerce shall not issue a whaling license to any enterprise unless all vessels engaged in killing or rendering whales, transporting the oil, or used for any other work in connection with the enterprise are documented as vessels of the United States. The measure is an outgrowth of the operations of two whaling companies using floating reduction plants of American registry but killer boats and other auxiliary craft flying foreign flags.

N.E. Paint Club Christmas Party

The Paint and Oil Club of New England will hold its annual Christmas party December 16 in the Parker House, Boston. The committee, Robert Grant, Trueman O. Stuart, and Solomon Townsend has arranged a full evening. The cocktail hour starts at 5:30 p. m.; the dinner at 6:30 p. m.

Quicksilver Corporation of America, Fallon, Nev., is arranging to resume operations.

Chemical Exports in October Up

Exports of chemicals and related products from the United States in October advanced in value to $16,664,000, compared with $14,512,000 in September and $13,942,000 in October of last year, according to C. C. Concannon, chief of the Chemical Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Practically every leading item in our chemical and related product export trade, except naval stores, and fertilizer materials, increased substantially in October compared with the corresponding month of last year, analysis of preliminary statistics indicates.

Export shipments of chemical specialties were recorded at $2,458,700 during the month, against $1,065,000 in October, 1936. In this group shipments of insecticides and disinfectants increased from 3,195,000 pounds to 5,692,000 pounds, and plastic products from 1,407,000 pounds to 1,816,000 pounds.

Foreign demand for industrial chemicals also advanced sharply in October to $2,567,500 from $1,989,000. In this group exports of soda compounds increased from 50,500,000 pounds to 57,009,000 pounds.

Trade in paints and paint materials, particularly the latter, continued active during the month with exports reaching the value of $1,992,000, compared with $1,561,000 in October, 1936. Shipments of carbon black increased from 13,500,000 pounds to 18,000,000 pounds, and mineral earth pigments from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 pounds; but exports of ready mixed paints, varnishes, and lacquers declined from 370,000 gallons to 215,600 gallons.

In the medicinal and toiletry groups, exports of proprietary and non-proprietary medicinals were valued at $1,742,000 in October, compared with $1,415,000 in the corresponding month of 1936; toiletries advanced in value from $494,000 to $536,000, and soaps of all kinds from $250,000 to $273,000, preliminary statistics indicate.

Exports of sulphur, both crude and refined, more than doubled during the month, aggregating 103,290 long tons, valued at $1,876,000, against 45,000 tons, valued at $838,000, in October last year.

Other groups on the chemical and related product export list recording gains in October compared with the same month of 1936 included essential oils which increased in value from $160,000 to $249,000; vegetable tanning extracts from $142,000 to $168,000; coaltar products from $980,000 to $1,073,000, and industrial explosives from $208,000 to $515,000.

Items recording losses during these periods included fertilizer materials, the total value of which declined from $1,970,000 to $1,736,000; crude drugs, from $199,000 to $68,400; naval stores, gums and resins, from $1,653,000 to $1,249,000, and printing inks, from $109,000 to $93,000.

National Drug Trade Conference Urges Early Drug Law Revision

Necessity of Meeting Sulphanilamide Situation Held Imperative—Endowments, Research Grants For Colleges Advocated

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1937.

The profound conviction that the existing Federal food and drugs act is too limited in its provisions to afford adequate protection of the public was reiterated by the National Drug Trade Conference by resolution adopted in annual meeting here today. The resolution also stated the conference's views that the act should promptly be amended to remedy its shortcomings without lessening of the efficiency of its enforcement. Further delay in this imperative need was condemned as inimicable to the public welfare.

The conference recommended to the members of its constituent associations in the manufacturing field that they give serious consideration to the providing of endowments and research grants for colleges of pharmacy and that they establish committees for making contacts with the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy with a view of developing interrelationships that would operate to the best advantage of both parties.

Legislative mandates requiring that the manufacturer, processor, or distributor of drug products he fully identified in name and address on the label of the article were again approved.

The conference again urged that provision be made for the proper recognition of pharmacists and pharmacy in

Carson P. Frailey
Re-elected N.D.T.C. President

the personnel and functioning of State and municipal boards of health.

It restated its approval of prohibition of advertising of remedies for venereal diseases to the public and the restriction of sales of such remedies to physicians' prescriptions.

Public health agencies were strongly urged to study seriously and to make

Rowland Jones, Jr.
Re-elected N.D.T.C. Secretary-Treasurer

full use of the distributive facilities of retail drug stores.

Provision was made to continue the special committee to compile factual data on the effects on the public of the indiscriminate distribution of drugs and medicines.

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'Hot Oil' Shipments Halted by New Rules

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1937.

New regulations to prevent the shipment of contraband petroleum from the East Texas field were issued today by the Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes.

The Connally act, which prohibits the interstate shipment of oil produced in violation of state conservation orders, was extended for another two years by congress at the last session, and the new regulations contain executive orders issued by the President under this amendatory legislation placing the control of "hot oil" in the Secretary of the Interior and the Petroleum Conservation Division of the Interior Department.

The orders re-establish federal tender board No. 1 to have jurisdiction over the East Texas field, but abolish the old federal petroleum agency No. 1 and transfer its powers of investigation and administration to the tender board. No other tender boards are created except the one for the East Texas field, and in re-establishing this board Secretary Ickes made a finding that there exists in that field potential production far in excess of that permitted by State orders and refining and transportation equipment which would permit the interstate shipment of contraband oil except for the continued operation of the federal tender system. The regulations regarding records to be kept in connection with the shipment of oil from East Texas are substantially the same as those which have been in effect heretofore.

The Supreme Court of the United States today ruled that the State of Texas may sue the bankrupt Trinity Refining Company to recover 77,000 barrels of petroleum allegdly produced in violation of State conservation laws.

The State began such a suit in a State court, but shortly thereafter the company filed a reorganization petition in federal bankruptcy court which refused to permit continuation of the State's suit, and this action was upheld by the circuit court of appeals. In reversing the lower decisions the supreme court declared that the bankruptcy court abused its discretion in denying the State's application and that bankruptcy proceedings could not deprive the State of the opportunity to establish its claim to ownership of the oil, for that would be to take the State's property for the benefit of the offending company or its creditors.

Baltimore Paint Club Makes Schuler President

The Baltimore Paint Production Club, at its annual meeting, December 3, elected the following officers:—President, Elmer Schuler, of the White Company; vice-president, Harry Feinberg, of the H. B. Davis Paint Company; secretary, Leroy Shuger, of the Baltimore Paint & Color Works. Appointment of the standing committee was deferred to the next meeting.

The meeting decided to approve the plan submitted some time ago relative to setting aside days for receiving salesmen who have materials to offer. The days reserved for audiences are **Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.**

Manufacturers' Association Adopts Recovery Program

(Continued from page 3)

Uncertainty, in Mr. du Pont's opinion, is the greatest retardant of economic recovery. Industry must plan its progress, he declared; but it cannot plan intelligently as long as it does not know what lies ahead of it in governmental policies and activities. He said that industry must have a clear definition of what it must expect; the fog of uncertainty must be lifted, so that the road ahead may be seen. He continued:—

Uncertainty rules the tax situation, the labor situation and practically every legal condition under which industry must operate. Are taxes to go higher? We don't know. Is labor to be union or non-union; is the A. F. of L. or the C. I. O. to dominate it, and in any event what will be expected of the employer? It is impossible even to guess at the answers. Are we to have inflation or deflation, more government spending or less? Industry is without a scrap of knowledge on either subject. Are new restrictions to be placed on capital, new limits on profits? Industry doesn't know. The whole future is a gigantic question mark.

I say this in criticism of nobody. Perhaps the uncertainties of the recent past, which were, in part at least, the outgrowth of world conditions beyond any one nation's control, justify and excuse the uncertainties of the present. That is for history to decide. What has ben done, wisely or unwisely, is behind us. Let us leave it there. It is no time for post mortems.

Full Cooperation Needed

Cooperation of all elements of industry among themselves and reciprocally with government is essential to recovery, said William B. Warner, president of the association. The elements of prosperity are at hand, Mr. Warner said, awaiting common sense and energy for their grasping. But, action must embrace teamwork of capital, management, labor, and government, he declared.

Mr. Warner offered the following program of cooperation:—

For Government.—Immediate action by the government to convince the people of its changed attitude toward business; encourage and stimulate business expansion by repeal or modification of those laws which have contributed to the present downward trend, and avoid new legislation which will create new uncertainties, new fears; curtail Federal expenditures and let the voice of business experience be heard on matters pertaining to business interests.

For Management.—So far as possible avoid laying off employees and as legislative burdens are lifted go forward with expansion which will encourage and stimulate economic revival.

For Capital.—As government restrictions are removed, make available the funds necessary to enable industry to go forward and expand both production and employment.

For Labor.—Avoid strikes and unreasonable demands which will force production costs higher at a time when production at lower prices to the consumer is vital.

Robert L. Lund, executive vice-president of the Lambert Pharmacal Company and chairman of the N.A.M. committee on public relations, urged the public to look to industry, not to government, for a means toward better living. He said that industry had failed to tell the public of its achievements for the welfare of the people as a whole.

Some speakers had a gloomy view of the future. Dr. Virgil Jordan, president of the National Industrial Conference Board, in particular painting a drab picture of imminent "destruction of the enterprise organization" of the country, and "its replacement by another political and economic system."

Recovery Program Adopted

Faith in the value of constructive action was the predominating characteristic meeting, and in this there was clear recognition of the duty which industry faced. This was reflected in the "Platform for American Industry for 1938," prepared by a committee of forty-two industrialists and unanimously adopted by the convention.

Among the members of this committee were Lewis H. Brown, president of the Johns-Manville Corporation; W. S. Farish, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; Elon H. Hooker, president of the Hooker Electrochemical Company; J. Howard Pew, president of the Sun Oil Company; H. W. Prentis, jr., president of the Armstrong Cork Company; W. W. Shoemaker, vice-president of Armour & Co.

The platform adopted by the association was as follows:—

Better living standards for 130 million Americans result from the increasing production of goods by American manufacturers.

The more things produced, the more people have.

Manufacturing provides direct jobs for nearly one-quarter of our working population; it furnishes jobs indirectly to many millions more engaged in the production of raw materials, in the distribution and service trades, and in transportation.

It is manufacturing which fashions and improves the tools and equipment with which the world does its work.

It creates payrolls which flow into every branch of business and the professions; it provides the greatest market for farm products.

It affords opportunities to millions of small investors for the profitable use of their savings.

Manufacturing cannot do these things as well as it should. And as well as it wants to, if it is shackled by restrictive legislation, burdened with excessive taxes, continually in doubt as to the nature and permanency of government policies, crippled by labor difficulties and handicapped by inability to secure sufficient funds from investors.

What this country needs is business confidence. Business will move forward—producing more goods, and therefore more jobs—if it is permitted to face the future with only the natural hazards of legitimate private competition.

Understanding Needed

Business confidence needs sympathetic understanding of business problems by government. Such understanding will result in the removal of handicaps to business, production, and employment.

The 1937 business recession shows that the welfare of the average citizen depends on the welfare of industry.

Our nation progresses as industry stimulates the natural desire of people for the products and makes those products available to increasing numbers. When this happens, factories prosper. When factories prosper—America prospers.

When factories prosper, the people move on to a higher standard of living. There are no limits to this progress.

Industry believes that there are wide new horizons for the American people. It does not believe that we have passed the last economic frontier. Never before were greater opportunities available to the ambitious and energetic young people of any generation.

Industry is building today on the sound foundation of past experience. It is striving to create better understanding and cooperation among the groups in our society. It is opening up new worlds through research and invention. It is continuallly removing obstacles in the road to better living.

Because the public's welfare is so closely related to that of industry—and this has been demonstrated in 1937 so that all can see it—the American people should know the manufacturer's problems and his proposals for the future, and the principles upon which they are based.

Essentials of Progress

The onward march of the American people can be resumed and continued only if American industry produces more so that all can have more. This advance can be assured by:—

1. Encouragement of private initiative—the basis of competitive American industry.
2. Maintenance and extension of sound industrial practices by industry.
3. Equitable employment relations throughout industry.
4. Creation of new and broader markets.
5. Constructive efforts to alleviate depression effects.
6. Sound government policies.
7. Cooperation with agriculture.
8. Peace.

I

Encouragement of Private Initiative

American industry is opposed to monopolies in production, distribution, or labor. It believes in free domestic competition based on private initiative and energy. Such competition is needed to stimulate industrial activity and efficiency. Upon it improved living standards for the American people depend.

Competition and individual initiative can be promoted by:—

1. Opportunity for the individual to be rewarded according to his achievement and the risk involved.
2. An incentive to capital to invest in both existing and new enterprises.
3. Limiting government regulation to the prevention of abuses inimical to the public interest.
4. Freedom from Federal control of prices, wages, and hours in manufacturing.
5. Taxes that are fair both in amount and in character.
6. Constantly increasing research to produce new and wanted products and new jobs.

The accumulation of savings by individuals and corporations and the investment of those savings in constructive enterprises are essential to the successful operation of our economic system. Individuals and corporations will invest those savings in productive enterprises only if a reasonable profit can be anticipated by so doing.

II

Maintenance and Extension of Sound Industrial Practices

American industry believes in self-analysis. It welcomes change where change is desirable.

It has a record of voluntarily improving its business methods. It seeks to extend its present high standards of business conduct. These may be summarized as practices which provide and promote:

1. Fair and equitable treatment to every customer on a basis profitable both to the seller and the buyer.
2. Fair treatment of every supplier, extending the same consideration to the supplier as the purchaser wishes to receive in turn from his own customers.
3. A sound and well-defined labor policy suitable to the problems of the particular company, community and industry. Such a policy should provide for the free interchange of ideas between management and its employes on all matters of mutual interest, adequate opportunity for the consideration and adjustment of all complaints, maintenance of good working conditions, and fair wages for the work performed.
4. Preservation of credit standing and good-will by fair and equitable treatment of creditors.
5. Cooperation with competitors, within legal limits, on a basis which will assist each unit in the industry to operate under high business standards and enable the industry as a whole to serve the public effectively and economically.
6. Recognition that the property of a corporation represents investments and risks of the stockholders and that the business, therefore, should be conducted so as to render sound service, protect the principal, and produce a fair average profit, with consideration at all times for the human factors involved and for the public interest.
7. Demonstration that the business is a desirable "citizen" of the community in which it operates.
8. Cooperation with and support of all the agencies of government in the exercise of their legitimate functions.

III

Equitable Employment Relations

Steady employment is one of the objectives of industrial management. The attainment of this objective is best promoted by industrial peace and cooperation between management and employees.

To further improve employment relations the National Association of Manufacturers advocates specific employer procedures to promote cooperation between management and employees and thus achieve employer-employee harmony.

Labor controversies, both actual and threatened, retard business. American industry advocates the following principles for the promotion of industrial peace and cooperation and advocates such statutory changes as may be necessary to effectuate these priniciples:

1. The right of individual employees to seek, secure, and retain employment without regard to membership, or non-membership in any organization and to bargain individually.
2. The right of employees to bargain collectively, either directly or through voluntarily chosen representatives, and to determine the form of their own organization for collective bargaining.
3. The right of employees and employers to form organizations for their mutual advantage.
4. The right of employees and employers to consult freely with each other.
5. The exercise of all of these rights without coercion from any source.
6. In the process of bargaining, whether it be collective or individual, either party should be free to accept or reject proposals made by the other, provided only that there should be a genuine effort on both sides to reach a mutually satisfactory arrangement.
7. No employer should be penalized for failure to deal with any labor organization organizing, supporting, or maintaining a strike for illegal purposes, or by illegal means among his employees.
8. Employment, promotion, and retention of employees on the basis of merit with due regard for length of service.
9. Legal and social responsibility of both employers and employees for their commitments and their acts.

The members of the National Association of manufacturers are opposed to child labor, which virtually has been eliminated in manufacturing. We urge the enactment of Federal legislation, using the commerce power to support State child labor laws.

We likewise are opposed to sweatshops, and favor adequate State legislation for their elimination.

IV

Creating New and Broader Markets

The key to improved American living standards is an increasing flow of products to consumers.

More desires — more demand — more goods—more employment.

Industry benefits both individuals and society by the development of new and better products through research, and by stimulating the desire for them through advertising and other sound means of sales promotion.

Improved distribution means making more goods available at as low a price as the particular service demanded by purchasers permits.

V

Constructive Efforts to Alleviate Depression Effects

American industry recognizes the obligation of all economic groups to study recurring booms and depressions in an effort to reduce their harmful effects. The National Association of Manufacturers is engaged in such a long-term study. It urges other groups to join in this constructive effort.

Great depressions have been the result of wars or of public policies. They involve international and psychological aspects which are beyond the control of any single government, much less of industry. There are some steps that government can take, however, to alleviate the effects of depressions by the promotion of constructive international relations and the encouragement of private industrial production and employment.

Mindful of its obligation to assist in reducing the effects of depressions, American industry advocates for its own observance the following policies:

1. The leveling, so far as possible, of seasonal valleys of production and employment.
2. In periods of business expansion, resistance to price advances which tend to restrict buying and cause price maladjustments.
3. In periods of business recession, the possible maintenance of volume by prompt adjustment in prices and costs to conform to buyers' lowered purchasing power. Adoption of such a policy may help to sustain employment, reduce losses and thereby contribute to the general welfare. In this readjustment stockholders, management and employees must share.
4. Avoidance both of rigid prices and rigid costs to the extent consistent with the character of the industry and the interests of employees, customers, and stockholders.
5. Analysis by each company of its financial structure to determine if fixed charges may be reduced; avoidance of over-capitalization or financing with borrowed capital beyond ability to pay.
6. Avoidance of plant expansion merely on the basis of temporary boom orders.
7. Adequate depreciation charges and the writing off the value of obsolete physical property.
8. Building of adequate reserves in forms that can be turned into cash readily when necessary.
9. Using credit to facilitate the normal flow of goods rather than for speculative purposes or to attract unsound credit risks.

VI

Sound Government Policies

Government policies should establish and maintain conditions in which trade and commerce can be conducted most successfully by private enterprise in the interest of the public. The public needs government policies which will aid business and calls upon the government for cooperation to this end.

American industry renews its pledge of cooperation in the furtherance of measures which will promote the best interests of the American people.

American manufacturing is prosperous only when it produces and sells goods, providing jobs for workers. It sees the road to greater production and employment in improving old and developing new products, in attracting private capital for both operations and improvements, and by cooperation between employers and employees.

But manufacturers find "road-closed" signs erected at many points. They may be summarized as:

(a) Legislation which reduces incentive to invest funds, especially in the durable goods and construction industries. Increased flow of capital investment into private enterprise is essential to expand production and employment.

(b) Continued uncertainty involving Federal regulation of industry beyond the field of necessary public safeguards.

(c) Policies which have the effect of redistributing existing wealth and income instead of endeavoring to produce more national wealth and income. Constantly increased individual welfare has for over one hundred years been the result of private industry producing more for distribution to all.

(d) Taxes which are unduly burdensome both in amount and character, which make no allowance for previous losses when taxing profits and discriminate against companies with widely fluctuating earnings, which penalize companies burdened with debts, which restrict the amounts spent for plant expansion and improvement.

(e) Continued unbalance Federal budget caused by excessive government spending.

(f) Legislation which stimulates labor controversies or the threat of such controversies; which does not protect employees against any and all coercion; which is unfair to employers and under which only they can be guilty of "unfair practices."

(g) Tariff policies which increase imports of foreign goods competing with domestic industry and labor, by extending the benefits of reciprocal tariff provisions to those not parties to the agreements,

(Continued on page 39)

Chemical Pigment Colors Discussed by Dr. Grove

The Baltimore Paint and Varnish Production Club, at its November meeting, not only had one of its largest gatherings, with forty-three members and guests present, but had as its principal feature an address by Dr. C. C. Grove, of the United Color & Chemical Company, on "The Aspects of Chemical Colors." Dr. Grove confined his talk mainly to those chemical pigment colors that are used for the pigmentation of protective and decorative finishes, and which are precipitated from the solutions of their chief constituents as distinguished from the so-called "earth colors," which are, in general, prepared by the direct treatment of natural products or are precipitated colors similar in chemical composition to the processed natural products. He stated that great strides had been made in this type of colors and that the specifications which dry colors have been required to meet have changed tremendously.

Dr. Grove pointed out that only a few years ago the color chemist worked with meager equipment, whereas today he has a complete laboratory, and that with the advance in technical knowledge, more and more exacting demands are being made upon the pigment manufacturer to supply products of improved qualities, which will enable the paint or ink manufacturer to meet the increased stringencies put upon his products.

Improved Mixing

The pigment manufacturers, he said, have responded with colors which show improved mixing and dispersing qualities, grind readily, exhibit improved resistance to discoloration on baking, and show improved leveling and gloss. Many of the improvements made will probably be appreciated by the printing ink manufacturer to an even greater extent than by the paint maker, he added, since the printing ink man is, in general, dealing with finishes more highly pigmented and, consequently, influenced to a greater extent by the properties of the pigment than is the paint manufacturer.

For many years, Dr. Grove continued, one of the problems of the printing ink man was to produce inks, particularly those pigmented with iron blue and chrome yellow, which, when used for lithographic work, where the ink during the process of printing comes in contact with water, would not become extremely short and, in some cases, even crumble under the influence of the water, or of fountain solutions consisting of very dilute solutions of chromic and phosphoric acids. Pigments are now available which produce ink free from this characteristic.

Due to the tremendous volume used and to the wide range of shades available, chrome yellow is probably one of the most important chemical pigments used by the paint and ink manufacturer, Dr. Grove stated. Through the whole range of shades, from the very green primrose yellows to the deepest oranges, chrome yellows have undergone very definite improvement with respect to cleanliness, strength, lightfastness and dispersibility. Due to their comparative low cost, wide range of shades, easy mixing and grinding characteristics, good opacity, ability to withstand baking at the usual baking temperatures, and generally good behavior upon exposure, chrome yellows have made for themselves a place in the paint and ink industry which appears to be secure.

Effective Rust-Inhibitor

Dr. Grove stressed the fact that zinc chromate is a very effective rust-inhibitor; he expatiated in detail on the iron blues among the inorganic colors, and discussed chrome greens. He said the preparation of stable tints of blues and greens had been a problem for many years and was by no means solved. He mentioned the fact that one of the most recent additions to the chemical pigment field had been the highly publicized "Monastral Blue," which combined in one color a high degree of permanency, excellent strength, resistance to bleeding in practically all solvents, and apparently a high degree of chemical stability.

For many years, Dr. Grove continued, the chief reds in the paint and varnish industry were paras and toludines, either in the form of toners or of reduced colors on barytes or whiting bases. With the trend away from the oil type paints in the direction of enamels and synthetics, less of the reduced color and correspondingly more of the toners are being used since, with lower pigmentation, it is possible to obtain better gloss, dispersion and leveling. The printing ink manufacturer, on the other hand, has used a wide variety of reds, covering not only those used by the paint man but also a number of lakes which, while satisfactory for printing ink work, are not sufficiently permanent for paint work.

One of the problems which still arose to plague the paint and ink formulator, Dr. Grove declared, was that of obtaining reds which will be lightfast.

Chemical Exhibit Shows Industry Developments

Developments made in and for the chemical and allied industries in the past two years were shown in the three floors of exhibits at the Sixteenth Exposition of Chemical Industries held in the Grand Central Palace, this city, last week. Approximately 300 concerns were represented in the exposition.

Reflecting the improvement in general conditions since the 1935 exposition, this year's show was made up of a considerably larger number of exhibitors, and the individual exhibits were more appealing and interesting through the ingenious means of display and demonstration employed. Attendance ran high throughout the exposition period.

Articles on display ranged from one liter flasks of rare gases, which, being colorless, could not be seen, to processing equipment of room-filling proportions. Specifically such items as chemical products and raw materials, plant and processing equipment, containers and packagings, laboratory apparatus and supplies and metallurgical displays were included in the principal sections of the exposition.

Photographs and descriptions of some of the outstanding exhibits will be published in subsequent issues of the REPORTER.

Mineral Production of Canada Up 23 Percent

Mineral production in Canada during the first half of 1937 established a new record in Canadian mining history, according to a report made public by the division of regional information, Department of Commerce. Production value is placed at $50,000,000 higher than in the first six months of 1936, or a gain of 23 percent. Higher volume and values for metals accounted for $42,000,000 of the advance.

Output of gold, the leading item, approached 2,000,000 fine ounces with a value of nearly $69,000,000 as the extraction by established mines was augmented by newly developed areas and revived production in abandoned mines.

Copper accounted for $34,400,000 of the total metal production, which was a $16,000,000 advance caused chiefly by higher prices. Copper operations in British Columbia have been resumed and a large mine in Manitoba, closed for five years, began production in August, it was reported.

Among other metals the output of nickel gained 34 percent in volume, silver and lead gained 10 percent and zinc 8 percent.

Development of Alberta oil fields is reflected in the Canadian petroleum production, which, although relatively small, has gained nearly 60 percent in the first half of this year, according to the report.

Stop Over, Pool Car Shippers Obtain New Economies

How shippers of pool cars and stop-over cars are reducing their freight charges is but one of many important points described in a new folder issued by the Acme Steel Company, Chicago. The method, using the Acme "Unit-Load System," also prevents damage to lading in transit and segregates the shipment for each consignee. Unloading and loading are simplified and faster as the necessity of heavy and costly bracing is eliminated. Shippers of practically every kind and type of product can benefit by using the system.

The new folder will be of interest to everyone concerned with the problem of shipping or receiving pool, stop-over or mixed cars and a more economical method of bracing car doors. A copy may be obtained by writing to the Acme Steel Company.

Textile Chemists and Colorists Advocate Extension of Research

Plans of New Institute Interest Meeting of National Association—Results of Many Studies Are Reported in Technical Papers

Further development of textile research was an outstanding objective in the consideration of technical problems of the industry in the seventeenth annual meeting of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, held December 3 and 4 in Philadelphia. This purpose was manifested in a number of the technical papers read, and it is being crystallized in plans to establish a textile research institute, which, it was explained, would not be competitive with the association in the latter's elaborate research program.

Plans to disseminate information in respect of the aims and aspirations of the association will also be taken into consideration as a result of a suggestion made by William H. Cady, the president, at the banquet session.

The convention was heavily attended, and its technical and social features were of a high grade. The association will hold its 1938 meeting in Atlanta. The results of the election for officers for next year will be announced about the first of the year. In recognition of the services of the late Francis Patrick Garvan to the American chemical industry the convention adopted a memorial tribute by a rising vote.

Membership Increased

The business session was a brief one for the hearing of reports of officers and committees. Secretary Harold C. Chapin reported a membership gain of 355 in the past year, the largest in the history of the association, which has grown from 1,259 members in 1933 to 2,083. Mr. Chapin regarded the outlook as promising for continuing the steady increase in the coming year.

William H. Cady
President of Textile Chemists and Colorists

The treasurer, William R. Moorhouse, reported the collection of $12,210 in dues during the year and total receipts of $34,286.22, some of the items being earmarked funds for research and other purposes. The disbursements were $27,898.56, and the association had a balance on hand, including the funds in the secretary's hands, of $26,208.92.

For the committee on yearbook, Louis A. Olney offered the new edition of this book as a report. He said that it had been decided that complete revision would be made biennially in the future, instead of annually, but each year's issue will contain the current proceedings and lists of officers. The report of the research committee, Mr. Olney said, was contained in the yearbook.

Mr. Moorhouse reported progress in the work of modernizing the constitution and the separation of some of the articles to form a set of by-laws. This work had not yet been crystallized.

Elvin H. Killheffer, former president, was toastmaster at the annual banquet, which was opened with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner." A representative of Mayor S. Davis Wilson of Philadelphia, presented for the mayor, a lengthy account of the city's historical eminence and its current progressiveness.

President William H. Cady spoke of purposes of the association, suggesting several ideas of a generally educative nature. He was presented with a traveling bag in recognition of his services during the two years which were about to close. Alban Eavenson, whose election as next president was admitted in advance of the final counting of the ballots, also spoke of the association's achievements and aspirations.

Other speakers were R. W. Phillips, Ivor Griffith, Louis A. Olney, and F. S. Edmonds.

Technical Papers

The technical program, under the direction of Carl Z. Draves, provided twelve papers of merit on a variety of subjects. These were presented at two sessions December 4; President Cady presided at the first; Vice-president Elmer C. Bertolet, at the second. Summaries of the technical papers are given below.

Alcohol in Wool Scouring

An account of the extraneous matter found in wool by extraction with ethyl alcohol was given by Bertil A. Ryberg, A.A.T.C.C. research associate at the Lowell Textile Institute, in which it was stated that the solvent characteristics of alcohol made its use for soap determination unsatisfactory and unfitted it for ideal scouring results. Comparisons of solvent-scouring and soap-scouring were given.

Treatment with alcohol after treatment with ethyl ether to get rid of oils was reported. Free fatty acids and total fatty acids obtained were shown by charts and it was noted that unscoured wool gave more free acids than total acids. An apparently water-soluble acid was found, also an acid tentatively identified as formic. The finding of stearol esters was not accounted for. Potassium, sodium, and chloride and sulphate iron were found.

Modern Wool Dyeing

Modern wool-dyeing methods, with special emphasis on the value of dyes containing chromium in the molecule, were discussed by E. W. Pierce, of the Ciba Company. Troubles with lime soaps on the wool had been reduced by the adoption of water treatments, he said. These have been prevented by the use of higher fatty alcohols, phosphates, and metasilicates in wool treatment, but lime soaps are formed largely in the rinsing process. These objectionable effects in dyeing can be reduced by treatment with organic sulphonates containing more than twelve carbon atoms, which keep the soap fully dispersed.

Admitting that mineral oil is an excellent lubricant, Mr. Pierce cautioned against its indiscriminate use and stressed the necessity of getting rid of it before dyeing if level coloring is to be effected. The objectionable effects are aggravated by long standing; the oil cannot be emulsified out; and because it migrates in the yarn or fabric, spots and streaks will result. The use of a more expensive oil is repaid by the saving in dyeing cost, he declared.

Moreover, carbonization with sulphuric acid causes uneven dyeing, Mr. Pierce said. Alumina, used as a carbonizing agent, stays in the wool and causes trouble, but with the chrome-bearing dyes level results are obtainable. Lime can be removed from pulled (tanner's) wool with formic acid, but here also the chrome-bearing dyes are helpful. Uneven distribution of bichromate, caused by merely dumping the salt into an open dye kettle, was noted as a cause of trouble; use of proper kettles was advised.

Treatment of shoddy with sulphuric acid and a bichromate damages the

(Continued on page 38)

A Guaranty of MERCK *Purity & Reliability*

An alkalinizer especially adapted for the manufacture of Magnesia Tablets or Wafers. It is also suitable for use in antacid powder preparations.

This Merck product is a white, impalpable, odorless and practically tasteless powder. It is of a purity fully comparable to that required by the United States Pharmacopoeia for Magnesium Oxide.

Magnesium Hydroxide Merck, because of careful selection of raw materials and rigid laboratory control, always meets the highest standard of purity.

Technical information, samples, and prices will be furnished on request.

MERCK & CO. INC. *Manufacturing Chemists* RAHWAY, N. J.

Current Market Quotations

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When not otherwise indicated, quotations are f.o.b. New York prices on large lots. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports on other pages, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports are indicated on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic)
Acetal, dms., works.....lb. .75 - 1.00
Acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., works.lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
Acetamide, CP, bots., kegs, c.l., works..lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., 1,000 lbs., works...lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .48 - 1.00
tech., kegs, c.l., works.....lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., 1,000 lbs., works...lb. .38 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .43 - .75
Acetanilide, tech., 95%, bbls..lb. .29 Nom.
USP, bbls., 2,000 lbs.....lb. .30 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .31 - —
kegs, 2,000 lbs.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Acetin, tech., dms.....lb. .33 - —
Acetoacetanilide, dms.....lb. .65 - .70
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06¼- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .04¾- —
Methyl (see M)
Acetophenone, bots.....lb. 1.30 - 1.45
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.05 - —
Acetphenetidin, bbls., kegs, 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.30 - —
single pkg.....lb. 1.35 - —
smaller pkgs.....lb. 1.32 - 1.40
Acid, abietic, bbls., c.l.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10 - —
Acetic, coml. or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 2.38 - 2.63
cbys. .....100 lbs. 2.87 - 3.12
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.45 - 4.70
cbys. .....100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.20
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.54 - 5.79
cbys. .....100 lbs. 6.04 - 6.25
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.32 - 6.57
cbys. .....100 lbs. 6.82 - 7.07
glacial, nat., CP., cbye.100 lbs.14.00 - —
99.5%, nat., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 8.16 - 8.41
cbys. .....100 lbs. 8.66 - 8.91
syn., al. dms., c.l.100 lbs. 8.43 - 8.68
cbys. .....100 lbs. 8.93 - 9.18
USP, dms.....100 lbs.10.25 -10.50
cbys. .....100 lbs.10.75 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls., c.l...100 lbs. 3.44 - 3.69
cbys. .....100 lbs. 3.94 - 4.19
36%, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
cbys. .....100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
60%, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.47 - 4.72
cbys. .....100 lbs. 6.97 - 7.22
80%, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.11 - 8.36
cbys. .....100 lbs. 8.61 - 8.86

Acetic acid prices above apply delv'd at destination in the following States: Conn., Dela., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., N. and S. Car., R. I., Penna., and Va. For all other States, except Wash., Ore., and Calif., prices are f.o.b. works, frt. equalized.

Acetic, anhydride, dms., c.l..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dms., cbys.....lb. .14 - .15
Acetylsalicylic, USP, bbls., 225 lbs..lb. .60 - —
boxes, 25 lbs.....lb. .61 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .60 - —
Anthranilic, refd., bbls.....lb. .85 - .90
tech., bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP., powd., dms., kegs...lb. .18 - —
Ascorbic, bots., dms.....oz. 3.35 - 3.60
Battery, cbys, c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., 25 or more, E. works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
10-24, E. works....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Boric, tech., 99.5%, gran., bbls., contracts, 60 tons, delvd. ton.105.00 - —
c.l., delvd.....ton.110.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.115.00 -120.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons, delvd..ton. 95.00 - —
c.l., delvd.....ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.105.00 -110.00
powd., bbls., contracts, 80 tons, delvd..ton.110.00 - —
c.l., delvd.....ton.115.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.120.00 -125.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons, delvd..ton.100.00 - —
c.l., delvd.....ton.105.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.110.00 -125.00
USP, $25 per ton higher.
Broenner's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Butyric, 96%, dms., c.l., S. Charleston, W. Va..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Camphoric, cans.....lb. 5.50 - 5.70
Capric, dms.....lb. .13¼- .13½
Caproic, cans.....lb. 2.20 - —
Carbolic (see Phenol).
Castor oil, split, dms.....lb. .17½- .18
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .0350- —
5-drum lots, works.....lb. .04 - —
single drum.....lb. .05 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .03 - —
Chromic, 99%, dms., delvd. N.Y., lb. .15¼- .17¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Citric, cryst., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
kegs .....lb. .24½- —
gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
kegs .....lb. .24½- —
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
anhyd., gran., dms.....lb. .26½- —
powd., dms.....lb. .27 - —

Prices on citric acid are f.o.b. N. Y., Chicago and St. Louis deliveries are ½c. higher than N. Y.

Clove's, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Coconut oil, dist.....lb. .10¼- .10¾
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms.....lb. .0554- .0644
Cresylic, high-boil, dms., c.l., works, frt. equaled..gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .91 - —
Acid, cresylic, low-boil, dms., c.l., works, frt. equaled..gal. .92 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .94 - —
imported pale, 97-99, dms..gal. .90 - 1.06
special resin grade, dms., c.l., works..lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
Crotonic, dms., works.....lb. .75 - 1.00
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Formic, dom., seaboard, 90% cbys., f.o.b. stock points, c.l..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., 25 and over..lb. .11 - —
1-24 .....lb. .11½- —
inland territory, cbys., c.l...lb. .1185- —
l.c.l., 25 and over....lb. .1235- —
1-24 .....lb. .1285- —
southern territory, cbys., c.l. lb. .1170- .1240
l.c.l., 25 and over.....lb. .1220- .1290
1-24 .....lb. .1270- .1320
Fumaric, bbls.....lb. .60 - —
Gallic, tech., bbls.....lb. .75 - .79
N. F., VI, bbls, 200 lbs., 5 or more..lb. .87 - —
single bbls.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .96 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .91 - —
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .20 - —
H, bbls.....lb. .50 - .55
Hempseed oil, dms.....lb. .1180- .1225
Hydriodic, 47%, bots.....lb. 2.20 - 2.25
57%, bots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Hydrobromic, 10% dilut., USP, lb. .20 - .21
pure, 34% conct, cbys.....lb. .42 - .44
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls, works...lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30%, bbls.....lb. .07 - .0750
lead, cbys.....lb. .09 - .0950
48%, lead cbys.....lb. .1150- .12
52%, lead cbys.....lb. .1250- .13
60%, lead cbys.....lb. .15 - .1550
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .10½- .15
Hypophosphorus, USP, 30%, djns..lb. .75 - —
Lactic, tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 6.75 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 3.75 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 7.75 - —
50%, edible, 20 and over, bbls., cbys..lb. .10½- .11½
plastic grade.....lb. .12¼- .13¼
5 to 19, edible, bbls., cbys., lb. .11 - .12
plastic grade.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
1 to 4, edible, bbls., cbys., lb. .11½- .12½
plastic grade.....lb. .13¼- .14¼
80%, 5 and over, bbls., cbys..lb. .21 - .22
1 to 4 bbls., cbys.....lb. .21½- .22¼
USP, X, 85%, cbys.....lb. .42 - .45
USP, VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .40 - .43
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil, dark or light, dms..lb. .1260- .1300
tanks .....lb. .1200- —
extra white, dms.....lb. .13¼- .13½
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - .40
anhydride, dms.....lb. .33 - .43
Malic powd., kegs.....lb. .45 - .60
Mandelic, bots.....lb. 2.30 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .06½- .07½
sulphuric unit .....lb. .0085- .009
Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .16 - .17
99%, bbls. .....lb. .18 - .19
Monosulphonic, bbls. .....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.15 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 3.20 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
C.P., U.S.P., dealers, cbys.lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .18½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .20 - —
Myristic, dms.....lb. .15½- .16
white, redist., dms.....lb. .17 - .17½
Naphthenic, S.V. 120-200, dms., lb. .07 Nom.
210-230, dms.....lb. .09 Nom.
240-280, dms.....lb. .10 Nom.
sludges, dms.....lb. .05 Nom.
Nevile & Winther's, bbls....lb. .85 - .87
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 5.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 6.45 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 6.35 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 6.95 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Acid, nitric, 42°, cbys., l.c.l., 25 and over works..100 lbs. 6.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 6.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 7.45 - —
C.P., U.S.P., dealers, cbys... lb. .11¼- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .22⅛- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .24 - —
Oleum (see sulphuric fuming).
Oxalic, dom., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .10¾- —
10,000 lbs., and over....lb. .11 - —
smaller quantities.....lb. .12 - .14
Palm oil, d. dist., dms.....lb. .0685- .0760
s. dist., dms.....lb. .0625- .0700
Perilla, dist., dms.....lb. .17 - .17½
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 3.25
Phosphoric, tech., 50%, cbys.lb. .06 - —
75%, cbys. .....lb. .09 - —
USP, 85%, s. g. 1,710, cbys., 70 lbs..lb. .12 - —
djns., 25 lbs. .....lb. .15 - —
50% s.g., 1347, cbys., 70 lbs., lb. .12 - —
djns., 25 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
10%, dilut., cbys., djns..lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic ref., cbys., works.lb. .25 Nom.
dms., works .....lb. .22 Nom.
tech., cbys., works.....lb. .20 Nom.
dms., works .....lb. .16 Nom.
Pyrogallic, tech., lump, powd., bbls..lb. 1.05 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.10 - —
USP, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.63
resubl., cns.....lb. 2.05 - 2.15
Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd. E. gal. .25 - —
Ricinoleic, dms .....lb. .38 - —
tech., bbls.....lb. .13 - —
Salicylic, tech., bbls.....lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls. .....lb. .40 - .45
Sebacic, C.P., bbls., works..lb. .58 - —
tech., bbls., works.....lb. .37 - .41
Soybean oil, dist., dms.....lb. .09 - .09½
Stearic, distil., double pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .11 - .12
single pressed, bgs., dlvd.lb. .10½- .11½
triple pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .13¾- .14¾
saponif., double pressed, bgs, dlvd..lb. .11¼- .12¼
triple pressed, bgs., dlvd.lb. .14 - .15
Succinic, bbls. .....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots, works.lb. 1.60 - 1.68
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphonaphthenic, dms.....lb. .04 - .10
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98%, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
C.P., U.S.P., dealers, cbys.. lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .16½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .18 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton.18.50 - —
65%, tanks, E. works....ton.36.00 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms...lb. .40 - .47
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. .88 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. .90 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. .93 - —
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. .78 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - —
Tartaric USP, dom., cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more, one shipment..lb. .24¾- —
smaller quantities ....lb. .25¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .25¾- —
Tobias, bbls. .....lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic, CP, kgs.....lb. No prices
tech., kgs. .....lb. No prices
Aconite, leaves, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Root, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.17.00 -18.00
vls. .....gr. .06 - .09
cryst., bots.....oz.30.00 - —
vls. .....gr. .09 - .11
Adeps, lanae, anhyd., dms....lb. .17½- .19
hyd., dms.....lb. .16 - .18
Agar, 1, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
2, bls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
3, bls.....lb. .72 - .75
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Albumen, blood, dark, flake, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago, frt. alld.lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis..lb. .13 - .15
pow'd, grade A, same basis, ton lots..lb. .15 - —
smaller lots, Chicago....lb. .18 - —
light, dom., flake, dms., Chicago..lb. .52 - .60
import, bgs.....lb. .50 - —
Egg, ed., dom., bbls.....lb. 1.05 Nom.
import, cs.....lb. .85 Nom.
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .133 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .143 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .123 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .08½- —
Benzyl, cans.....lb. .68 - —
drums .....lb. .61 - —
Butyl, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .07½- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .06 - —
tertiary, denating, dms., frt. alld..lb. .14 - —
Capryl, pure, dms., works...lb. 2.50 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .85 - —
Cetyl, dom., C.P., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.50 - —
500 lbs. .....lb. 1.70 - —
100 lbs. .....lb. 1.80 - —
25 lbs. .....lb. 1.90 - —
5 lbs. .....lb. 2.00 - —
coml., dms.....lb. .95 - —

Acacia—Alum, Potash

Alcohol, cetyl, import, 85%, dms. 100 lbs. .55 - —
5 to 10 lbs.....lb. .75 - —
coml., dms., 350 lbs.....lb. .45 - —
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Denatured, CD11, 12, 13, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., works, dms., dealer and industrial accounts. gal. .40 - —
jobber accounts...gal. .38 - —
tanks, E., works.....gal. .29 - —

Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies, 3c. per gal. higher. Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .34 - —
19 bbls., E. works...gal. .36 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works, gal. .39 - —
dms., c.l., E. works....gal. .33 - —
19 dms., E. works...gal. .35 - —
1 to 18 dms., E. works, gal. .38 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .27 - —
Anhydrous, 5c. per gal. higher.
SD23-G, works, E., dms., c.l., gal. .37½- —
19 dms.....gal. .39½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .42½- —
tanks .....gal. .31½- —

Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies, 3c. per gal. higher.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., E. works...gal. .34 - —
20 dms., E. works....gal. .36 - —
1 to 19 dms., E. works, gal. .39 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .28 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, pure, contract, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14 - —
tech., contract, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Ethyl, 190 pf., ex molasses, bbls., c.l—gal. 4.13 - —
19 bbls.....gal. 4.15 - —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. 4.18 - —
dms., c.l.....gal. 4.12 - —
19 dms.....gal. 4.14 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. 4.17 - —
tanks .....gal. 4.06 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal. 4.42 - —
19 dms.....gal. 4.44 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. 4.47 - —
Grain alcohol 45c. per gal. higher.
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .45 - —
dms., c.l., 33,000 lbs., works, lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., 500 lbs. and more, works..lb. .35 - —
Hexyl, secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts.lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .12½- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .12 - —
Isoamyl, primary, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .27 - —
cans, works.....lb. .32 - —
Isobutyl, refd., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies.lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .06½- —
Isopropyl, denat., grd., dms., c.l., frt., alld..gal. .32 - —
l.c.l., frt., alld.....gal. .33 - —
refd., 91% dms., c.l., f.o.b. dest..gal. .39½- —
l.c.l., same terms....gal. .44½- —
tanks, same terms....gal. .34½- —
98%, dms., c.l., same terms, gal. .44½- —
l.c.l., same terms....gal. .49½- —
tanks, same terms....gal. .39½- —
tech., 91%, dms., c.l., same terms..gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., same terms....gal. .40 - —
tanks, same terms....gal. .30 - —
98%, dms., c.l., same terms, gal. .39½- —
l.c.l., same terms....gal. .44½- —
tanks, same terms....gal. .34½- —
Methyl (see Methanol)
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Propyl (see Isopropyl)
Aldehol, denat., grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .80
Aldol, 95%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. .45 - .50
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Aloe, Barbados, true, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Cape, cs.....lb. .18 - .19
Curacao, cs.....lb. .35 - .36
gourds, bbls.....lb. .50 - .55
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .60 - .62
Aloin, 140-lb. bbls.....lb. 2.00 - —
100-lb. kegs.....lb. 2.02 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 2.09 - —
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Althea root, cube cut, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls. kgs..lb. .10 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.05
dlvd. N.Y., Phila...100 lbs. 3.15 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.50
dlvd. N.Y., Phila...100 lbs. 3.40 - —
powd., bbls., works...100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.65
dlvd. N.Y., Phila...100 lbs. 3.55 - —

Ammonia alum prices are for contract and open market; f.o.b. Phila.; frt. equalized with Marcus Hook, Boston, Atlanta, or Joliet; rail or water rates, whichever is lower. L.c.l. quantities must carry l.c.l. rate applying; for truck or ex warehouse deliveries all metrop. zones (except N.Y.) add l.c.l. rail or water rate, whichever is lower, from shipping or equalization point; dlvd. N.Y. prices apply to truck or ex warehouse.

Potash, gran., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.50
dlvd. N.Y., Phila...100 lbs. 3.40 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.75
dlvd. N.Y., Phila...100 lbs. 3.65 - —
powd., bbls., works...100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
dlvd. N.Y., Phila...100 lbs. 3.80 - —

Potash alum prices on same basis as those for ammonia alum.

Alum—Amyl Acetate

Alum, potash-chrome, bbls....lb. .06¼- .06¾
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, C.P. 20% solut., bbls..lb. .09 - .10
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms. (extra), 45,000 lbs. and over, works..lb. .05 - —
12,000 to 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .06 - —
1,100 to 11,000 lbs., works..lb. .07 - —
140 to 875 lbs., works.lb. .08 - —
100 lbs., or less, works.lb. .09 - —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dms.. works.....lb. .06¼- —
solution, 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., cbys., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Hydrate, heavy, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0290- —
less car lots, works....lb. .03½- —
light, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
Oleate, dms., contr.....lb. .16¾- —
open order.....lb. .17½- .18½
Palmitate, precip., bbls.....lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd.lb. .15 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., c.l..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., ton.....lb. .20 - —
less than ton.....lb. .21 - —
Sulphate, com'l bgs., c.l., works, frt. equaled..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - 2.40

Alumina, sulphate, iron free, truckloads, bgs.....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
10 to 24, dlvd. met. N.Y. 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
5 to 9, dlvd. met. N.Y. 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
1 to 4, dlvd. met. N. Y. 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
truckloads, dlvd., met. N.Y. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
10 to 24, dlvd. met. N.Y. 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
5 to 9, dlvd., met. N.Y. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
1 to 4, dlvd. met. N.Y. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Aluminum, 98-99%, dms., c.l...lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
paste, extra fine lining, dms., 30,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .63 - —
5,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .64 - —
1,500 lbs., single shipt., same basis..lb. .65 - —
On 1,500-lb. orders in split shipment the price is ½c. higher in lots of 400 lbs. and more; 1c. higher in lots of 200-399 lbs.; 3c. higher in lots of 10-199 lbs.; on smaller orders the price is higher than the 1,500-lb. basis by 1c. in lots of 1,000 lbs. and more; 2c. on 400-999 lbs.; 5c. on 200-399 lbs.; 10c. on 10-199 lbs.
ink, dms., 30,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .73 - —
6,000 lbs., same basis...lb. .74 - —
1,500 lbs., single shipt., same basis..lb. .75 - —
split shipts. (see note fine lining paste).

Aluminum, paste, standard, dms., 30,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .41 - —
5,000 lbs., same basis...lb. .42 - —
1,500 lbs., single shipt., same basis..lb. .43 - —
split shipts. (see note fine lining paste).
powder, lining, extra fine, dms., 30,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .90 - —
5,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .91 - —
1,500 lbs., single shipt., same basis..lb. .92 - —
split shipts. (see note fine lining paste).
standard, dms., 30,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .55 - —
5,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .56 - —
1,500 lbs., single shipt., same basis..lb. .57 - —
split shipts. (see note fine lining paste).
litho, extra brilliant, dms., 30,000 lbs., same basis, lb. .41 - —
5,000 lbs., same basis.lb. .42 - —
1,500 lbs., single shipt., same basis..lb. .43 - —
split shipts. (see note fine lining paste).
extra fine, dms., 30,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .45 - —
5,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .46 - —
1,500 lbs., single shipt., same basis..lb. .47 - —
split shipts. (see note fine lining paste).
standard dms., 30,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .40 - —
5,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .41 - —
1,500 lbs., single shipt., same basis..lb. .42 - —
split shipts. (see note fine lining paste).

Aluminum, powd., litho., wallpaper, dms., 30,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .41 - —
5,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .42 - —
1,500 lbs., single shipt., same basis..lb. .43 - —
split shipts. (see note fine lining paste).
rubber comp., dms., 30,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .38 - —
5,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .39 - —
1,500 lbs., single shipt., same basis..lb. .40 - —
split shipts (see note fine lining paste).
unpolished, dms., 30,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .35 - —
5,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .36 - —
1,500 lbs., single shipt., same basis..lb. .37 - —
split shipts. (see note fine lining paste).
varnish, extra brilliant, dms., 30,000 lbs., same basis.lb. .41 - —
5,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .42 - —
1,500 lbs., single shipt., same basis..lb. .43 - —
split shipts. (see note fine lining paste).
extra fine, dms., 30,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .45 - —
5,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .45 - —
1,500 lbs., single shipt., same basis..lb. .47 - —
split shipt. (see note fine lining paste).
standard, dms., 30,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .40 - —
5,000 lbs., same basis.lb. .41 - —
1,500 lbs., single shipt., same basis..lb. .42 - —
split shipts. (see note fine lining paste).
Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz. 17.00 -36.00
Aminopyrine, fib., dms., 100 lbs., lb. 4.00 - —
bots., 5 lbs. .....lb. 4.22 - 4.25
Ammonia, acetate, kgs.....lb. .26 - .28
Aldehyde, dms. .....lb. .65 - .70
Anhydrous, fertilizer, com'l, tanks (50,000 lbs.), works..lb. .04¼- —
refrigeration, tanks, works..lb. .05 - —
pure, cyls., dlvd., met. N.Y., lb. .16 - .22
Anhydrous ammonia in cylinders is quoted on a nationwide schedule of delivered and stock point prices in all States.
Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .06¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03¼- —
tanks (on NH_3 content), dlvd., E..lb. .05 - .05½
Benzoate, dms., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .41 - .42
1,000 lbs. to 3,900 lbs....lb. .42 - .43
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .45 - .46
kgs., 4,000 lbs. or more...lb. .40 - —
1,000 lbs., to 3,900 lbs...lb. .41 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .44 - —
Bicarbonate, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y....100 lbs. 5.71 - —
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .82 - —
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Borate, bbls., kgs.....lb. .15 - .16
Bromide, gran., bbls.....lb. .35,- —
bxs., ...lb. .38 - .39
kgs. .....lb. .36 - —
Carbonate, tech., dom., bbls. .....lb. .09 - .12
imported, csks. .....lb. .06 - .12
USP, lump, dms.....lb. .08 - .11
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .09 - —
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls.....lb. .11 - .16
kgs. .....lb. .15 - —
Citrate, dms.....lb. .80 -, —
cns. .....lb. .85 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, fib., dms....lb. 1.10 - 1.17
jars .....lb. 1.20 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.32 - —
jars .....lb. 3.25 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .23 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .15 - —
Naphthenate, bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Nitrate, tech., bags, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., bags, works.....100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .15 - —
Oxalate, neutral, cryst., powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .22½- —
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. .16 - —
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .21 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, N.F.V., bls. lb. .37 - —
kgs. .....lb. .39 - —
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - .10
monobasic, crude (fertilizer grade), 11% N 48% phos., bulk, f.o.b. E. works..unit-ton. 1.20 & .70
pure, bbls. .....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l. .....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - .10
Ricinoleate, bbls. .....lb. .15 - —
Salicylate, USP, kgs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Sulphate, dom., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. ports or ovens, contr., 5-8 mos., Dec...ton. 28.00 - —
Jan.-June, 1938...ton. 28.50 - —
Ammonia sulphate contracts any 1-5 mos through June 1938, $1 per ton additions spot prices $1 per ton additional. Ba packing charged extra at $1.30 per t for 200's and $2 per ton for 100's. Deli eries in Ill., Mich., Ind., Ohio, Wis. a Ohio river destinations in Ky. are f.o. ovens freight allowed.
Sulphide, liquid, 35-40%, basis 100%, dms., works..lb. .12 - .15
tanks, delvd .....lb. .11 - —
Sulphocyanide, com'l, fib., dms., 2,000 lbs., works..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .16 - —
pure, 99-100%, kgs.....lb. .55 - —
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal. gray, dom., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.70
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., dom., bbls., contracts, works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.00
import, csks .....100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt., alld..... lb. .12 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10½- —
ex pentane, dms., frt. alld..lb. .125 - —
l.c.l., frt., alld.....lb. .135 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .115 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .08½- —

The Trouble Trio has no code of ethics. This annoying threesome can't play fair with lacquer quality—and you can't tolerate such costly variables as orange-peel, poor gloss and cotton blush in your lacquer films.

PENTASOL *and* PENT-ACETATE

eliminate these enemies of quality lacquers. The retarded evaporation of PENTASOL and PENT-ACETATE produces a smooth flowing lacquer film without orange-peel. These 100% pure amyl solvents may be added to esters and alcohols of lower molecular weight to prevent blushing. Properly formulated, PENTASOL and PENT-ACETATE always produce lacquers whose films are extremely smooth, brilliant and enduring.

Formulate for safety with these ALL AMYL Sharples solvents!

THE SHARPLES SOLVENTS CORP.
2300 WESTMORELAND STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.
80 EAST JACKSON BOULEVARD, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
551 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

*TROUBLE TRIO

Amyl, alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
Butyrate, dms., 50 gal., returnable..lb. .75 - —
Caproate, cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., works, lb. .58 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .68 - —
mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .077 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Cinnamic aldehyde, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Nitrite, bots.....lb. 1.80 - 1.65
Mercaptan, dms., l.c.l., works.lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .25 - —
Salicylate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. .61 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .51 - —
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .26 - —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .102 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Anethol, bots.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .30 - .31
import, natural, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
twisted, bls.....lb. .30 - .40
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Anilin oil, dms.....lb. .15 - .16
tanks .....lb. .14½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise, Spanish, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Star, bgs. .....lb. .15½- .16
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Annatto paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs.....lb. .07¾- .08½
Anthraquinone, 90.5%, subl., bbls. lb. .65 - —
Antimony, butter (see Antimony chloride)
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal, spot.....lb. .14½- —
Needle, powd., bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
Oxide, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
Salts, 65%, kgs.....lb. .23¾- .24

Antimony, white, pigment, bgs., c.l. Texas works, frt. alld. to ½c. lb... .12½- .15¼
Antipyrene, bbls., kgs., ton lots, lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Apomorphine, bots.....oz. 23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, conc., bbls....lb. .21 - .27
double, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
triple, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .11 - .12
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots., oz. 4.35 - 4.50
Argols, test 70% to 85%, basis 100%, 100 kgm., purity..... 100 kilos. 33.00 -34.00
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Root, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powd., bgs..lb. .08¾- .08¾
bbls. .....lb. .08½- .09
Arsenic iodide (arsenous), 5 lb. bots..lb. 5.15 - —
jars .....lb. 5.00 - —
Metal, lump, cs.....lb. .42 - .43
Red, import, cs.....lb. .15¾- .16¼
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03¾- —
Arsenous chloride, cns.....lb. 4.85 - —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .19 - .20
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .55 - .75
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5M, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 37.50 - —
6R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines—ton. 35.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 27.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 23.00 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 21.00 - —

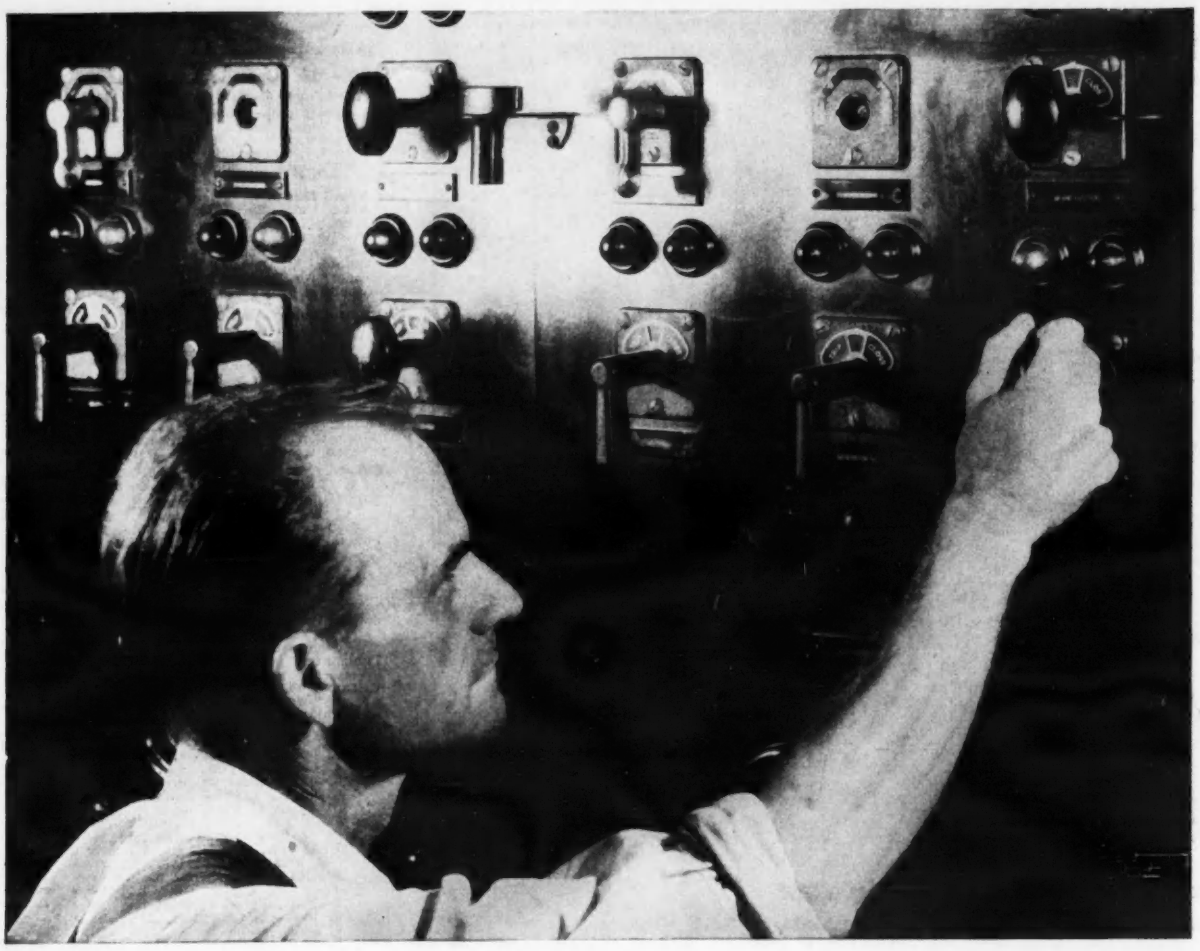
Asbestos, fiber, 7H, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 17.00 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines—ton. 14.50 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton. 12.00 - —
Asphaltum, Barbados, A, bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .02¼- —
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y.lb. .03½- —
AA, bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. N.Y., lb. .03¼- —
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y.lb. .10¼- —
California, dms., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y. ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton. 36.50 - —
Cuban A, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton. 90.00 - —
B, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton. 55.00 - —
Egyptian, bgs., c.l.,f.o.b.N.Y.lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .15 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points, ton. 32.90 - —
seconds, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points .....ton. 25.50 - —
selects, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points..ton. 30.50 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b., N. J. or N. Y., whse..ton. 40.50 - —
Jet, bgs., c.l., Western shipping points..ton. 30.50 - —
Maltha, dms., c.l.,f.o.b.N.Y.ton. 29.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton. 36.50 - —
Manjak (see Asphaltum, Barbados).
Mexican, Texas, dms., c.l., refinery..ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton. 21.00 - —
tanks, refinery.....ton. 16.00 - —

Amyl Alcohol—Betanaphthol

Asphaltum, petroleum, cut-back, bbls., l.c.l., E. cst. refinery. gal. .13 - —
dms., c.l., E. cst., refinery, gal. .12 - —
tanks, Calif., refinery....ton. 12.50 -14.00
East Coast, refinery...gal. .06 - .06½
Ill., Ind., refinery.....gal. .06½- —
N. Orleans refinery....gal. .06 - —
Wyo., refinery.....gal. .07½- —
Atropine, bots.....oz. 5.25 - 5.80
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 2.85 - 2.95
cns. .....oz. 2.80 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. .40 - .45
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .22 - .25
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Barbital, cs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Barium carbonate, natural, 90%, grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton. 44.00 - —
99%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 47.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 52.50 - —
bbls., works .....ton. 57.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works.....ton. 57.50 - —
bbls., works .....ton. 62.50 - —
sulphur-free bgs., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 57.50 -62.50
Chlorate, kgs. .....lb. .16¼- .17½
Chloride, C.P., cryst., bbls..lb. .19 - —
dms .....lb. .20 - —
tech., dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., Zone 1, dlvd. New England States, N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Dela., Va., West Va., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Wisc., Ill., Ky. and principal cities on west bank of Miss., north of Ark. line.....ton. 72.00 - —
bbls., same basis, ton. 74.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis, ton. 85.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton. 87.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd. Tenn., N.-S. Carolina, Ga., Ala., Miss., Fla..ton. 76.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton. 78.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis, ton. 89.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton. 91.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd. Minn., Ia., Mo., Col., N. Mex., Idaho, Utah, Ariz., ton. 82.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton. 84.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis, ton. 95.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton. 97.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd. Wash., Ore., Calif., Nev..ton. 78.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton. 80.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton. 91.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton. 93.00 - —
Dioxide, dms.....lb. .11 - .15
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Fluosilicate, bbls. .....lb. .15 - .16
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls.....lb. .04¾- .05¼
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.30 - 4.45
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Oxide, dms. .....lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, dom., floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton. 23.05 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., Boston, ton. 26.00 - —
Chicago .....ton. 31.15 - —
Cleveland .....ton. 33.50 - —
New York.....ton. 32.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis. ton. 22.85- —
l.c.l., ex car, Baltimore, ton. 30.70 - —
Boston .....ton. 31.70 - —
Philadelphia .....ton. 30.50 - —
ex whse., Baltimore.ton. 32.10 - —
Boston .....ton. 35.20 - —
Chicago .....ton. 30.35 - —
Cleveland .....ton. 33.00 - —
Detroit .....ton. 33.00 - —
Kansas City.....ton. 30.95 - —
Los Angeles.....ton. 42.90 - —
New York.....ton. 31.50 - —
Philadelphia .....ton. 31.90 - —
San Francisco.....ton. 42.00 - —
Toronto .....ton. 29.30 - —
Southern off color, bulk, mines..ton. 12.00 - —
95.75%, bulk, mines.....ton. 16.00 - —
ore, bulk, mines, long ton. 7.00 - —
German, grd., bbls., c.l., dock., t.a..ton. 25.00 -26.00
l.c.l., ex wrhse.....ton. 30.00 - —
ungrd., bulk, c.l., ex dock. ton. 13.00 -14.00
Italian, grd., bbls., c.l., ex dock, t.a..ton. 29.50 Nom.
l.c.l., ex wrhse.....ton. 32.50 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)
Bay rum, import, bbls.....gal. .71½ Nom.
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .15 Nom.
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Root, bls. .....lb. .12 - .13
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., Wyo. works..ton. 11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., Wyo. works, ton. 16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, tech., cbys., dms., lb. .60 - .70
USP, X, dms., 50 to 100 lbs..lb. .85 - —
5 to 25 lbs.....lb. .90 - .95
Benzene (see benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzol, 90%, nitration, pure, dms., works..gal. .21 - —
tankcars, frt. alld. E. of Omaha..gal. .16 - —
Benzol tankcar prices, West, f.o.b. sellers' works.
Benzoyl chloride, dms.....lb. .40 - .47
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns....lb. .49 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., tins.lb. .90 - 1.20
Chloride, 95-97%, refd., dms.lb. .30 - .40
tech., dms.....lb. .25 - .26
Formate, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Benzylidineacetone, bots. .....lb. 2.20 - 3.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. 16.75 - —
Hydrochloride, cns.....lb. 16.75 - —
Sulphate, cns.....lb. 16.75 - —
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .35 - .10
Betanaphthol, sublm., bbls....lb. .55 - —
kgs. .....lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms.....lb. 2.10 - —
kgs. .....lb. 2.00 - —



The More Power to Him!

A CHANCE visitor might attribute C. J. Dorst's passion for keeping everything "just so" to temperament or to plain fussiness. But as power plant operator at Mathieson's Lake Charles plant, Dorst's job carries responsibilities which call for precisely this sort of thoroughness.

For not only must power service throughout Mathieson's plant be continuous. Its output must be closely controlled; voltage and frequency must be kept within narrow limits; generators must be accurately synchronized. Only in this way can Mathieson take full advantage of the low-cost raw materials and fuel at Lake Charles, and translate these into outstanding quality for its products.

Mathieson's generating equipment at Lake Charles comes as close to perfection as the rest of the units in this modern alkali plant. Yet all this equipment would mean little to you were it not for the supervision of men like C. J. Dorst. In large measure, it is these men—faithfully handling hundreds of "big little" jobs—who make Mathieson an organization to which you can look with unwavering confidence.

The MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (*Inc.*)
60 East 42nd Street New York, N. Y.

Soda Ash . . . Caustic Soda . . . Bicarbonate of Soda . . . Liquid Chlorine Bleaching Powder . . . HTH and HTH-15 . . . Ammonia, Anhydrous and Aqua PH-Plus (Fused Alkali) . . . Sulphur Chloride . . . CCH (Industrial Hypochlorite) Dry Ice (Carbon Dioxide Ice)

Mathieson Chemicals

Betanaphth.—Borax

Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs..lb. .51 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. ,18 - .20
Bismuth chloride, 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.20 - 3.35
Citrate, USP, VIII, 5-lb. bots., lb. 2.76 - —
jars .....lb. 2.65 - —
Hydroxide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.27 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.15 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, cryst., 5-lb., bots...lb. 1.84 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.20 - —
Oxychloride, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.04 - —
cns., kgs.....lb. 2.95 - —
Subbenzoate, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.36 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.26 - —
Subcarbonate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.39 - 1.58
fib. dms.....lb. 1.23 - 1.36
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.53 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.46 - —
Subgallate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.42 - 1.65
fib. dms.....lb. 1.33 - 1.56
Subiodide, cns.....lb. 3.91 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.83 - —
Subnitrate, powd., bots., cns., lb. 1.22 - 1.43
fib., dms.....lb. 1.13 - 1.16
Subsalicylate, 62-66%, bxs..lb. 2.44 - —
bbls., fib. dms.....lb. 2.35 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 5-lb. bots..lb. 3.61 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
Trioxide, powd., 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.58 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., 5-lb. bots..lb. 3.40 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.30 - —
Bismuth-betanaphthol, 5-lb. bots., lb. 3.14 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.05 - —
Black, acetylene, c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - —
Bone, 1A, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .16½- —
Black, bone, 1, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .13 - —
2, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .11 - —
3, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .10 - —
4, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .09 - —
5, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .08 - —
6, bbls, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .07 - —
7, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l , frt. alld. E.....lb. .06½- —
Bone black prices on Pacific Coast are 1c. per lb. higher, ex dock or ex whse.
Carbon, special, 1, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¾- —
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09 - —
2, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10¾- —
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
4, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
cs., c.l., works.....lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32 - —
5, bgs., cs., c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .44 - —
6, cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .60 - —
7, cs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 1.10 - —
Black, carbon, standard, bgs., c.l., dlvd., rail zone A (Gulf ports), for delivery in N. A. (water freights extra)..lb. .0345- —
B (Ark., Col., Kan., part of Mo., N. M., Tex., except coastal ports)..lb. .03¾- —
50,000 lbs., dlvd., Zone C (Pac. Cst. States)...lb. .0390- —
30,000 lbs., dlvd., Zone C, Pac. Cst. States..lb. .0405- —
D (Ill., Ia., Wis.)—lb. .0390- —
E (Fla., Ga., Ind., Ky., Mich., part of N. Y., Ohio, part of Pa., Tenn., W. Va.)...lb. .0405- —
F (Me., Md., Mass., N. H., N. J., part of N. Y., N. C., part of Pa., R. I., S. C., Vt., Va.)..lb. .0435- —
G (Mexico).....lb. .0455- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. whse.....lb. .06½- —
bulk, tankcars, ¼c. per lb. less than bgs. in each zone.
ctns., l.c.l., ex-whse.....lb. .07 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex-whse.....lb. .07¾- —
export, full, compsd., cs., f.a.s. Gulf ports..lb. .05½ Nom.
uncompressed, cs., f.a.s. Gulf ports..lb. .06 Nom.

Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, 1, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .07¾- .08½
2, bbls., l.c.l., works....lb. .07 - —
pure, bbls., works.....lb. .08¾- —
Ivory, genuine, bbls.....lb. .30 - .35
Lamp, dom., 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
Black, lamp., dom., 2, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .09- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
import, 1, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .09 - —
2, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .12 - —
3, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b., N. Y.....lb. .14 - —
4, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .14 - —
5, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .20 - —
6, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .25 - —
Vine, A, bbls., works or N. Y. lb. .04¼- —
B, bbls., works or N. Y....lb. .05½- —
Black dyes are listed under Dyes.
Black haw, root bark, bls.....lb. .33 - .35
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Black Indian hemp root, bls...lb. .12 - .13
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l..ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l .....ton.60.00 - —
high grade precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equal.ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.75.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bulk., c.l., works. ton.40.00 -42.50
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.85
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - 3.35
Blood, dried, dom., 16-16½ ammon., bgs., f.o.b. N. Y. unit-ton. 3.00 - —
high-grade, grd., 16-17% ammon, bulk, f.o.b. Chi. unit-ton. 2.75 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports, Dec. shipt., unit-ton. 3.30 - —
soluble (see Albumen, blood)
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. 14 - .15
Blue, alkali, toner, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. river, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. .90 - —

Alkali blue toner prices are ½c. higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex., (Dallas Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Bronze, bbls., same basis, alkali toner, contracts..lb. .36 - —
open order .....lb. .37 - —
Celestial, bbls. .....lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis, alkali toner, contracts..lb. .36 - —
open order.....lb. .37 - —
Cobalt, genuine, 1-kilo pkg..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine, group 6).
Copper, phthalocyanin, bbls, f.o.b. works, frt. alld..lb. 3.30 - 3.75
Milori, bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts..lb. .36 - —
open order.....lb. .37 - —
Potash, bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts..lb. .45 - —
open order.....lb. .46 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts..lb. .36 - —
open order.....lb. .37 - —
Soluble, bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts..lb. .36 - —
open order.....lb. .37 - —
Tungstated, peacock, kegs...lb. 4.00 - —
Victoria, kegs.....lb. 3.85 - —
Ultramarine, dry, jobbing, bbls., works, frt. equaled..lb. .10 - —
regular 1, bbls., works, frt. equaled..lb. .15 - —
2, bbls., same basis....lb. .17 - —
3, bbls., same basis....lb. .18 - —
4, bbls., same basis....lb. .19 - —
5, bbls., same basis....lb. .22 - —
6, cobalt, A, same basis.lb. .26 - —
B, bbls., same basis.lb. .23 - —
C, bbls., same basis.lb. .22 - —
D, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —
7, A, bbls., same basis..lb. .22 - —
B, bbls., same basis...lb. .21 - —
special, 1, bbls., same basis lb. .18 - —
2, bbls., same basis....lb. .19 - —
3, bbls., same basis....lb. .21 - —
4, bbls., same basis....lb. .22 - —
5, bbls., same basis....lb. .24 - —
6, bbls., same basis....lb. .26 - —
pulp, 1, bbls., same basis..lb. .26 - —
2, bbls., same basis.....lb. .24 - —
3, bbls., same basis.....lb. .22 - —
4, bbls., same basis.....lb. .19 - —

Ultramarine, blue, dlvd, ex whse, is 1c. higher; Pac. Coast ex whse., 2c. higher; 100-lb. kgs., 1c. above bbls.; 28-lb. boxes 5c. above bbls.

Victoria, ink toner, bbls., same basis alkali toner..lb. 1.85 - —
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag root, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Blue mass, USP., cns., kgs...lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Blue vitriol, 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
16-25 bbls., same basis, 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
6-15 bbls., same basis, 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
3-5 bbls., same basis, 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
1-2 bbls., same basis. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
monohydrated, dms., c.l. dealers..lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l., dealers.....lb. .0960- .1060
Bluestone (see Blue vitriol)
Bone, raw, dom., 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.26.00 -30.00
c.i.f. Atlantic ports...ton.30.00 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f., ports.ton.28.50 - —
meal, steamed, dom., 3% ammon. 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.20.00 -22.00
import, 100-lb. bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipt..ton.23.75 - —
phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate dibasic, precip.)
steamed, dom., 1¼% ammon. 60% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.18.00 -20.00
import, 1% ammon., 65-70% phos., bgs., c.i.f. ports..ton.21.50 - —
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Borax, tech., 99½%, cryst., bbls., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..ton.58.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.67.00 -72.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..ton.48.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.57.00 -62.00

Mapico Colors to Cover a World of Surfaces

In the shipping department of the Magnetic Pigment Co. plant, Trenton, N. J.

A new shipment of Mapico Colors is ready, representing a few of the thousands of tons used annually in the formulation of paints, lacquers and enamels. From the plant at Trenton, N. J. these modern iron oxides go directly to manufacturers everywhere and to reserve depots in seven industrial centers from New York to Kansas City where stocks always are available with a saving in delivery costs. These depots are maintained for assurance that your plant never will be idle for lack of pigment.

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BROWNS
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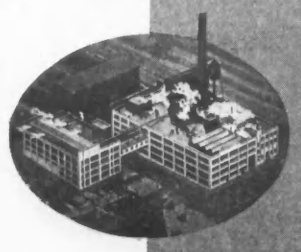


Borax, tech., gran., bbls., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.61.00 -66.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..ton.42.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.51.00 -56.00
powd., bbls., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..ton.57.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.66.00 -71.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd..ton.47.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.56.00 -61.00
USP., $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, dms., c.l., dealers..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dealers, dms..lb. .11½- —
Bordeaux mixture prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots 96 lbs. and over; no trucking or freight allowances for works or warehouse pick-ups.

Borneol, bots. .....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
cns. .....lb. 1.50 - —

Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).

Brimstone (see Sulphur).

Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .30 - —
single pkg., same basis.lb. .35 - —

Bromoform, U.S.P., bots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60

Bromstyrol, bots. .....lb. 3.25 - 4.50

Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .45 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .65 - .90
printing ink, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .70 - 1.10
radiator, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .45 - .50

Broomtop, bls.....lb. .11 - .13

Brown, iron oxide, pure precip., cks., f.o.b. N.Y., or works..lb. .12½- —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .02½- —
paper bags, c.l., works....lb. .0210- —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03 - —
Italian, 1, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y. or Pa. points..lb. .12½- —
2, bbls., same basis....lb. .11½- —
3, bbls., same basis....lb. .10½- —
4, bbls., same basis....lb. .08½- —
5, bbls., same basis....lb. .08½- —
6, bbls., same basis....lb. .08½- —
7, bbls., same basis....lb. .08 - —
8, bbls., same basis....lb. .07½- —
9, bbls., same basis....lb. .07½- —
10, bbls., same basis....lb. .06½- —
11, bbls., same basis....lb. .06½- —
12, bbls., same basis....lb. .06½- —
13, bbls., same basis....lb. .06 - —
14, bbls., same basis....lb. .05½- —
raw, American, bbls., works, lb. .02½- —
Italian, 1, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y. or works.....lb. .12½- —
2, bbls., same basis....lb. .10½- —
3, bbls., same basis....lb. .11 - —
4, bbls., same basis....lb. .09½- —
5, bbls., same basis....lb. .09 - —
6, bbls., same basis....lb. .08½- —
7, bbls., same basis....lb. .07¾- —
8, bbls., same basis....lb. .07½- —
9, bbls., same basis....lb. .06¾- —
10, bbls., same basis....lb. .06 - —
11, bbls., same basis....lb. .05 - —
Umber, American, bbls. works. lb. .02½- —
Turkey, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa., Easton, Pa., N.Y.....lb. .04 - —
St. Louis.....lb. .04¾- —
ex car Los Angeles...lb. .04½- —
ex dock Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .04¾- —
ex whse. Boston.....lb. .04½- —
Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans.....lb. .04¾- —
Kansas City.....lb. .05 - —
Los Angeles, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle, lb. .04¾- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0485- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .04½- —
Vandyke, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .05½- —
Walnut crystals, bbls.....lb. .05½- .06

Brucine, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .10 - —
Sulphate, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .07 - —

Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .10 - .11

Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .50 - .52

Buckthorn bark, true, bls.....lb. .05½- .06
Berries, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20

Burdock root, bls.....lb. .09½- .10

Burgundy pitch, dom., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .06¾- —
import., stands.....lb. .15 - .16

Butanes, coml., 16-32°, tanks, group 3..gal. .02¼- .03¾

Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .08 - .09

Butyl acetate, norm., dms., c.l., contract, frt. alld..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., contract, frt. alld.lb. .10½- —
tanks, contract, frt. alld.lb. .09 - —
Secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .08½- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .07 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol):—
Aldehyde, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
Carbinol (see Carbinol).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .22½- —
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —

Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.60 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms, frt. alld. Met. N. Y..lb. .60 - —

Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 1.65 - —

Arsenate, dms., c.l., dealers, North and West..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dealers.....lb. .07¼- —
southern cotton states, dealers, dms., c.l...lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., dealers .....lb. .07 - —
Calcium arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for plant or whse. pick-up.

Bromide, 100 lbs., works, frt. equaled..lb. .70 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. .72 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. .75 - —

Carbide, dms .....lb. .05 - .06

Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).

Chloride, flake, dom., 77-88%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd., ton.23.00 - 36.00
burlap bgs., dms., c.l., dlvd, ton.23.50 -36.50
l.c.l., 1 ton or over, dlvd..100 lbs. 1.78 - 2.43
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works..ton. 7.50 - —
solid, dom., 73-75%, bgs., dms., c.l., dlvd..ton.21.50 -24.50
l.c.l., 1 ton or over, dlvd..100 lbs. 1.68 - 2.33

Gluconate, U.S.P., gran., powd., bbls., 125 lbs..lb. .50 - —
dms. .....lb. .55 - .57
cns. .....lb. .68 - .85

Glycerophosphate, fib., dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs. .....lb. 1.40 - —

Hypophosphite, cns. .....lb. .62 - .67

Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.70 - 3.85

Lactate, USP., bbls., 200 lbs.lb. .25 - —

Calcium, nitrate, bgs., to fert. mfrs., ex vessels, Camden, N. J., or f.o.b. cars, So. Atlantic ports..ton.28.00 - —

Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .22 - .28

Phosphate, dibasic, precip., 38-42% P_2O_5, bgs., c.l.f. Atlantic ports, shipt..unit-ton. .74 - —
tribasic, c.l., bbls., works.lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .07¾- —

Resinate, precip., bbls., 1 ton, lb. .13 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .14 - —

Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., c.l..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., 1 ton.....lb. .20 - —

Sulphate (see Gypsum)

Sulphide, 75% CaS (minus 100 mesh), c.l., works.ton..52.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.56.00 - —
63/65 CaS, c.l., works...ton.58.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb.64.00 - —
luminous, dom., tins, works, 100 lbs. .75 - —

Sulphocarbolate, bbls.,200 lbs.lb. .48 - —
kgs., 100 lbs. .....lb. .50 - —

Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. .45 - .50

Calomel, bbls., fib., dms., kgs., 50 lbs., or more..lb. 1.50 - —

Camphor, natural, powd., cs..lb. .55 - .56
slabs, cs.....lb. .55 - .56
tablets, tins.....lb. .60 - .61
synthetic, dom., imp., gran., powd., bbls., 2,000 lbs..lb. .50 - —
500 lbs.....lb. .51 - —
100 lbs.....lb. .52 - —
tablets, imp.,cs., 2,000 lbs.lb. .54 - —
500 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
100 lbs.....lb. .56 - —

Monobromate, bxs., kgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80

Canada balsam (see Fir balsam)

Canary seed, Argentine, bgs..lb. .0480- .0500
Morocco, bgs. .....lb. .0480- .0500
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .0480- .0500

Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .37 - .38

Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. .65 - .70
powd., bxs.....lb. .90 - .95
Russian, cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
powd., bxs.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70

Capsicum (see Pepper, red).

Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .07¼- .07½

Carbazole, 70-80%, dms., works.lb. .60 - —
90%, dms., works.....lb. .80 - —
95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller quantities, works.. lb. .85 - —
98.5-99%, dms., ton lots, works. lb. .75 - —
smaller quantities, works.. lb. .85 - —

Carbinol, butyl, norm., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 - —
secondary, dms., works....lb. .60 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 - —

Diethyl, dms., works.....lb. .60 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 - —

Isobutyl, 129-132°, dms., c.l., works..lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .34 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .33 - —

Methylpropyl, dms., works...lb. .60 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 - —

Dimethylethyl, dms., works.lb. .60 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .75 - —

Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. all'd. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .04½- —

Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08

C

Cadmium bromide, 100 lbs., works, frt, equal'd..lb. 1.66 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. 1.71 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. 1.76 - —
5 lbs., works.....lb. 1.91 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.16 - 4.21
Jars .....lb. 4.02 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, cs.....lb. 1.00 Nom.
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).

Caffeine, 100 lb. dms., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. 2.20 - —
2,000 lbs., or more.....lb. 2.25 - —
1,000 lbs., or more.....lb. 2.30 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
25-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., or more..lb. 2.23 - —
2,000 lbs., or more.....lb. 2.28 - —
1,000 lbs., or more.....lb. 2.33 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 2.43 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 2.55 - —
10-lb. cns., 10,000 lbs., or more..lb. 2.25 - —
2,000 lbs., or more.....lb. 2.30 - —
1,000 lbs., or more.....lb. 2.35 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 2.45 - —
less than 100 lbs.....lb. 2.75 - —
5-lb. cns., 25 lbs., or more, lb. 2.70 - —
less than 25 lbs.....lb. 2.85 - —

Citrated, cns.....lb. 1.80 - 2.10
Hydrobromine. bots.....lb. 4.91 - 4.99
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Calamus root, bleached, cs....lb. .45 - .50
peeled, bls.... .....lb. .10 - .12

Acceptance .. BY CUSTOMERS

To gain a customer's approval is the goal of every manufacturer. During the past 50 years HINDE & DAUCH has played an important part in securing customer acceptance for thousands of manufacturers...by supplying shipping boxes that protect, advertise, and merchandise their contents. H & D shipping boxes look modern, *are* modern... yet they cost no more.

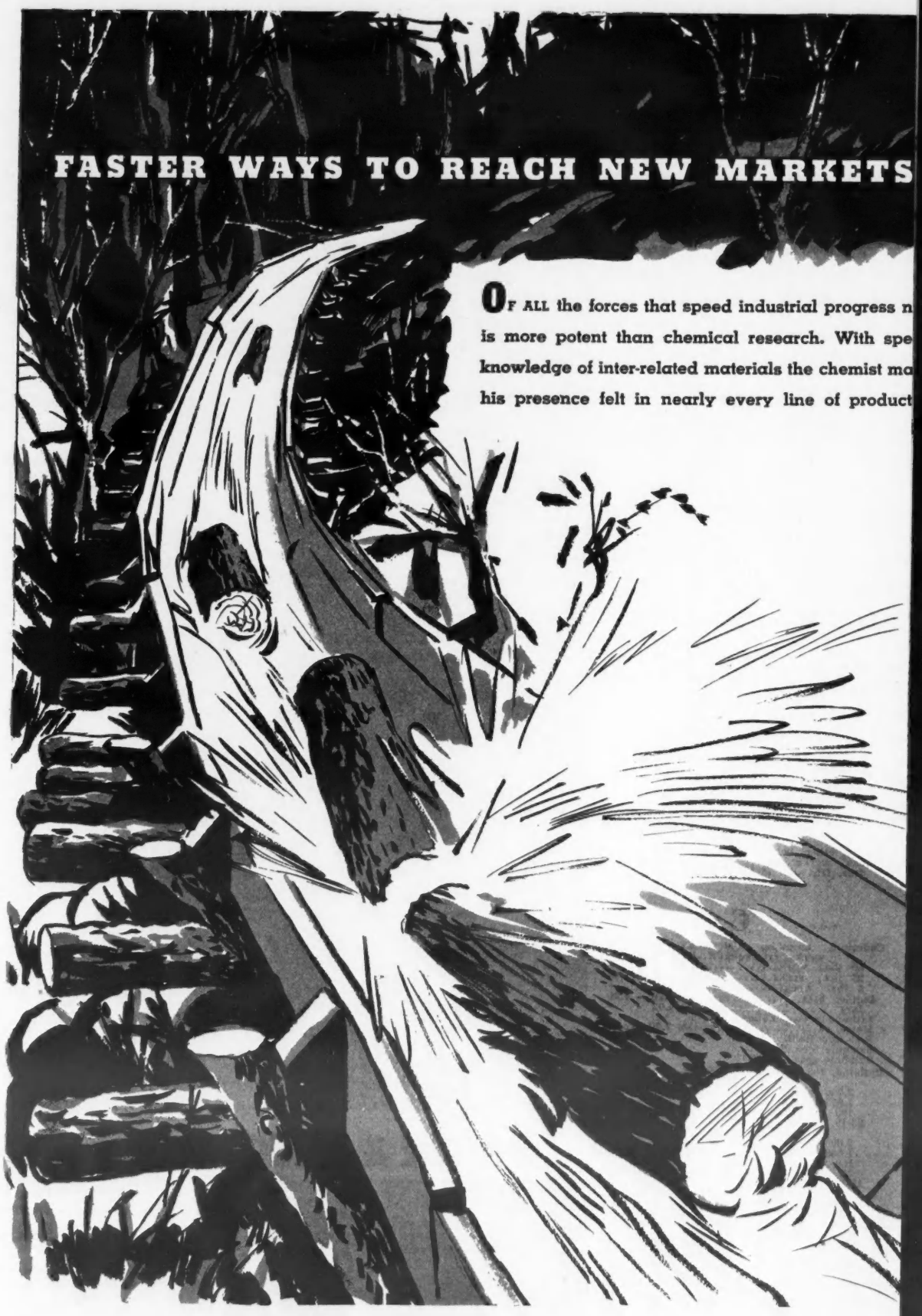
HINDE & DAUCH Corrugated Shipping Boxes

H&D Protects in Transit

THE HINDE & DAUCH PAPER COMPAN
209 DECATUR STREET SANDUSKY, OHIO
Send me your FREE book, "Corrugated Boxes for Paint, Varnish, Lacquer and Enamel."
Name_____ Pos._____
Company_____
Address_____
City_____ State_____

Carbon Tet.—Coriander

Carbon, tetrachloride, 55-gal. or 110-gal., dms., c.l. (20 tons), frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb.	.05¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.05¾-	—
10-gal. dms., c.l., (20 tons), same basis..lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.08 -	—
5-gal. dms. c.l. (20 tons), same basis..lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.08 -	—
tanks, same basis.....lb.	.06 -	—
Fire extinguisher liquid. 2c. lb. higher.		
Cardamom, bleached, cs.....lb.	1.65 -	1.90
decorticated, cs.....lb.	1.30 -	1.40
green, bgs.....lb.	.87 -	.88
Carvol, bots.....lb.	4.00 -	4.25
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk....lb.	.11¾-	.12
Case-hardening mixture, 45% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb.	.11¾-	—
lump, dms., l.c.l.....lb.	.10¾-	—
60%, lump, dms., l.c.l.....lb.	.09 -	—
Casein, dom., 20-80 mesh, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.11½-	—
5 tons, works.....lb.	.13 -	—
smaller lots, works.....lb.	.13½-	—
80-100 mesh, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb.	.12 -	—
5 tons, works.....lb.	.13½-	—
smaller lots, works.....lb.	.14 -	—
Import, Argent., 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty pd..lb.	.13 -	—
80-100 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty pd..lb.	.13½-	—
French, 30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty pd..lb.	.17	Nom.
Cassia, Batavia, 1, bgs.....lb,	.17¼-	.17½
3, bls.....lb.	.09½-	.10
short stick, bls.....lb.	.12¾-	.13
China, rolls, select, cs.....lb.	.07 -	.07¼
broken, extra bls.....lb.	.05 -	.05¼
Saigon, bls.....lb.	.16 -	.16½
Cassia buds, cs.....lb.	.22 -	.23
Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb,	.11 -	.12
Castile soap, white, bars, cs., 40 lbs.	11.75	-12.50
powd., bbls.....lb.	.28 -	.35
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb,	15.00	-18.00
synth., bots.....lb.	19.00 -	—
Castor oil (see Oil, castor).		
Pomace, dom., 5½% ammon., bgs., c.l., works..ton.	21.00 -	—
import, bgs., c.i.f., ports., shipment..ton.	22.00	Nom.
Catnep leaves, bls.....lb.	.18 -	.19
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb.	.16¼-	.16¾
Indian, bgs.....lb.	.14 -	.14½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).		
Cellulose acetate, flake, cs., works..lb.	.40 -	—
Acetobutyrate, 501 lbs. and over, works..lb.	.52 -	—
10. lbs., works.....lb.	.56 -	—
smaller lots, works.....lb.	.55 -	—
Cement, white, bbls. (4 bags), 5 tons, dlvd. N. Y..bbl.	6.50 -	—
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb.	.60 -	—
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb.	.35 -	—
kgs., works.....lb.	.37 -	—
Chalk, precip., extra light, light, heavy, bgs., 50 lbs., c.l., f.o.b., works..lb.	.02¾-	—
cks., 250 lbs., c.l., f.o.b., works..lb.	.03¼-	—
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, genuine, cs..lb.	.24 -	.25
Roman, bls.....lb.	.24 -	.25
Charcoal, softwood, powd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Del., Ga., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Va., W. Va..ton.	30.40 -	—
Colo. .....ton.	27.00 -	—
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt..ton.	30.80 -	—
Ill., (except river points), Minn., Neb., Wis. .....ton.	25.00 -	—
Indiana .....ton.	26.00 -	—
Ill. (river points), Ia., Mo., Okla., Tex. (except El Paso)..ton.	23.00 -	—
Kansas, El Paso, Tex. ton.	24.00 -	—
Michigan .....ton.	27.80 -	—
Ohio, Penn.....ton.	29.80 -	—
Utah .....ton.	34.00 -	—
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb.	.06 -	.07
Chestnut extract, clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works, lb.	.02125-	—
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb.	.0225-	—
Chillies (see Pepper, red).		
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.	9.50 -	—
l.c.l., works.....ton.	10.00	-16.00
bulk, c.l., works...ton.	7.00 -	—
99.75% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.	8.50 -	—
l.c.l., works.....ton.	9.50	-15.50
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.	9.50 -	—
paper bgs., c.l., works, ton.	12.50 -	—
Import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.	22.00	-25.00
powd., csks., l.c.l., ex dock, ton.	35.00 -	—
ex whse.....ton.	37.50 -	—
Chloral hydrate, bots., 1,000 lbs., lb.	.83 -	.92
500 lbs. .....lb.	.86 -	.95
100 lbs. .....lb.	.88 -	.97
25 lbs. .....lb.	.90 -	.99
1-10 lbs. .....lb.	.95 -	1.02
dms., 1,000 lbs. .....lb.	.80 -	—
500 lbs. .....lb.	.83 -	—
100 lbs. .....lb.	.85 -	—
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., dlvd., N.Y..lb.	.05½-	—
contracts, dlvd., N.Y...lb.	.05½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd., N.Y.....lb.	.07½-	—
tanks, single unit, works, frt. equald..100 lbs.	2.15 -	—
multiple unit, 3 or over, wks., frt. equald.100 lbs.	2.30 -	—
tanks, multiple unit, 2, works, frt. equald..100 lbs.	2.55 -	—
1, works, frt. equald, 100 lbs.	3.00 -	—
Chloroacetophenone, tins, works.lb.	3.00 -	3.50
Chloroform, tech., 650-lbs. drums, lb.	.20 -	—
100-lb. dms.....lb.	.22 -	—
50-lb. dms.....lb.	.25 -	—
USP, 650-lb. dms.....lb.	.30 -	—
100-lb. dms.....lb.	.32 -	—
50-lb. dms.....lb.	.33 -	—
Chloropicrin, coml., 185-lb. cyls., works..lb.	.80 -	—
5-lb. cyls., same basis....lb.	1.15 -	—
Chrome acetate, powd., 17.5% cr., bbls., works..lb.	.12 -	—
smaller pkgs., works....lb.	.17 -	—
solut., 8% cr., bbls.....lb.	.05 -	.08
Chrome, cake, bulk, c.l., works.. ton.	15.00	-16.00
Green (see Green, chrome)		
Oxide (see Green, chrome oxide)		
Sulphate, pearls, dms., 100 lbs., lb.	.40 -	—
powd., dms., 100 lbs.....lb.	.45 -	—
scales, dms., 100 lbs.....lb.	.45 -	—
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic)		
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome)		
Chrysarobin, cns.....lb.	3.25 -	3.50
Cinchona bark, chips, bgs.....lb.	.18 -	.19
high test, bgs.....lb.	.37 -	.38
quills, broken, bgs.....lb.	.18 -	.19
long, cs.....lb.	.55 -	.60
short, bgs.....lb.	.50 -	.55
Ecuador, tubes.....lb.	.18 -	.20
Cinchonidine, crys., small cns., 100 ozs..oz.	.53 -	—
large, cns.....100 ozs..oz.	.57 -	—
powd., cns.....100 ozs..oz.	.60 -	—
Sulphate, N.F., cns..100 ozs.oz.	.47 -	—
Cinchonine, crys., small, cns., 100 ozs..oz.	.54 -	—
large, cns.....100 ozs..oz.	.58 -	—
powd., cns.....100 ozs..oz.	.59 -	—
Sulphate, N.F., cns..100 ozs..oz.	.54 -	—
Cinchophen, USP, boxes, 5 lbs., lb.	2.75 -	—
bots., 1 lb.....lb.	2.27 -	—
dms., 100 lbs.....lb.	2.00 -	—
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).		
Aldehyde, f.f.c. cbys.....lb.	1.40 -	1.45
Cinnamon, Ceylon, 2, bls.....lb.	.16½-	.16¾
3, bls. .....lb,	.16½-	.15¾
Citral, bots., cns.....lb.	1.60 -	3.95
Citrine ointment, jars, tubes.lb.	.75 -	—
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb.	.75 -	.80
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb.	1.75 -	1.80
Clove, Madagascar, bls.....lb.	.15½-	.16
Zanzibar, bls.....lb.	.16¼-	.16½
Clover tops, bgs .....lb.	.14 -	.15
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..bbl.	7.50 -	7.75
l.c.l., works.....bbl.	8.25 -	8.50
tanks, works.....gal.	.07½-	.09
refd., bbls., c.l., works...bbl.	8.00 -	8.25
l.c.l., works.....bbl.	8.75 -	9.00
tanks, works.....gal.	.08½-	.10
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..dm.	7.50 -	—
l.c.l., works.....dm.	8.00 -	—
refd., dms., c.l., works...dm.	8.25 -	—
l.c.l., works.....dm.	8.75 -	—
Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd. lb.	.66 -	.68
Carbonate, tech., bbls., dlvd.lb.	1.63 -	—
Chloride, dms., works.....lb.	1.03 -	1.18
Hydrate, bbls.....lb.	1.78 -	—
Linoleate, paste, 6%, dms...lb.	.28 -	—
solid, 8½%, bbls.....lb.	.33 -	—
Oleate, bbls.....lb.	.26	Nom.
Oxide, black, kgs.....lb.	1.67 -	—
Resinate, fused, A, bbls.....lb.	.13½-	—
1%, bbls.....lb.	.13 -	
2%, bbls.....lb.	.14 -	—
3½%, bbls.....lb.	.17½-	—
precip., dms., dlvd.....lb.	.34 -	—
Sulphate, dms.....lb.	.59 -	—
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz.	9.75 -	—
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb.	.35 -	.38
Teneriffe, silver, bgs.....lb.	.36 -	.39
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb.	.18 -	.20
Cocoa butter, lumps, bgs., c,l..lb.	.13½-	.14
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.	11.70 -	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz.	10.50 -	—
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.	9.00 -	—
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.	9.50 -	—
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).		
Cohosh, black, root, bls.....lb.	.06 -	.09
Blue, root, bls.....lb.	.07 -	.07½
Colchicine, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.	25.00 -	-
single ozs.....oz.	26.00 -	—
Colchicum seed, bgs.....lb.	.25 -	.27
Collodion, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb.	.12½-	—
cns., 25 lbs.....lb.	.16 -	—
Flexible, USP, dms., 325 lbs.lb.	.14½-	—
cns., 25 lbs.....lb.	.18 -	—
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb.	.32 -	.35
Colombo root, bls.....lb.	.18 -	.20
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb.	.07 -	.08
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb.	.08 -	.09
Conium leaves, bls.....lb.	.18 -	.19
Copaiba, balsam, Para, cns...lb.	.33 -	.34
S.A., USP, cns.....lb.	.35 -	.36
Copper acetate, normal, bbls., c.l., works..lb.	.23 -	—
l.c.l., bbls.....lb.	.25 -	—
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.....lb.	.15¾-	.16¾
18-20%, bbls.....lb.	.10¼-	—
Chloride, bbls.....lb.	.15 -	.17
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb.	.37 -	.39
Iodide, bots.....lb.	4.97 -	5.02
Metal, electrolytic.....lb.	.10¾-	.11
Nitrate, cryst., bbls.....lb.	.15 -	—
Oleate, percip., bbls.....lb.	.20 -	—
Oxide, black, bbls., tons, works, lb.	.15 -	—
smaller lots, works.....lb.	.15½-	—
red, com'l, 50-75%, kgs., f.o.b. N.Y..lb.	.19775-	—
Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb.	.15 -	.16
Stearate, precip., bbls.....lb.	.23 -	.24
Sulphate (see Blue vitriol).		
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.	14.00	-15.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.	16.00	-17.00
l.c.l., 25 cr over, works.....		
100 lbs.	1.35 -	—
5-24, works.....100 lbs.	1.50 -	—
1-4, works.....100 lbs.	2.00 -	—
bulk c.l., works.....ton.	12.00	-13.00
Copra, bgs., Pacific Coast.....lb.	.0215	Nom.
Coriander seed, Morocco, bgs..lb.	.06¾-	.07¼
bleached, bgs. .....lb.	.08¼-	.08½


FASTER WAYS TO REACH NEW MARKETS
OF ALL the forces that speed industrial progress n
is more potent than chemical research. With spe
knowledge of inter-related materials the chemist ma
his presence felt in nearly every line of product

Corn sugar, tanners, bbls., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
ex whse.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l....100 lbs. 3.11 - —
43°, bbls., c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.16 - —
Cornsilk, bls. .....lb. .07 - .08
Corrosive sublimate, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.30 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.15 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Cottonseed hull ash, 25-30% potash, bulk, dlvd..unit-ton. 1.05 - —
Coumarin, 5 lbs., or more, 25-lb. cns..lb. 3.00 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.10 - —
1-lb. cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
1-oz. cns.....lb. 3.60 - —
less than 5 lbs., cns.....lb. 4.15 - 4.65
Cramp bark, genuine, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
so-called, bls. .....lb. .07 - .08
Cranesbill root, bls. .....lb. .16 - .20
Cream tartar, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., one shipm't, lb. .19¾- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .20¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .20¾- —
Creosote, beechwood, bots.....lb. .70 - .75
Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .45 - .47
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —
Carbonate, bots., cbys.....lb. 1.40 - 1.75
Creosote, oil, crude, tanks, works, gal. .13½- .14
Coaltar solution, tanks, works gal. .118 - .128
refd., bbls., c.l., works...gal. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .18 - .18¼
Cresol, USP, dms., c.l., works.lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- —
Crotonaldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - -

Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b., N.Y.C., frt., equal'd., with shipments from Newark and Balto. Prices for Pacific Coast are plus frt., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. .28 - —
2,000 lbs. to 10,000 lbs..lb. .29 - —
1,000 lbs. to 2,000 lbs..lb. .31 - —
200 lbs. to 1,000 lbs..lb. .33 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4½c. per lb. less.

Cube root, powd., contracts accepted for delivery only up to September 30, 1938. No protection against decline in price. Part deliveries against contract are billed at price for smaller quantities, subject to adjustment when contract quantity is reached.

Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .32 - .33
powd., cs.....lb. .34 - .35
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Cumin seed, Algerian, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .10 Nom.
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .09¼- .09½
Cutch, Philippine, bls. c.l...lb. .04 - —
Cyanamide, 21-22% N., pulv., bgs., dlvd., contrs., NH_3 unit.. 1.15 - —
Cyanide-chloride, mixture, 75%, gran., dms..lb. .16 - .17
lump, dms .....lb. .14 - .16

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Dandelion root, German, bls..lb. .20 - .21
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .18 - .15
Degras, common, dom., bbls..lb. .07½- .08¼
English, bbls. .....lb. .07½- .08¼
neutral, dom., bbls.....lb. .10¾- .15
English, bbls. .....lb. .10¾- .15

Derris root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.C., frt. equal'd., with shipments from Newark and Balto. Prices for Pacific Coast are plus frt., 10,000 lbs., or more..lb. .39 - —
2,000 lbs., to 10,000 lbs..lb. .40 - —
1,000 lbs., to 2,000 lbs..lb. .41½- —
200 lbs., to 1,000 lbs..lb. .43 - —
4% rotenone prices are 6c. per lb. less

Derris root, powd., contracts accepted for delivery only up to September 30, 1938. No protection against decline in price. Part deliveries against contract are billed at price for such smaller quantities, subject to adjustment when contract quantity is reached.

Dextrin, British gum, c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.95 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.70 - —
white, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.45 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.65 - —
Potato, import, bgs.....lb. .07¾- .08¾
Tapioca, bgs., ex whse.....lb. .08 Nom.
Diamyl ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .085 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .092 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .075 - —
Oxalate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .30 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .19¼- —
Sulphide, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —

—ALL ALONG THE LINE

Research in one industry often uncovers a new material or a special process that can be used in another—or many others. For example, a product developed for the textile industry is found to have revolutionary effects when used in the tanning of leather. This is typical of the trend. Many such products, once narrowly limited in use, are now being turned to profit in widely diversified fields of production.

Cyanamid supplies chemicals for almost every purpose, and assists in their correct use. Our research staff and technicians have thus accumulated a fund of knowledge and experience that is passed on to the manufacturers we serve. In the right-hand column are listed a few Cyanamid products that are helping manufacturers find faster ways to reach new markets.

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA • NEW YORK, N. Y.

AERO* BRAND PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—Available for prompt shipment. Averages over 99.9% pure. Exceptional freedom from odor and color-forming impurities assured by our patented process of fractional sublimation—made in the world's largest Phthalic Anhydride plant.

AERO BRAND AQUA AMMONIA 26° Bé—The high standard quality of our Aero Brand, Water White, Aqua Ammonia makes it particularly suitable for such industries as the Textile Industry, the Rubber Industry, the Oil Refining Industry, and for bottlers and other users.

Our producing works at Warners, New Jersey, are so equipped as to render our customers immediate shipment via rail, boat or truck.

****REZYL 775-1** (50% in mineral spirits) is suggested particularly for air drying and low bake colored enamels and pigmented undercoats for trucks, lawn furniture, toys, machinery, signs, and gasoline pumps. It combines good gloss and hardness with excellent working properties and resistance to water, alkali, alcohol and oil.

WOOL OILS—For oiling wool stock prior to carding. These Wool Oils are light in color, form perfectly stable emulsions when mixed with water, and when applied to the stock distribute themselves uniformly and evenly throughout. They impart the necessary lubrication to the stock to permit easy and uniform carding and spinning and will not gum up the card clothing. These oils are readily emulsifiable and can easily be removed from the fibre during the subsequent scouring and cleansing operation.

RAW MATERIALS—We are producers and distributors of basic raw materials for many industrial uses. Call on us for Bauxite, Blanc Fixe, Clay, Mica, Mineral Colors, Natural Resins, Sago Flour, Tapioca Flour, Waxes, Whiting.

Watch this column monthly for the announcement of other interesting Cyanamid developments. Technical information on these and other Cyanamid products is available on request.

*Registered U. S. Patent Office

**Trade-Mark of Rezyl Corporation
Protected by U. S. Patents

Corn Sugar—Dyes

Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works., lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .50 - —
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .085 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Pacific cst., works, ton.22.00 -35.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 -150.00
Import, bgs., c.l., c.i.f.....ton.30.00 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms.....lb. .21 - —
Tartrate, dom., dms.....lb. .35 - .40
import., dms.....lb. .80 - .85
Dicalcium phosphate (see Calcium phosphate, dibasic).
Dichloroethyl ether, dms., c.l. works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .14 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .25 - —
Diethyl carbonate, coml., dms..lb. .81¾- —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .50 - —
Carbinol (see Carbinol).
Phthalate, dms., c.l.....lb. .19 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19¼- —
tanks .....lb. .18 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —
Diethylanilin, dms.....lb. .50 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - .26
Monobutylether, dms., works..lb. .26 - .27
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .60 Nom.
Digiycol oleate, light, bbls....lb. .21 - .24
Dillseed, recleaned, bgs.....lb. .07 - .07½
Dimethyl phthalate, dms.....lb. .21 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms.....lb. .26 - .27
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Dinitrobenzene, bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Dinitrochlorobenzene, bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .85 - .90
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .23 - .24
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .14½- .15¼
oily, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin, dms, 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .46 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .47 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms.....gal. .47 - .50
tanks .....gal. .41 - —
Diphenyl, bbls, c.l., works....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Oxide, cns. .....lb. .55 - .60
Diphenylamine, bbls.....lb. .31 Nom.
Diphenylguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd..lb. .35 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .36 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .37 - —
Diphenylmethane, bots.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00
Disodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, dibasic)
Divi-divi, bgs., shipment....ton.34.00 Nom.
Degrass root, cut, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Dogwood bark, dom., bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Jamaica, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Dover's powder, USP, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Dragon's blood, mass, cs.....lb. .65 - .65
reeds, thin, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Duboisine sulphate, vls.....oz.34.50 -35.00

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—

26 Chrome yellow 2G.....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
58 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. 1.60 - —
176 Fast red A.....lb. .60 - .75
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.65
150 Lake red R, paste.....lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powdered..lb. 2.00 - 2.10
202 Chrome blue black U..lb. .32 - .40
204 Chrome black A.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .90
289 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
290 Chrome black F.....lb. .60 - .65
307 Fast cyanin black B...lb. .50 - .55
326 Direct cast scarlet.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
364 Paper yellow.....lb. .55 - .60
365 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
394 Direct violet N.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.50
401 Developed black BHN..lb. .50 - .75
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .25 - .30
415 Direct orange R.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F.....lb. .75 - .85
420 Direct brown M.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
448 Benzo purpurin 4B.....lb. .40 - .42½
495 Benzo purpurin 10B....lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azurin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B....lb. 1.10 - 1.25
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF..lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .25 - .50
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
598 Direct green B.....lb. .75 - .80
594 Direct green G.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
596 Direct brown 2GO.....lb. .25 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
686 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 2.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .50 - .52
814 Direct fast yellow.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin(water soluble).lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20 p.c., paste...lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L....lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black .....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue .....lb. .40 - 1.00
Sulphur brown .....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon .....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur tan .....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur yellow .....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black .....lb. .75 - .80

Dyes, coaltar, for stains (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—

Oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 100 lbs.; lots of 25 pounds to a barrel are 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse)

Black:—
863 Nigrosin derivatives.lb. .42 - —
Blue:—
1075 Alizarin astrol base.lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base..lb. 6.00 - —
729 Victoria blue.....lb. .75 - —
Browns:—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
.... Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange:—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .70 - —
.... Orange, red shade..lb. .75 - —

Dyes—Fluorspar

Dyes, coaltar, for stains (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—
Red:—
73 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .95 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil p'ak) lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthroquinone violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
660 Oil violet .....lb. .50 - —
Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OO.....lb. 1.40 - —
Spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 5c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .40 - —
Blue:—
729 Victoria blue .....lb. 2.85 - —
860 Indulin .....lb. .70 - —
Brown:—
831 Bismarck brown ....lb. 1.50 - —
Green:—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .95 - —
Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta base. lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow..lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS..lb. 5.00 -

Dyes, coaltar, for stains (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—
Violet.—
680 Methyl violet.....lb. 1.00 - —
Water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 5c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S, lb. .50 - —
865 Nigrosin .....lb. .35 - —
873 Methylene gray ....lb. 1.50 - —
Blue:—
714 Patent blue A .....lb. 1.45 - —
725 Victoria blue B.....lb. 2.00 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .67 - —
909 New blue R.....lb. 1.30 - —
922 Methylene blue ....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.00 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .55 - —
Brown:—
234 Resorcin brown Y...lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R, lb. .65 - —
331 Bismarck brown G..lb. .52 - —
332 Bismarck brown R..lb. .37 - —
793 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —
Green:—
6 Naphthol green B...lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .55 - —
924 Methylene green B..lb. 1.55 - —
1076 Alizarin cyanin green, lb. 2.35 - —
Orange:
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .40 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .37 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
151 Orange T.....lb. .30 - —
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —
Red:—
31 Amidonaphthol red G, lb. .42 - —

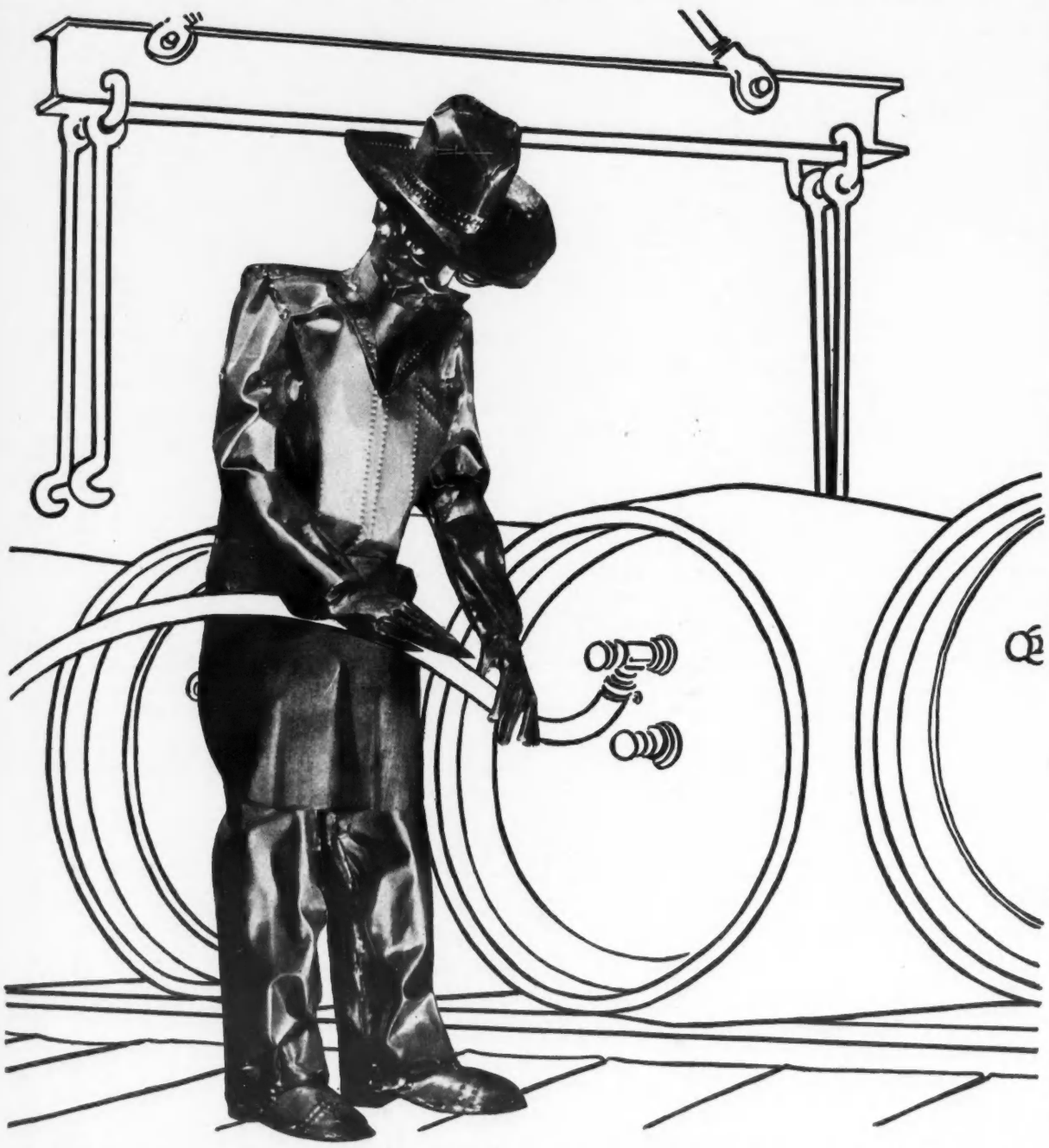
Dyes, coaltar, for stains (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—
47 Amidonaphthol red 6B, lb. .66 - —
79 Ponceau R .....lb. .48 - —
84 Fast red B .....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A .....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .52 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .60 - —
185 Cochineal red A....lb. .60 - —
253 Brilliant crocein M..lb. .95 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 1.00 - —
749 Rhodamine B .....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6G .....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G .....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B....lb. .75 - —
681 Crystal violet C....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN....lb. .85 - —
Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S..lb. .35 - —
138 Metanil yellow .....lb. .53 - —
636 Fast light yellow....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .90 - —
695 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —
Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .26 - .27
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dom., cs.....lb. .66 Nom.
import, cs.....lb. .60 Nom.
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
dark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .11 - .13
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bndls.....lb. .50 - .55
Emetine hydrochloride, bots...oz.17.00 -18.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. No offers
Ephedrine, tins, 100 ozs.....oz. No prices.
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs..oz. No prices.
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs.oz. No prices.
powd., tins., 100 ozs.....oz. No prices.
Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst., dom., bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..lb. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....lb. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs. 1 withdrawal..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....lb. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.85 - —
dried, dom., bgs., l.c.l...lb. .06 - .10
Ergot, USP, cs., dms.....lb. 1.50 1.60
Eserine, bots.....oz.42.00 - —
Salicylate, bots.....oz.29.00 -30.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.30.00 - —
Ether, acetic, dms., 400 lbs...lb. .09 - —
cns., 35 lbs.....lb. .14 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs., lb. .68 - —
Sulphuric, conc., dms., 120 lbs., lb. .09 - —
cns., 27 lbs.....lb. .14 - —
synth., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
USP, anesthesia, dms., 27 lbs., lb. .26 - —
USP, 1860, dms.....lb. .39 - .40
washed, dms.....lb. .37 - .38
Ethyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .07½-
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .06½- —
anhyd., dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .07½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .28 - —
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .85
Caproate, cns.....lb. 1.00 - —
Chloride, dms.....lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 4.00
Crotonate, dms., works.....lb. 1.00 1.25
Formate, dms.....lb. .27 - .28
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.85 - 4.96
Lactate, 55-gal. dms., works.lb. .33 - —
5-gal. dms., works.....lb. .36 - —
Oxalate, dms.....lb. .30 - .34
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, frt. alld. lb. .70 - —
100 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Ethylene bromide, dms.....lb. .65 - .70
Dichloride, dms, c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0545- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0595- —
Ethylene dichloride, l.c.l., dms., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0644- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0694- —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .18 - .21
tanks.....lb. .16 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21 - .24
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .13 - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .19 - .22
tanks works.....lb. .17 - —
Ethylidinanilin, dms.....lb. .45 - .47½
Ethylmethyl ketone, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts., lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .06 - —
Ethylorthoparatoluenesulphonamide, bbls..lb. .55 - —
Ethylparatoluenesulphonamide, bbls..lb. .60 - —
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. .58 - .60
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Eugenol, bgs., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.55
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .06 - .06¼

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton.14.00 -15.00
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works.ton.11.00 -13.25
pottery, bulk, Me. works...ton.17.00 -19.00
N.C. works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
Fennel seed, French type, bgs., lb. .07¼- .08
Indian, bags.....lb. .07½- .07¾
German, large, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
small, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
Fenugreek seed, bgs.....lb. .04 - .04½
Ferric sulphate, dms., works.ton.35.00 -40.00
Film scrap, colors, dark, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, E. works lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, E. works. lb. .15 - —
light, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, works..lb. .15 - —
smaller lots, E. works.lb. .15 - —
water white, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, E. works..lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, E. works.lb. .17 - —
Film scrap prices f.o.b. Calif. works, 1c. lb. lower.
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.....gal.16.00 -17.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 1.35 - 1.40
Fish berries, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Fish scrap, menhaden, dried, 11-12% ammon., 15% bone phos., bulk, Chesapeake factories, contracts, futures, unit-ton. No prices.
grd., 11-12% ammon., 15% bone phos., bgs., f.o.b. Balto..ton.53.00 - —
wet, acidulated, 6-7% ammon., 3-4% phosphor. acid, bulk, E. cst. factories, contracts..unit-ton. 2.75 & .50 Nom.
sardine, meal, Japanese, 11½% ammon., bgs., c.i.f. ports, Dec.-Jan. shipt.. ton.46.00 - —
spot .....ton.45.00 - —
Flake white, bbls., kgs.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Fleaseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .10 - .11
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Fluorspar, enamel, 96-98%, bgs., ton.33.00 - —
standard, gravel, washed, 85 and 5%, dom., bulk, f.o.b. Ill., Ky. mines. ton.20.00 -21.50
import, bulk, Atlantic ports, duty-paid..ton.23.00 -23.50
lump, 85 and 5, dom., bulk., f.o.b. Ill., Ky., mines...ton.21.00 -22.50
powd., 97%, import., bgs., Atlantic ports, duty-paid..ton. No prices.



EBG GETS A CLEAN BILL OF HEALTH . . . CONTAINERS GIVEN HYDROSTATIC TEST. *All containers —cylinders, drums and tank cars—are given hydrostatic tests regularly to insure complete safety in handling and shipping. A clean bill of health is insisted upon at EBG. It is the reason behind the exacting EBG system of cleaning and reconditioning of containers. .and it accounts for the completely efficient results that EBG Liquid Chlorine, produced to rigidly maintained standards of purity and uniformity, gives wherever it is used.*

•

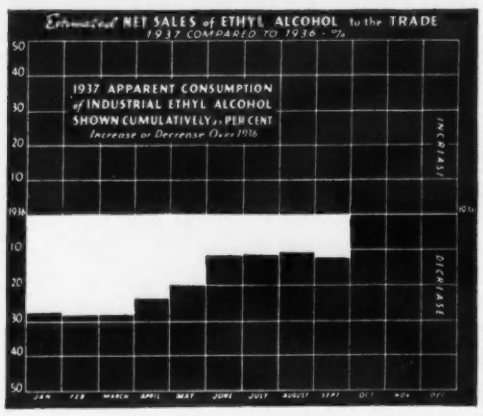
ELECTRO BLEACHING GAS COMPANY
Main Office: 60 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.
Plant: Niagara Falls, N. Y.

EBG Liquid Chlorine
FIRST IN THE COUNTRY

ADVERTISEMENT—*This entire page is a paid advertisement.* *Prepared Monthly by the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.*

ALCOHOL NEWS

December ★ A Monthly Series of Technical Articles for Chemists and Executives ★ 1937



Apparent consumption of industrial ethyl alcohol from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1937, was 39,466,000 wine gallons. This is 11.5 per cent less than during the same period in 1936 when 44,579,000 wine gallons were consumed.

U. S. I. to Display 100 Products At Chemical Show, Dec. 6-11

New York, N. Y.—More than 100 products will be displayed by the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. and the U. S. Industrial Chemical Co., Inc., at the Exposition of Chemical Industries, Dec. 6-11. U. S. I. will occupy Booth 90.

Among the products to be shown by U. S. I. are important paint, varnish and lacquer solvents; dyestuff and pharmaceutical intermediates; and a group of unusual alcohol derived chemicals.

Find Co-eds Lead Wives As Users of Deodorants

Women from the teen age to 35 are the most faithful users of deodorants and more than one-quarter of the country's males are deodorant users, according to a nation-wide survey of the habits of 17,266 men and women made by a New York advertising agency. College girls, nurses, teachers, and business women make up the best market, a report of the surveys claims, while housewives are below average as deodorant users. Girls under 25 are the most consistent users, the report continues, with a sharp drop after the age of 45. It was also noted that 83.6 per cent of the users report summer and winter application.

Selling Points

Features considered most important by women are listed in order as: Prevention of odor, convenience, harmless to clothing, and not irritating to the skin.

The agency interprets the survey as showing a need for educational material directed toward older married women in particular, and pointing out that a bath alone does not give adequate protection.

Boost Alcohol's Germicidal Action

Ethyl alcohol (20 to 50%) containing 10% of sodium citrate kills *Bacillus coli* and *Staphylococcus aureus* more rapidly than the same concentrations of ethyl alcohol alone, according to a recent report.

U.S.I. to Make Dry Ice in New Orleans

Erects New Plant To Solidify CO_2 From Alcohol Manufacture

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Manufacturing operations are now in full swing for the production of Dry Ice, the modern refrigerant that does not melt,* to supply New Orleans and the surrounding territory. Erected by the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. at Broadway and Coliseum St., the new Dry Ice plant is said to be the most up-to-date and compact unit of its type in the country.

Dry Ice is the trade name for solidified carbon dioxide—the gas resulting from fermentation of molasses in the manufacture of industrial ethyl alcohol.

In addition to its everyday use for the protection of frosted foods and ice creams, it finds an increasing market in industrial cooling equipment, special refrigerated freight cars and numerous chemical and scientific applications.

**Changes from a solid to a gas without passing through the liquid stage.*

T. D. Amends Regulations For Alcohol Packaging

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The first paragraph of article 55 of Regulations 3, page 57, as amended by T. D. 4502, dated December 15, 1934 has been further amended to read as follows, it was announced in Treasury Decision 4774 by Guy T. Helvering, Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

ART. 55. Original packages of alcohol filled at industrial-alcohol bonded warehouses may consist of cases containing 1-half-pint, 1-pint, 1-quart, or 1-gallon bottles (liquid measure), as follows: 32 one-half-pint bottles, 48 one-half-pint bottles, 16 one-pint bottles, 24 one-pint bottles, 12 one-quart bottles, 1 one-gallon bottle, or 3 one-gallon bottles.

The T. D. is dated November 9, 1937.

Urge Uniform Tests To Cut Evaporation Loss From Bottles

Cap Linings Important For Highly Volatile Materials

BALTIMORE, Md.—Adoption of uniform evaporation tests is seen as a means of controlling excessive losses from volatile liquids from bottles sealed with lined caps, according to an article just published here.

Such tests, it was pointed out, often reveal great variations which may be remedied by selection of the proper cap-lining material.

Test Alcohol Solution

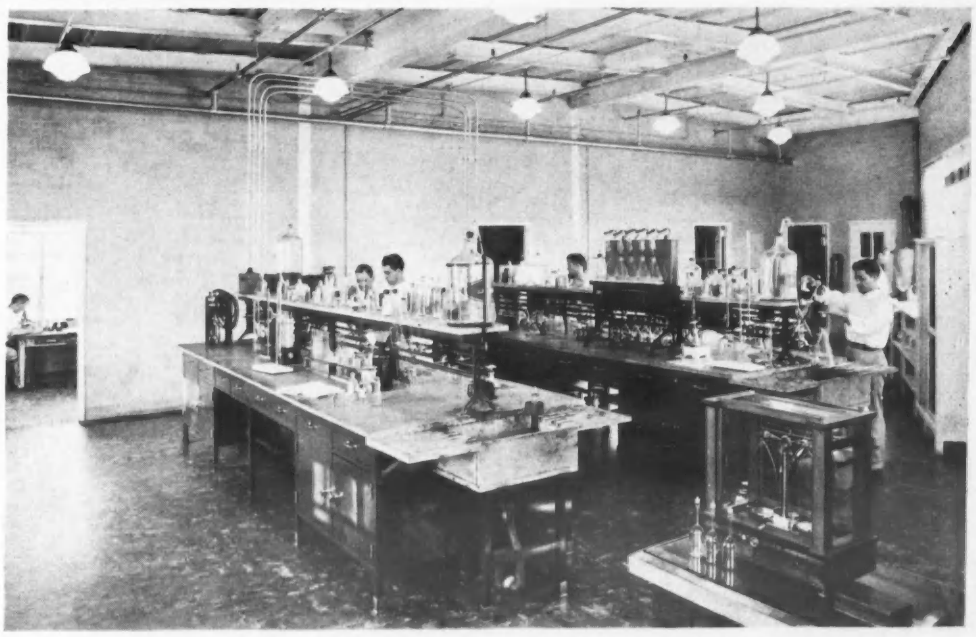
The article cites a typical experiment with five bottles of the same type, which were sealed with five 35 mm. C. T. Caps, all of the same make, but with different lining materials. Each bottle was filled with 29-30 grams of a solution consisting of 35 per cent alcohol and 1 per cent menthol.

After holding for four weeks in an oven maintained at a temperature of 97°-98° F., losses were as follows:

Type of Liner	Percentage Loss
Pulp and Tin Foil	.035%
Pulp and Special Vinyl Resin	.040%
Pulp and Panaseal	.014%
Pulp and Vinyl Resin (A)	.111%
Pulp and Vinyl Resin (B)	.033%

While this particular test favors the Pulp and Vinyl Resin (B) as the best cap-lining material, the results on another type of liquid would not necssarily be of the same order, it was emphasized. Tests for each liquid should be conducted.

In all experiments a uniform size bottle (preferably of 1 fluid ounce capacity) should be adopted, the author explained. In addition, the cap should be applied with the proper degree of tightness, the bottle carfully dried and then weighed before and after heat storage.



MODERN LABORATORY FACILITIES are part of the service U.S.I. offers industrial alcohol users. The Laboratory shown above is part of U.S.I.'s International Plant at New Orleans which serves customers in the South and Southwest. Facilities for making Dry Ice at this plant have just been completed.

ADVERTISEMENT—*This entire page is a paid advertisement.*

December ★ **ALCOHOL NEWS** ★ 1937

Dry Ice Makes Bacteria Brittle for Grinding, Cools Tissues in Wax

Two bacteriological uses for Dry Ice were recently developed by different laboratory workers. One is concerned with the disintegration of cells and tissues for liberating intra-cellular substances, while the other is an improved method for cutting tissues embedded in paraffin.

To overcome the first problem, members of the Department of Bacteriology, Univ. of Penn., have designed a low temperature ball mill (Fig. 1) for the liberation of labile cellular products. The manufacturer of commercial apparatus—modeled after that shown, describes the procedure as "essentially one of rapid freezing at a very low temperature and rapid dehydration from the frozen state at high vacuum." Dry Ice in Methyl Cellosolve is used to produce the low temperature, about minus 80 deg. C.

This temperature is said to cool the bacteria to a point where they become brittle and can be ground in a ball mill. The process, it is believed, can also be applied to the manufacture of various sorts of dry sera.

Utilize Sublimation Action

The second bacteriological application utilizes the sublimation action of Dry Ice. It involves a "home-made" cooling apparatus for cutting tissues embedded in paraffin. With the paraffin, knife and microtome at a uniform temperature, the developer reports, sections cut readily and adhere to form perfect ribbons. The apparatus (Fig. 2) consists of a corrugated cardboard box (about 12 x 12 x 18 in.) and a Dry Ice container about the size of a pound coffee tin. A few holes are punched in the top and bottom of the tin and insulating material wrapped around it. This is placed over a rectangular hole about 2½ x 4 in., cut in the top of the box.

The cooling is accomplished, according to the author, by a down draught of air from the Dry Ice, through the holes, over the paraffin, knife and microtome as a whole.

The floor of the box is removed so that it can be pushed away and the paraffin block easily adjusted to the proper cutting position.

Dry Ice is the trade name for solidified carbon dioxide—the gas resulting from fermentation of molasses in the manufacture of industrial ethyl alcohol.

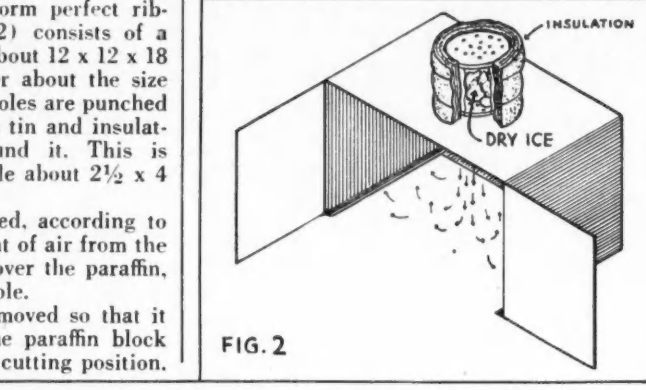


FIG. 2

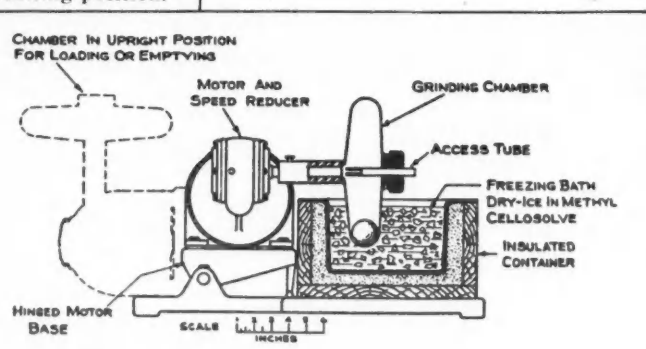


FIG. 1

Fig. 1 (right) low-temperature ball mill used at Univ. of Penn. to grind bacteria made brittle by Dry Ice. Fig. 2 (above) apparatus designed to air condition microtomes for cutting tissues embedded in paraffin.

Group Essential Oils By Antiseptic Values

The antiseptic value of certain essential oils is stressed in a new series of tests, results of which are reported from abroad.

Experiments were conducted with the micro-organisms *Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus* and *Streptococcus pyogenes* (common causes of boils, pustules and abscesses); and two common molds, *Pencillum glaucum* and *Aspehgillus albus*.

On the basis of these tests a suggested classification is as follows:

Best: clove, wintergreen, sassafras, sandalwood, mint, thyme, cinnamon, camphor

Good: eucalyptus, lavender, sage, kedive, violet.

Mediocre: juniper, bergamot, rose, patchouli, vanilla, verbena.

Weak: Neroli, geranium, vetivert, jessamine, opoponax, origanum, lemongrass.

"Silk-Soap" in Europe

BERLIN, Germany— 'Silk-soap," containing five per cent of low-grade silk waste said to have little or no commercial value for other purposes, is now being manufactured in four European countries, according to the American Commercial Attache here. Although manufactured only for toilet and household use, and experimentally as a mouthwash, the report states that powder, cream and liquid forms and many industrial uses are possible.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information on these items may be obtained by writing to U.S.I

A stable, non-volatile organic base said to be as strong as sodium hydroxide has been announced. It is reported as especially suitable for the saponification of oils, fats, esters, gums and waxes; and the production of antiseptics and detergents. **(No. 41a)**

U S I

Lanolin, said to contain over twice as much cholesterol as heretofore available, is now on the market. According to the manufacturer, this new lanolin will absorb more than 300 per cent of water by weight, and in addition to the high cholesterol percentage, contains natural and true waxes essential in the manufacture of high-quality face creams. **(No. 42a)**

U S I

A new wetting agent for water, said to be 5 to 10 times more efficient than other commonly used wetting agents, can be used in hard water or acid solutions where soaps are not effective, according to its manufacturer. Its application on wall paper is said to cause the paper to release its hold on a wall almost immediately. **(No. 43a)**

U S I

A new table model electric filler for ampoules or perfume recently placed on the market is said to have a capacity range from 0.05 cc. to 10.95 cc. at a rate of 16 per minute. The flow of products of various viscosities can also be controlled, it is claimed. **(No. 44a)**

U S I

Two new self-emulsifying waxes said to be particularly suitable for making bright-drying finishes, are reported to dry to hard, transparent, glossy and waterproof films. Emulsification is accomplished, according to the manufacturers, by simply melting the wax and adding boiling water with agitation. Shellac or special resins may be added, it is stated. **(No. 45a)**

U S I

A new disinfectant is described as a mixture of chloro-thymol and chloro-xylenol in oil. It is claimed to be bactericidal (in dilutions of 1:100 to 1:300) for most pathogenes. **(No. 46a)**

U S I

A rubber hair curler consisting of a thin strip of rubber with a lengthwise slit midway between the ends, a hole in one end and a knob shape on the other end, is now on the market. The ends of the hair are inserted in the slit, the curler rotated, and the knob inserted in the hole. **(No. 47a)**

U S I

A heat-indicating ink changes from red to black when heated and back to red on cooling, according to the manufacturers. It is suggested that the ink be used for labels on parts not readily painted with heat-indicating paint. **(No. 48a)**

U S I

A new perfume base for floral compositions, has an interesting nut-like character of considerable originality, according to the manufacturer. Other suggested uses are in creams, lotions, etc. **(No. 49a)**

U S I

New self-adhering bandages are made of sterilized open-mesh gauze impregnated with a non-absorbent cohesive material, according to the manufacturer. The bandage is said to be easily applied and removed to eliminate itching and to speed healing. **(No. 50a)**

U.S. INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CO.

WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCERS OF INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL

ETHYL ALCOHOL

SPECIALLY DENATURED-*All Formulas* • COMPLETELY DENATURED-*All Formulas* • ANHYDROUS-*Denatured* • ABSOLUTE-*Pure*

SOLOX-*The General Solvent* • U. S. I. DENATURED ALCOHOL • SUPER PYRO *Anti-Freeze*

PURE (190 PROOF) TAX PAID—TAX FREE

U. S. I.—U. S. P.-*Ethyl* • WEBB'S-*Ethyl*

Executive Offices: 60 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y. Branches in all Principal Cities.

Formaldehyde, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
dms., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works lb. .04½- —
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .14 - .15
Fuller's earth, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga., mines..ton.10.00 - —
impert., bgs., c.l., ex dock.ton.23.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.ton.30.00 - —
Furfural, refd., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs., works..lb. .10 - —
c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .20
tanks, works lb. .09 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., incl., dlvd., lb. .16 - .18
Fustic extract, cryst., bbls.lb. .22 - .26
liquid, bbls lb. .09½- .13
solid, dms lb. .17½- .19¼

G

G salt, bbls lb. .45 - .48
Galangal root, bls lb. .11 - .12
Gall extract, bbls lb. .19 - .20
Gambier, common, bgs lb. No prices.
plantation, bgs lb. .08¾- .09
Cubes, Singapore, bgs lb. .10¾- —
Extract, bbls lb. .06½ Nom.
Gasoline, at refinery:—
Bayonne, US motor, below 60 octane, tanks..gal. .07¼- —
60-65 octane, tanks..gal. .07½- .07¾
above 65 octane, tanks.gal. .07½- —
California, 54-58, tanks..gal. .07½- .08½
Gulf Coast, U.S. motor, bulk, gal. .05¼- —
60-62, 390 e.p., bulk, export, gal. .05⅝- —
60-62, 400 e.p., bulk, export, gal. .05¾- —
64-66, 375 e.p., bulk, export, gal. .05⅝- .05½
Louisiana-Arkansas, US motor, 62 octane, tanks..gal. .05½- —
63-66 octane, tanks..gal. .05¾- .06
67-69 octane, tanks..gal. .06¼- .06⅜
70-72 octane, tanks..gal. .06½- —
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 62 octane and below, tanks..gal. .04 - .04¼
third grade, tanks..gal. .04 - .04¼
63-66 octane, tanks..gal. .04¾- .05
67-69 octane, tanks..gal. .05 - .05¼
70-72 octane, tanks..gal. .05¼- .05½
natural, 14-lb. v. p., tanks, gal. .05¼- .05⅝
18-lb. v.p., tanks..gal. .04⅝- .04⅝
22-lb. v.p., tanks..gal. .04¼- .04½
26-70 lb., v.p., tanks..gal. .03⅞- .04
Pennsylvania, US motor, below 60 octane, tanks..gal. .05¾- .05¾
60 octane, tanks..gal. .07⅝- .07⅝
62-54, 450 e.p., naphtha, tanks..gal. .05¾- .06
54-56, 400 e.p., strt., run, tanks..gal. .05¾- .06¼
Gelatin, silver, cs lb. .45 - .50
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .13 - .14
Gentian root, bls lb. .13 - .14
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .15 - .16
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .16 - .17
Geraniol, cns., dms lb. .67 - 3.00
Geranyl acetate, bots., dms..lb. 1.20 - 2.50
Ginger root, African, bgs lb. .14½- .15
Cochin, lemon, bgs lb. .14¼- .15
Jamaica, bold, bgs lb. .15½- .16
grinding, bright, bgs lb. .14½- .15
medium, bold, bgs lb. .14¾- .15
Japanese, bgs lb. .16 - .16½
Ginseng fibers, cs lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Root, cultivated, cs lb.10.00 -11.00
wild, Southern, cs lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., dom., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. .95 - 1.15
5 tons or over, works... 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.25
less than 5 tons, works.. 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
import., bgs. .100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.35
Glue, bone, calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
36/58, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
58/82, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
82/108, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
hide, calcimine type, 52 millipoise, 135 jelly grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd., East, Middlewest..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
60/164, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
67/192, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
75/222, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
83/251, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
92/283, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
102/315, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- —
113/347, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24½- —
125/379, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
Glue prices for barrel packing, ½c. lb. higher; grinding charge, 20-40 mesh, ½c. lb.; 60 mesh, 1c. lb.
Glycerin, C.P., makers, cns., l.c.l. lb. .17½- .18
dms., extra, c.l. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. lb. .16 - —
dynamite, dms., extra, c.l. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. lb. .16 - —
saponification, basis 88%, dms., returnable, dlvd..lb. .11 - .11¼
soaplye, basis 80%, dms., returnable, dlvd..lb. .10 - .10¼
yellow, distilled, dms., extra, c.l. lb. .15⅜- —
l.c.l. lb. .15⅞- —
Glycol boriborate, dms lb. .26 - —
Phthalate, dms lb. .40 - —
Stearate, dms lb. .27½- —
Gold, U.S. purchase price oz.35.00 - —
Chloride, acid brown, bots..oz.20.75 -21.00
yellow, bots. oz.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.13.00 - —
U.S.P. IX, bots oz.14.50 -14.75
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs lb. .16 - .16½
Golden seal root, bls lb. 3.60 - 3.65
powd., bxs lb. 3.75 - 3.80
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .35 Nom.
Graphite, flaks (cryst.), 90% 325 mesh, 50% graphitic carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
powd., 90% 325 mesh, 65% graphitic carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
80% graphitic carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03¼- —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- —
Grease, house, trcs lb. .04½- .04½
White, trcs. lb. .06¾- .07½
Yellow, trcs. lb. .04¾- .04½
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, chrome, C.P., dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5% bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. river, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .21 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .22 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .23 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .23½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .24 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .24½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .25½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .27 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .28½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .30 - —
over 50%, bbls., same basis lb. .31 - —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
reduced, C.P. color content up 5%, bbls., same basis..lb. .06 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .06¾- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis lb. .07¼- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis lb. .07½- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis lb. .07¾- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis lb. .08 - —
22-23%, bbls., same basis lb. .08¼- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .08½- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis lb. .08¾- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis lb. .09¼- —
30-31%, bbls., same basis lb. .10 - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis lb. .11¼- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .12¼- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .14½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .16¼- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .16¾- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis lb. .17¼- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis lb. .17¾- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis lb. .18¼- —
66-70%, bbls., same basis lb. .19¼- —
71-75%, bbls., same basis lb. .20¼- —
Chrome, oxide, dom., pure, bbl. .22 - —
ceramic, light shades, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
standard grade, bbls., works..lb. .19 - .20
tetrahydroxide, bbls lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P)
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs..lb. 3.75 - —
emerald, kgs lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V)
Green dyes are listed under Dyes.
Grindelia robusta, bls lb. .06½- .10
Guaiac resin, cs lb. .27 - .28
strained, cs lb. .90 - 1.00
Wood, bls lb. .04 - .05
Guaiacol, liq., djns lb. 1.55 - 1.70
Carbonate, fib, dms., 25 lbs..lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guarana, powd., cs lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Gum, aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears., cs lb. .85 - .90
Arabic, amber sorts, cleaned, bgs..lb. .11¾- .12
white, sorts, 1, bgs lb. .24 - .25
2, bgs lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls lb. .15 - .16
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs lb. 1.40 - 1.65
Sumatra, cs. lb. .15 - .25
Camphor (see C)
Chicle, bgs lb. .40 - .45
Copal, Congo 1, water white, transparent, bgs., c.l., ex dock or ex whse., N. Y. or San Fran....lb. .46 - —
Copal, dammar, elemi, kauri, mastic, sandarac, and yucca gums prices c.l. (30,000 lbs. min.) apply to assorted lots of gums as well as one grading; l.c.l. prices are ¼c. higher for 10 bgs. or over; ½c. higher for 1-9 bgs.
1, cloudy, white, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .31½- —
2, selected pale straw bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .30 - —
4, pale bold straw, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .29½- —
5, pale straw bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
6, pale amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
7, pale straw bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14½- —
8, light amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
9, medium light amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —
10, rescraped hard amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .10½- —
11, hard dark amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .08¾- —
12, selected bold sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .08 - —
13, dark sorts bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¼- —
14, selected, fully scraped ivory, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .19¾- —
15, ordinary ivory sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¾- —
16, inferior ivory sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¼- —
17, pale fingers, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¾- —
18, pale straw nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
19, pale straw nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12¼- —
20, hard dark amber nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¼- —
21, ordinary selected nubs, c.l., same basis..lb. .08¾- —
22, small mixed nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¾- —
23, dark mixed nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¾- —
24, No. 1, ivory nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .16¾- —
25, No. 2, natural ivory nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .07¾- —
26, pale bold chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¼- —
27, pale small chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
28, pale dust, bgs., c.l., bgs., same basis..lb. .05 - —
Gum, copal, East India, Batu, bold scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
unscraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .04 - —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .03½- —
dust, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .03¾- —
nubs and chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .03¾- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
unscraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .04¼- —
nubs and chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .04¼- —
Hiroe, Macassar, pale, bold, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .13 - —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
dust., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .03½- —
nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .10¾- —
Singapore Rasak, bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15¾- —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .04¾- —
dust, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .03¾- —
nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .10¾- —
Manila, Boeas, amber and dark, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
light, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
Loba A, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .12 - —
B, bskts., c.l., same basis.lb. .11½- —
C, bskts., c.l., same basis.lb. .11¼- —
CNE, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¾- —
D, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .09¾- —
DK, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .07¾- —
DU, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .08¾- —
dust, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .06¾- —
Sambas and white split chips, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
Singapore, dust, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
spirit-soluble, CBB, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .08¾- —
DBB, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .08¾- —
MA, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .07¼- —
MB, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .06¾- —
WS, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .08¾- —
Philippine Manila, amber sorts, bskts., c.l., same basis...lb. .07¾- —
chips, pale, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .03¾- —
small, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¼- —
extra pale sorts, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .09½- —
nubs, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
pale, scraped, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
seeds and dust, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .06½- —
Pontianak, bold, genuine, bgs., same basis..lb. .16½- —
mixed, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
chips, bgs, c.l., same basis...lb. .10¼- —
split, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .14¾- —
nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .12¾- —
Dammar, Batavia A, cs., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .25½- —
A/D, cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .20¾- —
A/E, cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .17¾- —
B, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .24 - —
C, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .20¾- —
D, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17½- —
dust, cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .06¾- —
E, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .08¼- —
F, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .07¼- —
Singapore, 1, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .21½- —
2, cs., c.l., same basis....lb. .15¾- —
3, cs., c.l., same basis....lb. .05¾- —
chips, cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .13½- —
dust., cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .02¾- —
seeds, cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .09½- —
Elemi, cns., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .09¾- —
Ester, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09¾- .10
Euphorbium, cs lb. .17 - .18
Galbanum, cs lb. .95 - 1.00
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. .80 Nom.
powd., bbls lb. .85 Nom.
Ghatti, soluble, bgs lb. .11 - .15
superior, bgs. lb. .09 - .11
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya XXX, bbls., bxs., dms..lb. .27 - .30
XX, bbls., bxs., dms lb. .18 - .19
1, bbls., bxs., dms lb. .12 - .13
2, bbls., bxs., dms lb. .11 - .12
Kauri, brown, XXX, cs., c.l., lb. .60 - —
BX, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .38 - —
B1, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .28 - —
B2, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
B3, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
80% chips, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¾- —
pale, XXX, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .61 - —
1, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .41 - —
2, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
3, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾- —
Kino, tins lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Mastic, cs., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .55 - .56
Myrrh, USP, cs lb. .36 - .37
Olibanum, siftings, cs lb. .07½- .18
tears, cs. lb. .13 - .24
Opium (see O)
Rosin (see R)
Sandarac, cks, c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .25 - .26
Scammony, cs. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Senegal, picked, bgs lb. .24 - .25
sorts, bgs. lb. .11¾- .12
Talha, bgs. lb. .07½- .08
Thus, bbls 280 lbs. 13.75 -14.00
Tragacanth, Aleppo, 1, cs..lb. 2.75 - 3.00
2, cs lb. 2.40 - 2.45
3, cs lb. 2.35 - 2.40
4, cs lb. 2.30 - 2.35
5, cs lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Flake, bgs lb. .50 - 1.00
Yacca, bgs., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .03¼- —
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .04½- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.21.15 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.27.15 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.21.15 - —
Gypsum, plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald.. ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.16.70 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Texas; Blue Rapids, Kans., Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, O.; New Brighton, N.Y.; Oakfield, N. Y.; Plasterco, Va.; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald, ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. New Brighton, N. Y., Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.12.00 - —
import, bxs., ex dock....ton.27.50 - —

H

Heliotropin, cryst., cns.lb. 1.80 - 2.30
Hellebore, white, root, powd., bbls. lb. .12 - .18
Helonias root, bls lb. .70 - .75
Hematine crystals, bbls.lb. .18 - .24
Hemlock extract, 25% tan., bbls. lb. .03 - .03¼
Hempseed, Manchur, bgs.lb. .06½- .07
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .20 - .21
Henna leaves, bls lb. .07½- .09
powd., bbls, bxs lb. .10 - .11
Heptane, mixed, 77-115°C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12 - —
l.c.l., Group 3 gal. .16 - —
tanks, Group 3 gal. .06¼- —
normal, 86-100°., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3 gal. .17 - —
tanks, Group 3 gal. .10¼- —
Hexalin, dms lb. .30 - —
Hexane, normal, 60-70° C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3 gal. .17 - —
tanks, Group 3 gal. .10¼- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3 gal. .25 - —
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. or more shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy or N. Y. C..lb. .35 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs. shipments, same basis..lb. .36 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, shipments, same basis, lb. .46 - —
100 to 400 lbs. shipments, same basis..lb. .47 - —
Hexyl acetate, secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., same terms lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same terms lb. .13 - —
Hematropine hydrobremide, bots., 50 ozs..oz.13.60 - —
25 ozs oz.13.50 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago..unit-ton. 3.20 - —
Hops, dom., 1936 crop, bls lb. .46 - .51
import., 1936 crop, bls lb. .55 - .70
Horehound, bls lb. .15 - .16
Hydrangea root, bls lb. .12 - .13
Hydrastine, bots., 4 ozs oz.17.25 - —
cns., 16 ozs oz.17.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 4 ozs oz.17.25 - —
cns., 16 ozs oz.17.00 - —
Sulphate, bots., 4 ozs oz.19.25 - —
cns., 16 oz oz.19.00 - —
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works..lb. .30 - —
fib. ctns., works lb. .40 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. R.lb. .20 - —
W. of Miss. R. lb. .21 - —
Hydroquinone, dealers, bbls., dms..lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..oz.16.00 -19.00
Hyoscyamine, bots oz.15.00 - —
Hydrobromide, bots oz.15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots oz.15.00 - —
Hypernic, liq., 51°, bbls lb. .16 - .21
solid, bxs lb. .18½- .20½

I

Iceland moss, bls lb. .12 - .13
Ichthyol, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., Bengal, bbls lb. 2.40 - —
synth., liq., bbls lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots lb.32.00 -34.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, jars, 25 lbs lb. 1.15 - —
kgs, 150 lbs lb. .90 - —
resubl., bots., 5 lbs lb. 1.60 - —
jars, 50 lbs lb. 1.50 - —
tincture, USP, bbls., 47 gals., gal. 1.55 - —
cbys., 5 gals gal. 1.65 - —
mild, bbls., 47 gals gal. .80 - —
cbys., 5 gals gal. .90 - —
Iodoform, dms., 100 lbs lb. 3.75 - —
jrs., 25 lbs lb. 3.85 - —
Ionone, bots lb. 1.30 - 4.05
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 1.30 - 1.35
powd., bxs lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Irish moss, ordinary, bls lb. .10 - .11
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls lb. .24 - .33
prime, bleached, bls lb. .19 - .20
Iron acetate, N. F. IV, cbys., 100 lbs..lb. .15 - —
IV, djns., 50 lbs. lb. .16 - —
Chloride, tech., cryst., bbls., kgs..lb. .05 - .06
USP, cryst., bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .07½- —
kgs., 100 lbs lb. .08½- —
solut., USP, cbys., 130 lbs., lb. .06½- —
djns., 50 lbs lb. .16 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls, cns., lb. .72 - .75
powd., cns lb. .84 - .87
scales, cns lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lb. lots..lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.97 - —
cns., 25 lbs lb. 3.09 - —
Hypophosphite, cns lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Iodide, bots lb. 2.85 - 3.00
syrup, djns lb. .37 - .38
bots. lb. .52 - —
Nitrate, comi., kgs lb. .02¾- .03
Oxalate, powd., kgs lb. .47 - —
cns. lb. .53 - —
scales, cns lb. .82 - .85
Oxide (see Black, Red, etc.),

Iron Phosphate—Lime

Iron, phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns., 50 lbs..lb. .54 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .57 - —
scales, cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .59 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .62 - —
Ferrous, bbls., 200 lbs.....lb. .35 - —
bxs., 25 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .37 - —
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns...lb. .59 - .62
scales, cns.....lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 99%, cs.....lb. .60 - .65
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., bbls., 275 lbs. lb. .04½- —
dms 100 lbs.....lb. .06½- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, gran., cns..lb. .37 - .40
pearls, cns.....lb. .37 - .40
scales, cns.....lb. .47 - .50
green, gran., cns.....lb. .37 - .40
pearls, cns.....lb. .37 - .40
scales, cns.....lb. .47 - .50
Oxalate, bxs.....lb. .31 - —
fib., dms. .....lb. .24½- —
kgs. .....lb. .26½- —
Iron-potash oxalate, bbls. ....lb. .42 - —
kgs. .....lb. .44 - —
jars .....lb. .48 - —
Iron-soda oxalate, bxs. .....lb. .31 - —
fib., dms. .....lb. .24½- —
kgs. .....lb. .26½- —
Isobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .48 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .58 - —
Isopropanol. see Alcohol, isopropyl.
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .06½- —
Isopropyl alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss R..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
tanks .....lb. .06 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .17 - .19
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .21
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .06 - .06½

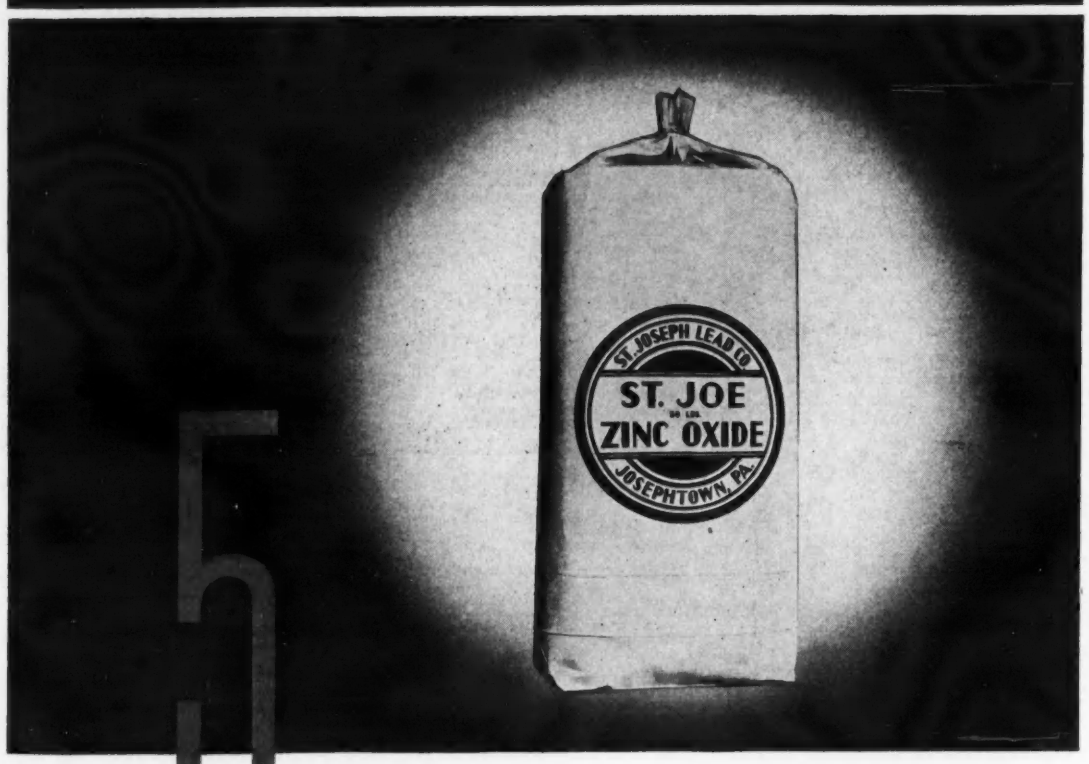
K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .37 - .38
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Kerosene, at refinery:—
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w.,tanks.gal. .06½- —
Gulf ports, p.w., bulk, export. gal. .05½- .05¾
w.w., bulk..gal. .05¼- .05⅝
Louisiana - Arkansas, 41-43 w.w., bulk..gal. .04½- .04¾
Oklahoma-Texas, 41-43 w.w., tanks..gal. .04 - .04¼
42-44 w.w., tanks.....gal. .04½- .04⅝
Pennsylvania, 45 w.w., tanks. gal. .05¼- —
46 w.w., tanks.....gal. .05⅝- —
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .05½- —
Kerosene, tankwagon:—
Atlanta .....gal. .12 - —
Boston .....gal. .08½- —
Chicago .....gal. .101 - —
Cincinnati .....gal. .13¼- —
Denver .....gal. .11½- —
Louisville .....gal. .10½- —
Kerosene, tankwagon, Minneapolis..gal. .10½- —
New Orleans.....gal. .13 - —
New York.....gal. .09 - —
San Francisco.....gal. .11½- —
Kerosene distillate (see Oil, furnace).
Kieserite, calc., 96-98% $MgSO_4$ bgs., c.l., ex vessel Atlantic, Gulf ports, duty pd..ton. No prices
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard, city tubs.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.50
Middlewestern, trcs....100 lbs. 9.00 - 9.10
Neutral, trcs.....100 lbs.10.25 -10.50
Western, choice, trcs..100 lbs. 9.10 - 9.20
Compound, trcs.....100 lbs.10.25 -10.50
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. .40 - .45
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Leaves, Ital., bls.....lb. .05 - .05½
Lavender flowers, ordinary, bls.lb. .35 - .40
select, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Lead acetate, white, broken, bbls..lb. .12 - —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
gran., bbls.....lb. .12¾- —
powd., bbls.....lb. .12¾- —
Arsenate, dms., dealers, E. of Rockies..lb. .13 - —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., bgs, dealers, E. of Rockies..lb. .13½- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .12½- —
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.
Lead, blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd., E..lb. .06¼- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. .....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., E.....lb. .06½- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. .....lb. .06¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white)
Chloride, pure, bots., 5 lbs..lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, N. F., V., powd., bots., 5 lbs..lb. 2.52 - —
jars .....lb. 2.40 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., dms. lb. .19 - —
Metal (see daily quotations in market report)
Metallic, paste, 200-lb. cont., f.o.b. works..lb. .22¼- —
5 lb. cont., f.o.b. works..lb. .25¼- —
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .11 - .11⅛
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .18½- .20
Peroxide, cns., works.....lb. .46 - .47
Red, dry, 95% or less, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .07¾- —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .08¼- —
dlvd., Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.lb. .08¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.....lb. .08½- —
other points.....lb. .08 - —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09 - —
other points.....lb. .08½- —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., etc., tons) dlvd., Ala., etc., lb. .08 - —
other points....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .08½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .08¾- —
other points.....lb. .08¼- —
smaller lots dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .09 - —
Ariz. .....lb. .09½- —
Colo. .....lb. .09¼- —
other points.....lb. .08¾- —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .08¼- —
other points.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09 - —
other points.....lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09 - —
in oil, 100-lb. kgs., agents..lb. .11¾- —
Resinate, fused, 16%, bbls....lb. .09½- —
pale, bbls.....lb. .11½- —
precip., bbls.....lb. .16½- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .22 - .23
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Titanate, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works, frt. alld..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delvy, dlvd., lb. .12¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —
White, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Wyo..lb. .07 - —
other points.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., Ariz., etc.lb. .07¼- —
other points.....lb. .07 - —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .06½- —
other points.....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc...lb. .06¾- —
other points.....lb. .06½- —
in oil, 100-lb. kgs., consumers..lb. .12¾- —
dealers .....lb. .10½- —
painters .....lb. .11½- —
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Licorice extract, mass, cs....lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls .....lb. .24 - .25
Root, bls. .....lb. .04½- .05
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .07 - .08
select, bndls., cs.....lb. .17 - .18
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b. Bellefonte, Pa. ....ton. 7.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
California, northern..ton.11.80 - —
southern .....ton.11.45 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa..ton. 8.00 - —
Chicago .....ton. 7.25 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Dallas, Texas.....ton. 8.50 - —
Durbin, Ohio .....ton. 6.50 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 6.25 - —
Easton, La. .....ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ....ton. 7.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo. .....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. .....ton. 7.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn...ton. 6.25 - —
Leroy, Minn. .....ton. 8.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. .....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio....ton. 6.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va..ton. 7.00 - —
Menominee, Mich. ..ton. 7.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind. .....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala. .....ton. 6.25 - —
Petosky, Mich.....ton. 8.00 - —
Port Island, Mich....ton. 7.50 - —
Ripplemead, Va. ....ton. 6.25 - —
Riverton, Va. .....ton. 6.25 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.00 - —
Sheboygan, Wis. ....ton. 7.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ....ton. 7.50 - —
Springfield, Mo. .....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
hyrated, paper bags, f.o.b. Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Buffalo .....ton.10.00 - —
California, northern..ton.15.30 - —
southern .....ton.13.95 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 8.50 - —
Chicago .....ton. 9.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Dallas, Tex.....ton.12.00 - —
Durbin, Ohio .....ton. 8.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va..ton. 8.50 - —
Easton, La. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 8.50 - —

ST. JOE ZINC OXIDE



5 POINTS OF SUPERIORITY

- Greater ease of incorporation in vehicle
- Higher chemical purity
- Greater smoothness and cleanliness
- Superior color and brightness
- GREATER UNIFORMITY

LEAD FREE . . . . AMERICAN PROCESS

Produced by Our Patented Electro-Thermic Process

ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY

250 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK

PLANT AND LABORATORY, JOSEPHTOWN, BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

Lime, hydrated, paper bags, f.o.b.
Hannibal, Mo. .....ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. ....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky. .....ton.14.50 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio...ton. 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Millitown, Ind. .....ton.12.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Newals, Ala. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Pelham, Ala. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Petoskey, Mich. ....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D....ton.12.00 - —
Rippleme ad, Va. ....ton. 8.00 - —
Riverton, Va. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ....ton. 9.00 - —
Siluria, Ala. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
spray, paper bgs., f.o.b. Bellefonte, Pa..ton. 9.00 - —
Durbin, Ohio .....ton. 9.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio .....ton. 9.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —

Lime salts (see Calcium)

Lime-sulphur, dry, dealers, bgs., c.l., E. of and incl. N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kan., Okla., Tex..lb. .07½- .08½
dms., same basis.....lb. .10½- —
400 lbs., or more, bgs., same basis..lb. .07¾- .08¾
dms., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
less than 400 lbs., same basis, lb. .08½- .09½
dms., same basis.....lb. .12 - —
solution, dms., consumer, c.l., works, fr't all'd..gal. .13½- .14½
dealer, fr't all'd.....gal. .13 - .16
l.c.l., consumer, fr't all'd, gal. .15 - .18
dealer, fr't all'd.....gal. .14 - .17
tanks, consumer, dlvd.gal. .11½- —
dealer, dlvd.....gal. .11 - —
Pacific Coast, tanks, f.o.b. Richmond or San Jose, Calif. .....gal. .10 - —
53-gal. dms., same basis, gal. .13 - —
53-gal. dms., ex whse., gal. .15 - —

Linalool, cns.....lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Linalyl acetate, cns., 25 lbs...lb. 1.70 - 6.30
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls.lb. .18 - .19
without leaves, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Linseed cake, bgs., export....ton.30.50 - —
Meal, 32%, dom., bgs.....ton.40.50 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., 20-tons dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .06¾- —
other points .....lb. .06½- —
5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal,, Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash....lb. .07¼- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .07¾- —
Colo., Mont,, N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .07½- —
other points.....lb. .07 - —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .07¾- —
Ariz., etc. .....lb. .08¼- —
Colo., etc, ...lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
Lithium bromide, 100 lbs., works, frt. equal'd..lb. 1.90 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. 1.93 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. 1.95 - —
Carbonate, bbls., 250 lbs....lb. 1.25 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Chloride, jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. 1.40 - —
fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.45 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.40 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 4.85 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 4.70 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Lithopone, dom., high-strength, bgs., 20 tons, dlvd. E. or ex whse. Pac. Cst.....lb. .05⅞- —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .06¼- —
bbls., 20 tons, same basis, lb. .06½- —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .06⅝- —
ordinary, bgs., 20 tons, same basis..lb. .04⅝- —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .04⅝- —
bbls., 20 tons, same basis, lb. .04⅝- —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .04⅞- —
titanated, bgs., 20 tons, same basis..lb. .05⅞- —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .06⅛- —
bbls., 20 tons, same basis, lb. .06¼- —
smaller lots, same basis.lb. .06⅜- —
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Seed, bgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Logwood extract, cryst., bbls.lb. .18 - .22
liquid, 51°, bbls.....lb. .09½- .11½
solid, bxs.....lb. .15 - .19
Sticks, Haitian, shipt.....ton.24.00 -25.00
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .55 - .65
import, bls.....lb. .35 - .37
Lupulin, N.E., tins.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35

M

Mace, Banda, cs.....lb. .57 - .58
Batavia, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Siauw, 1, cs.....lb. .53 - .54
Madder, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .22 - .26
Magnesia arsenate, cs., dms..lb. .18 - .20
Calcined, dom., four-hour, including activator, ctns., 10,000 lbs. or over, f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting, Pa., frt. alld. to Balto., Bost., N. Y., Phila..lb. .27 - —
1,000-10,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .28½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .30 - —
tech., heavy, bbls., f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting, Pa., frt. alld. to Balto., Bost., N. Y., Phila.....lb. .23 - —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis.lb. .38 - —
light, bbls., same basis..lb. .23 - —
1-lb. tins, same basis.lb. .33 - —
Magnesia, calcined, USP, heavy, bbls., same basis..lb. .30 - —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis.lb. .40 - —
special, bbls., same basis, lb. .27 - —
super light, bbls., same basis..lb. .30 - —
calcined, USP, import., heavy, pharm., bbls..lb. .50 - —
light, extra, bbls....lb. .36 - .40
standard, bbls.....lb. .30 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, bgs., c.l..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - —
bbls., c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
kgs., c.l. .....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09½- —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼- —
bbls., c.l. .....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- —
kgs., c.l. .....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
USP, Zone 1, bbls., c.l.....lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
kgs., c.l. .....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10½- —
Zone 2, works, bbls., c.l..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08½- —
kgs., c.l.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10 - —
Zone 1:—Mass., Conn., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., and Md. C.l. shipm'ts, full fr't alld. up to, but not exceeding 25c. per 100 lbs., actually paid by customers. On l.c.l. shipm'ts., frt. alld., including dlvd. store-door. Zone 2:—Balance of U. S.
Chloride, flake, dom., bbls., works..ton.39.00 -42.00
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs.lb 1.45 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Oxide (see Calcined).
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .33 Nom
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works.lb. 1.00 - 1.08
Silicate (see Talc)
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10½
Stearate, bbls., ctns., c.l.....lb. .21 - —
c.l..lb. .21 - —
1 ton .....lb. .22 - —
1,000-2,000 lbs. .....lb. .23 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt)
Magnesite, cal., import, bbls.ton.60.00 -65.00
dead-burned, dom., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash....ton.25.00 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls....lb. .40 - .42
Blue, bls. .....lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .18
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .26¼- —
Arsenate, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .21 - .22
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
Dioxide, Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.66.50 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton 69.50 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.74.50 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works.ton.64.50 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.67.50 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.72.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.62.50 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works.ton.65.50 - —
Glycerophosphate, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb lots.....lb. 2.61 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.71 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 2.83 - —
solut., djns., 1,000 lbs. lots, lb. .61 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .81 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .82 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.25 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.10 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms...lb. .18 - .19¼
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls..lb. .19 - —
Ore, 50-52%, basis, bbls., c.l. Atl. ports..unit-ton. .12 - .13
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls...lb. .08¼- .08½
precip., dms .....lb. .12 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., bbls., works, lb. .07 - .07½
cryst., 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. South..ton.48.75 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.55.75 - —
80-85%, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. to S.F.A. territory unit-ton. .75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works...lb. .03¼- —
smaller lots, works..lb. .04 - —
Mangrove bark, bgs., shipt. ton.25.00 -26.00
Manna flake, large, cs.....lb. .40 - .42
small, cs.....lb. .20 - .22
Mannitol, pure, cryst., cs., works, lb. 1.45 - —
Marble flour, bgs.....ton.12.00 -14.00
Marjoram, French, bbls.....lb. .17½- .18
Tunisan, bls.....lb. .17 - .17½
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Menthol, USP, natural, cs.....lb. 3.30 - 3.40
synthetic, tech., cs.....lb. 2.25 - —
U.S.P., cs.....lb. 3.25 - —
liquid, dms., 40 lbs.....lb. 1.60 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins, 100 lb. lots..lb. 3.00 - —
25 lb. lots.....lb. 3.10 - —
Mercurial ointment, 30%, pails, 50 lbs.....lb. .87 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .89 - —
50% pails, 50 lbs.....lb. 1.26 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.28 - —
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 1.81 - —
fib., dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.68 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 1.70 - —
Chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, red, N. F., bots., 5 lbs. lb. 3.67 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.55 - —
fib., dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.55 - —
yellow, bls., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.67 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.65 - —
fib., dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.65 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide red, N.F. (see Red precipitate).
tech. (See Red, mercury oxide).
Yellow, dom., tech., bbl....lb. 1.39 - —
USP, fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.91 - —
Mercury and chalk, ctns., 5 lbs., lb. 1.22 - —
fib., dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Mesityl oxide, cns., works.....lb. .25½- .27½
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Metal leaf, pkgs. of 20 books (500 leaves), aluminum, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 1.50 - 1.75
Composition, 5½x5½ in.pkg. 1.70 - 1.80
Gold, XX deep, 3⅜x3⅜ in.pkg.14.25 -14.75
3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg.15.50 -16.50
4x4 in.....pkg.18.50 -19.00
3⅜x5 7/16 in.....pkg.21.50 -22.00
3⅜x5 7/16 in.....pkg.23.50 -24.00
Silver, 3¾x3¾ in.....pkg. 2.25 - 2.35
Metanitroanilin, kgs.....lb. .67 Nom.
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.45 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .80 - —
Metatoluylenedaimine, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Methanol, denat, grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. of Rockies..gal. .38 - —
tanks, frt. alld., E. of Rockies..gal. .32 - —
Methanol, denat., grade, prices on Pacific Coast are 4c. per gal higher.
pure, nat'l or synth., dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. all..gal. .38 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .41 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .42 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .40½- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .47 - —
3, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .44½- —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .60 - —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld.gal. .33 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .35½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .36½- —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .37 - —
95%, 2c. less than pure, all zones, frt. alld.
97%, 1c. less than pure, all zones, frt. alld.
Methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.
Methyl acetate, 97-99%, dms., c.l.; dlvd..lb. .08 - —
55-gal. non-return dms., dlvd. lb. .08 - —
5-10-gal. cont., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, delvd.....lb. .07 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
55-gal. non-return, dms., dlvd..lb. .08 - —
5-10-gal. cont., works...lb. .11 - —
tanks, delvd.....lb. .06½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .29½- —
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., c.l., contracts, Zone 1..gal. .34½- —
2, ...gal. .37½- —
3, ...gal. .38½- —
4, ...lb. .40½- —
tanks, contracts, Zone 1.gal. .28½- —
2 .....gal. .31 - —
3 .....gal. .32 - —
4 .....gal. .32½- —
Methyl acetone, natural, prices are quoted for direct shipment from refinery f.o.b. shipping point, freight allowed to destination; barrell packing, 2½c. per gal. more, in all brackets. The sale zones are: Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah Wash.
Acetone, synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..gal. .42 - —
2, frt. alld. E. of Rockies. gal. .45 - —
3, Pacific coast.....gal. .46 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. E of Rockies..gal. .44½- —
2, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..gal. .51 - —
3, Pacific Cst.....gal. .48½- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..gal. .36 - —
2, frt. alld. E. of Rockies. gal. .38½- —
3, Pacific Coast.....gal. .39½- —
Methyl acetone, synthetic, sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Dela., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., West Va. and Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C. and S. D.; Zone 3, Pacific Coast.
Methyl Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, bots.....lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Benzoate, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .70 - 1.20
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lb. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders.lb. .32- —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .38 - —
60 to 499 lbs, cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —
Methyl chloride prices are spot or contract, effective Juy 1, for delivery to any common carrier point in United States. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 130 lbs. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb cylinders are uniformly 10c. per pound higher than above prices.
Cinnamate, bots. .....lb. 2.45 - 3.75
Formate, dms.....lb. .35 - .36
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 5.80 - 5.85
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .40 - .42
cns. .....lb. .42 - .45
Violet toner, bbls.....lb. .38 - —
permanent, bbls. .....lb. .80 - —
Methylbutyl ketone, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts.lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .10½- —
Methylene blue, medcl., kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs. .....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, dms., f.o.b. works.lb, .18 - .22
Methylheptenone, bots. .....lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Methylheptin carbonate, bots..lb.23.00 -44.00
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., wks..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., wks..gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., wks.....gal. .80 - —
tanks, wks.....gal. .70 - —
Methylnaphtyl ketone, cryst., bots..lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Methylpropyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Ketone, dms., c.l.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .20 - —
tanks .....lb. .15 - —
Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers, extra, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
180 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
250 mesh, containers, extra, c.l., same basis..ton.13.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.15.00 - —
325 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.20.00 - —

Lime—Nitrobenzene

Mica, dry-grd., plastic, No. 100, 40 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. works.....ton.43.75 - —
second grade, bgs., c.l., works..ton.33.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.41.25 - —
200, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 -50.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.50.00 -60.00
second grade, bgs., c.l., works..ton.23.90 -30.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.29.90 -47.50
200, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.62.50 - —
roofing, bgs., c.l., works..ton.23.50 -30.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.30.00 -37.50
wet-ground, paint, oil or lacquer, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E....lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- —
water, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - —
paper, wall or coated bgs., c.l., frt. alld., E..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., 2,000 lbs., frt. all., E..lb. .04¼- —
smaller lots, frt. alld., E..lb. .04¾- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., 2,000 lbs., ft., alld., E..lb. .04 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld., E..lb. .04¼- —
wet-ground mica prices are ½c. per pound higher on Pacific coast.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10 - —
unskimmed, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21½- —
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21½- —
Millet seed, bgs.....lb. .02½- .03
hulled, bgs.....lb. .06½- .07
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum thinner and V M & P, naphtha).
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks..gal. .07 - —
New Orleans.....gal. .06½- —
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal, kgs., 99% powd .lb. No prices
Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .55 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .65 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .06 - .06½
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., dms .....lb. .27 - —
tanks .....lb. .25 - —
Monoethylanilin, dms.....lb. .77 Nom.
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Ethylhydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs., oz.10.75 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.55 - —
Hydrobromide, bots., 5 ozs..oz 8.95 - —
cns 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Mullein flowers, cns.....lb. .85 - .90
Leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grained, bots..oz.21.00 -22.00
pods, caddies, 20 ozs.....oz.19.00 -21.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.90 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.20 - —
1 lb.....lb. 4.35 - —
Ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 4.05 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.35 - —
1 lb.....lb. 4.50 - —
Xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more lb. 1.15 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.25 - —
1 lb.....lb. 1.40 - —
Musk root, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Mustard seed, Bombay, brown, bgs..lb. .06 - .06½
California, brown, bgs.....lb. .07½- .07¾
yellow, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
Chinese, yellow, bgs.....lb. .05¾- .06¼
Danish, yellow, bgs.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Dutch, yellow, bgs.....lb. .08 - .08½
English, yellow, bgs.....lb. .08½- .08¾
Hungarian, yellow, bgs....lb. .07¾- .07¾
Roumanian, yellow, bgs....lb. .05¾- .06¼
Myrobalans, J1, bgs., shipt..ton.30.00 - —
J, bgs., shipt.....ton.23.50 - —
R2, bgs., shipt.....ton.22.00 - —
Extract, liquid, 25%, bbls....lb. .04¼- .06¼

N

Naphtha, Painters' (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74 deg., bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
78 deg., bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., bgs. works.....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.60 - —
import, bgs., Atl. ports.... 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.25
refined, balls or flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, f.o.b. works..lb. .07¼- —
jobbers, cs., same basis.. lb. .07½- —
pkgs. (16 oz.), same basis, lb. .08 - —
(12 oz.) same basis..pkg. .06¾- —
Naphthalene, refined, chipped, crushed, bbls., same basis.. lb. .06¼- —
rice, cryst., powd., bbls., same basis..lb. .07¼- —
Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Nickel carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .37½
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt, double, bbls.....lb. .13 - .13¼
single, bbls.....lb. .13 - .13¼
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. .76 - —
10-lb. tins.....lb. .86½- —
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., l.c.l..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07¼- —

Nitrocellulose—Pareira Brava

Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ⅛, and 40, sec. vis., bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
brenaing, 20, 40, 70 sec. vis., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —
ester-soluble, ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20 sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works..lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20 and higher vis., bbls. lb. .26 - —
Nitrocellulose lacquer, 20-30 and 60-80 sec. vis., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —

Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.

Nitrogen solution, 45½% ammon., tanks, f.o.b. Atlantic and Gulf ports..unit-ton. 1.04 - —
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, 8-11% ammon., dom., bulk, f.o.b. Carrollville, Wis., dlvd.....unit-ton. 2.25 - —
Chemical, Ill....unit-ton. 2.25 - —
East Coast producing points..unit-ton. 2.70 Nom.
import., bgs., c.i.f. Atlantic ports, shipt..unit-ton. 2.60 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .24 - .26
Nitrotoluene, mixed, dms.....lb. .10½- .11
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs., cs.....lb. No prices
Chinese, shipmt., cs.....lb. No prices
Extract (see Gall extract).
Nutmegs, 80s, bgs., cs.....lb. .19½- .19¾
110s, bgs., cs.....lb. .17 - .17½
West Indian., bgs.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .06½- .07

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Ocher (see Yellow).
Octanes, 100-140° C., mixed, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .15 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .10½- —
Octyl acetate, dms., c.l.,works.lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
s.p.a., bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
sweet, true, exp., cns.....lb. .63 - .65
Amber, crude, cns.....lb. .16 - .17
ref'd, cns.....lb. .52 - .53
Amyris, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Angelica root, bots.....lb.64.00 -75.00
Seed, bots.....lb.70.00 -80.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, U.S.P., cns., dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .30 - .31
Babassu, tanks, futures.....lb. .06½- .06¾
Bay, W. I., cns.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
natural, coppers .....lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Betula (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birch tar, crude, dms.....lb. .14 - .17
rectif'd., cns.....lb. .70 - .75
Bois de rose, Brazil, cans....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Cayenne, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. .55 - .60
USP IX, cns.....lb. .66 - .72
Calamus, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. .20 - .21
dms. .....lb. .17 - .18
white, cns. .....lb. .20 - .21
dms. .....lb. .17 - .18
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.65
rectified, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VIII, cns..lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Cardamom, bots.....lb.20.00 -38.00
Cassia, U.S.P., cns., dms....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Castor, blown, one-way dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13 - —
medicinal, bbls., c.l.....lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11¼- —
cns. (1-gal), l.c.l.....lb. .14½- —
dms. (returnable), c.l....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11¼- —
(5-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .12½- —
tanks .....lb. .10 - —
No. 3, bbls., c.l.....lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
dms. (returnable), c.l...lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¾- —
tanks .....lb. .09½- —

Castor oil, med. and No. 3, prices are dlvd. all points between N. Y. and Philadelphia, Albany, and N. E. States; Chicago c.l. prices ¾c. higher than N. Y.; l.c.l. prices ¾c. higher than N. Y.; one-way dms., ¼c. higher, all points.

sulphonated, 50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08½- —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l...lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l .....lb. .12 - —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13 - —
Cedarleaf, cns.....lb. .85 - 1.15
dms. .....lb. .80 - 1.10
Cedarwood, Oregon, cns., dms., lb. .28 - .30
Southern, cns., dms.....lb. .24 - .26
Celery, bots.....lb. 9.00 - 12.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns., 500 lbs. lb. .90 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Chinawood, dms., Atlantic Cst. lb. .14½Nom.
tanks .....lb. .14½Nom.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, bots.....lb. 8.00 -22.00
Seychelle, bots. .....lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. .42 - .44
dms. .....lb. .40 - .42
Java, dms.....lb. .45 - .48
Clove, makers, U.S.P., cns...lb. 1.07 - 1.12
dms. .....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Coconut, Manila, crude, Nov.-Dec., tanks..lb. .03¾- —
Pac. Cst.....lb. .03¾Nom.
edible, 76° tax incl., dms., (returnable), c.l...lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09¾- —
tanks .....lb. .08¾- —
Cod, Newfoundland, tanked, bbls..gal. .52 Nom.
Norwegian, shipt., bbls...gal. .38 - .39
Codliver, med., USP, Norwegian, bbls..bbl.27.50 -28.50
Coriander, bots.....bots.23.00 -24.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works...lb. .06½-Nom.
refd., bbls. .....lb. .09 - .09½
Cottonseed, dom., cooking, bbls., lb. .08¾- —
salad, bbls.....lb. .08¾- —
import., Brazilian, semi-refd. dms..lb. .05 Nom.
British, semi-refd., dms..lb. .05¾ Nom.
Creosote (see C).
Croton, USP, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 3.10
Oil, crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Cypress, dom., bots.....lb. 5.25 - 5.30
import., cns.....lb.12.00 -12.25
Degras (see D)
Diesel, Bayonne, bulk.....bbl. 2.20 - —
California, 27 plus, bulk..bbl. 1.00 - 1.25
Dill seed, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Weed, bots.....lb. 3.85 - 4.10
Dip (See D):—
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. .42 - .46
dms. .....lb. .42 - .44
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 1.20 - 1.30
Fuel, bunker, California, tide-water..bbl. 1.05 - 1.20
Gulf Coast.....bbl. .95 - 1.00
Louisiana - Arkansas, 10-14, bbl. .80 - .85
N. Y. and N. J. terminals:—
Monday .....bbl. 1.25 - —
Tuesday .....bbl. 1.25 - —
Wednesday .....bbl. 1.25 - —
Thursday .....bbl. 1.25 - —
Friday .....bbl. 1.25 - —
Saturday .....bbl. 1.25 - —
North Texas, 18-22.....bbl. .80 - .85
24-28, zero cold test....bbl. .95 - 1.05
Oklahoma, 18-22.....bbl. .85 - .90
24-28, zero cold test...bbl. 1.07½- 1.12½
24-28, 15 and above.....bbl. .90 - .95
Pennsylvania, 36-40.....gal. .04½- .04¾
Furnace, Bayonne, 1, bulk, refinery..gal. .06 - —
2, bulk, same basis.....gal. .05½- —
4, bulk, same basis.....gal. .05¼- —
Louisiana - Arkansas, 32 - 36, light straw..gal. .03¾- .04
Oklahoma, 28-30.....gal. .03¼- .03½
32-36 .....gal. .03½- .03¾
36-38 .....gal. .03¾- .03¾
38-40, straw.....gal. .03¾- .04
38-40 zero, 60 e.p.....gal. .03¾- .04
Fusel (see F).
Gas, Bayonne, bulk.....gal. .04¾- —
Gulf Coast, bulk.....gal. .05¾- —
North Texas, bulk.....gal. .03 - —
Oklahoma, bulk.....gal. .03¼- —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).
Geranium, Algerian, rose, cns.lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Bourbon, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Turkish (see Palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb. 7.75 - 8.00
Gualac wood, concrete, bots.lb. 3.10 - 3.15
Haarlem, import, bots....gross. 3.25 - 3.35
Halibut-liver, dms .....1,000 A unit-gal. .75 - 1.00
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Juniper berry, USP, cns....lb. 1.20 - 1.75
Wood, tech., cns.....lb. .45 - —
Juniper tar, U.S.P.XI, 1,000 lb. dms..lb. .40 - .45
cns. .....lb. .45 - .50
Lard, common, 1, bbls.....lb. .08¾- —
2, bbls.....lb. .08¼- —
extra, bbls.....lb. .11¼- —
1, bbls.....lb. .09¼- —
winter, strained, extra bbls., lb. .11½- —
prime burning, bbls.....lb. .12¾- —
prime, ed., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
ined., bbls.....lb. .11¼- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 2.25 - —
Lavender flower, French, USP, 50% ester, cns....lb. 5.50 - 5.60
USP, 38-42% ester, cns..lb. 4.80 - 4.90
XI, 35% ester, cns....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
XI, 30% ester, cns....lb. 2.80 - 3.00
IX, 30% ester, cns....lb. 2.63 - 2.75
VIII, 30% ester, cns....lb. 2.25 - 2.35
garden, cns.....lb. .42 - .45
Spike, Spanish, tech., cns..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
dms .....lb. .95 - 1.10
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 2.50 - —
Pineneedle, coppers, cns.....lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Lemongrass, native, cns., dms., lb. .42 - .43
Lime, dist., cans.....lb. 5.40 - 6.00
expressed, cans.....lb. 8.75 - 9.25
Linaloe wood, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Linseed, boiled, bbls., c.l....lb. .1080- —
l.c.l., 5 or more.....lb. .1120- —
less than 5.....lb. .1160- .1180
tanks .....lb. .1020- —
double boiled, bbls., less than 5..lbs. .1180- .1200
raw, bbls., c.l.....lb. .1040- —
l.c.l., 5 or more.....lb. .1080- —
less than 5.....lb. .1120- —
tanks .....lb. .0980- —
Lovage, bots.....lb.41.25 -42.00
Lubricating, at refinery (including U.S. tax 4c. per gal.):—
California, green, 70, 80, 100, vis., dms..gal. .20 - —
140 vis., dms. ....gal. .25 - —
green, pale, 750, 900 vis., dms..gal. .26 - —
green, pale, red, 200, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 600, 700 vis., dms..gal. .28 - —
Oklahoma, bright stocks, 100-110 D, color 4, 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .19½- —
15-25 pour, tanks.gal. .17½- —
150-160 D, color 4½, 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .21 - —
15-25 pour, tanks.gal. .20 - —
150-160 E, color 5½, 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .19¼- —
190-200 D, color 4½, 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .23 - —
200-210 E, 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .25 - —
neutrals, 0-10 pour, 150 vis., 3 color, tanks..gal. .13 - —
180 vis., 3 color, tanks, gal. .14 - —
4 color, tanks....gal. .13½- —
200 vis., 3 color, tanks, gal. .14½- —
4 color, tanks....gal. .14 - —
250 vis., 3 color, tanks, gal. .15½- —
4 color, tanks....gal. .15 - —
280 vis., 3 color, tanks, gal. .16¼- —
4 color, tanks....gal. .16 - —
300 vis., 3½, color, tanks..gal. .17 - —
350 vis., same basis.gal. .17½- —
400 vis., same basis.gal. .18 - —
500 vis., same basis.gal. .18½- —
600 vis., same basis.gal. .19 - —

15-25 pour prices are ½c. per gallon higher than zero to 10° pour

Penn., bright, 600 cold test, 10-40 pour, tanks...gal. .20 - —
10-15 pour, tanks...gal. .21 - —
cylinder, 600 fire, tanks. gal. .12 - —
600 flash, tanks.....gal. .16 - —
630 flash, tanks.....gal. .19 - —
635 fire, tanks.....gal. .13½- —
650 fire, tanks.....gal. .16 - —
Warren, E, amber, tanks, gal. .17 - —
neutral, 150 vis., 3 color, tanks..gal. .24 - —
180 vis.,3 color,tanks.gal. .26 - —
200 vis.,2 color,tanks.gal. .28½- —
Oil, lubricating, spot, Penna., bright, bbls., c.l., f.a.s. gal. .28 - —
unfiltered, 600 s.r....bbls. f.a.s..gal. .22½- —
600 flash, s.r., bbls., c.l., gal. .25½- —
630 s.r., bbls., c.l., f.a.s. gal. .25 - —
Warren, E. bbls., c.l.,f.a.s. gal. .25½- —
smaller lots, f.o.b..gal. .27½- —
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Mandarin, superior, coppers..lb. 7.50 - 7.75
Menhaden, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Balte..gal. .34 Nom.
refd., alkali, dms.....lb. .0800- .0820
tanks .....lb. .0740- —
blown, dms.....lb. .0800- .0820
kettle-boiled, dms.....lb. .0900- .0920
light pressed, dms.....lb. .0740- .0760
tanks .....lb. .0670- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral)
Mustard, artif., USP, cns...lb. 1.90 - 2.00
dist., natural, bots.....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
expressed, bbls.....lb. .75 - .80
Neatsfoot, cold test, bbls....lb. .17¼- —
extra, bbls.....lb. .09¾- —
1, bbls.....lb. .09¼- —
pure, bbls.....lb. .12¾- —
prime, bbls.....lb. .11¼- —
sulphonated, common, 25% moisture, dms..lb. .10¾- —
Neroli, bots.....lb.115.00 -140.00
Nutmeg, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Oiticica, dms. .....lb. .12¾- .13
Oleo, 1, bbls.....lb. .12¼- —
2, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Olive, denat., bbls.....gal. 1.15 - 1.20
edible, bbls.....gal. 2.35 Nom.
foots, bbls.....lb. .09¾- .09¾
sulphonated, 50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. .90 - —
expressed, African, cns., dms..lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.75 - —
Florida, cns.....lb. 1.75 - —
Messina, USP, coppers..lb. 2.25 - 3.00
West India, cns.....lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns.....lb. .90 - 1.60
Orris, Florentine, concrete, extra strong, bots..oz. 5.25 - 5.50
Palm, Niger, cks.....lb. .04 Nom.
shipment .....lb. .0350 Nom.
softs, 12½%, bulk shipt....lb. .0365 Nom.
20%, bulk, shipt.....lb. .0350 Nom.
Sumatra, shipment, bulk...lb. .0375 Nom.
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.60
Palmkernel, bulk, shipt.....lb. .04½ Nom.
Paraffin, 320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G. 3..gal. .05¼- —
330° flash, 70-80 vis., tanks, G. 3..gal. .05½- —
80-85 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
350° flash, 100-105 vis., bbls, extra, Ind. refy..gal. .14 - —
360° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G. 3..gal. .05¾- —
Patchouli, bots., cns.....lb. 5.00 - 8.50
Peanut, crude, dom., tanks, works..lb. .06¾ Nom.
refd., edible, bbls.....lb. .10 Nom.
Pennyroyal, dom., cns.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
import, cns.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Peppermint, natural, cns., dms. lb. 2.15 - 2.40
redist., USP, cns., dms....lb. 2.35 - 2.60
Perilla, dms. .....lb. .11½- .11¾
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns....lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Pimento berry, cns.....lb. 3.65 - 7.50
leaf, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Pine, dest.-dist., straw-color, dms., dlvd., E. ports...gal. .52 - .53
steam-dist., dms.....gal. .59 - —
tanks .....gal. .54 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns....lb. 1.02 - 1.05
Putty, bbls., El Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
Whiting, Ind.....gal. .28 - —
dms., c.l., Bost., Provid..gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .28 - —
Rapeseed, blown, bbls.....lb. .14½- .14¾
denat., bbls.....gal. .90 - .91
Red, dist. or saponif, bbls. dlvd..lb. .09¾- .10¾
dms., dlvd.....lb. .09½- .10½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .08¾- .09¾
white, dms.....lb. .12½- .13
Rose, artif., bots.....oz. 2.00 - 8.00
natural, coppers.....oz. 5.25 -22.50
Rosemary, Spanish, cns.....lb. .56 - .75
dms., ...lb. .51 Nom.
Rosin, 1st rectfd., dms.....gal. .52 - .54
2d rectfd., dms.....gal. .54 - .56
3d rectfd., dms.....gal. .58 - .60
Rue, bots.....lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Sage, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sandalwood, Australia, cns..lb. 4.50 - 5.00
E.I., USP, cns.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. Cst., gal. .37 Nom.
refd., alkali, dms.....lb. .0800- .0820
tanks .....lb. .0740- —
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .0900- .0920
light, pressed, dms.....lb. .0740- .0760
tanks .....lb. .0670- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. .37 - .38
dms. .....lb. .34 - .35
natural, cns., dms.....lb. .90 - 1.05
Savin, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Savory, cns. .....lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Sesame, dom., refd., white, dms. lb. .10¼- .10½
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .18 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .21 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb.10.00 -11.00
Soybean, dom., crude, dms..lb. .0660- .0720
tanks .....lb. .0800- —
refd., dms. .....lb. .0780- .0880
tanks .....lb. .0720- —
Spearmint, USP, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Sperm, bleach, 38°, dms....lb. .1000- .1020
45°, dms .....lb. .0930- .0950
natural, dms.....lb. .0880- .0900
Spruce, cans.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
South, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Tallow, acidless, bbls.....lb. .09¾- —
tanks .....lb. .09¼- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Tar, com'l, dms., c.l., dlvd., E. cities..gal. .26 - —
E. ports.....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .26 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .20 - —
rectfd., USP, bbls., dlvd. E. ports..gal. .50 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed, crude, dms.....lb. .09 - .09¼
Tea Tree (see Oil, ti tree).
Thyme, NF, red, dms.....lb. .60 - 1.50
white, dms .....lb. .78 - 1.70
Ti tree, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Tung (see Oil, chinawood).
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine (see T).
Turtle, cns.....gal. 4.25 - 5.00
Valerian, bots.....lb.12.00 -14.00
Oil, vetiver, bots.....lb. 6.00 -16.50
Walnut, crude, dms.....lb. .13 - —
refd., dms.....lb. .14¼- —
Whale, refd., natural, dms...lb. .0940- .0960
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .0980- .1000
Wheat germ, cns., dms....gal.27.50 -30.00
White, mineral, dom., tech., 50-60 vis., dms.....gal. .42 - .44
65-75 vis., dms.....gal. .44 - .46
80-90 vis., dms.....gal. .45 - .47
USP, 80-90 vis., dms..gal. .54 - .56
95-105 vis., dms.....gal. .63 - .65
125-135 vis., dms.....gal. .75½- .77½
140-150 vis., dms.....gal. .76½- .78½
175-185 vis., dms.....gal. .78½- .80½
200-210 vis., dms.....gal. .80 - .82
320-330 vis., dms.....gal. .85½- .87½
336-345 vis., dms.....gal. .87 - .89
Russian, 80-90 vis., dms., gal. .54 - —
145-155 vis., dms.....gal. .74½- —
175-185 vis., dms.....gal. .76½- —
335-345 vis., dms.....gal. .85 - —
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns..lb. 4.00 - 8.00
South, cns.....lb. 3.35 - 3.75
synth. (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.70
Ylang-ylang, Bourb., bots., cns., lb. 3.50 - 6.00
Manila, bots. .....lb.18.00 -24.00
Opium, USP, cns.....lb.11.50 -12.50
gran., cns.....lb.12.50 -13.50
powd., cns.....lb.12.50 -13.50
Orange, Lake, Persian, bbls...lb. .30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash....lb. .10¾- —
dlvd., Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .11¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .11 - —
Other points.....lb. .10½- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .11¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .11½- —
Other points.....lb. .11 - —
French, Tours, caks., ex dock, lb. .17 - —
kgs., ex dock.....lb. .18½- —
Molybdate, bbls.....lb. .31 - —
Toner, bbls.....lb. .80 - —
Orangeflower petals, cs.....lb. .35 - .40
Orange peel, bitter, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Sweet, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Orris root, Florentine, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
fingers, cs.....lb. .90 - .95
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .14 - .15
Verona, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
powd., bxs., cs.....lb. .13 - .14
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .70 - .74
Orthochloroaniliin, dms.....lb. .60 - .75
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .35 - .75
Orthocresol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¼- —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis...lb. .07 - —
100-lb. tins, same basis.lb. .08 - —
50-lb. tins, same basis..lb. .09 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .05½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroaniliin, dms.....lb. .55 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, kgs..lb. .28 - .29
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.lb. .70 - .75
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .07 - —
Orthotoluene sulphonate, kgs..lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Osage orange extract, cryst., bbls., lb. .17 - .19
liquid, 51°, bbls.....lb. .07 - .08
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
bots., cns., 1-50 lbs.....lb. 3.65 - 4.00

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Paprika, Hungarian, extra fancy, bgs..lb. .21 - .22
medium, bgs.....lb. .20 - .20½
Spanish, extra fancy, cs.....lb. .25½- .26
fair, bgs.....lb. .21 - .21½
fancy, bgs.....lb. .25 - .25½
medium, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Para-aminoacetanilide, kgs....lb. .85 Nom.
Para-amylphenol, tertiary, dms., c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms.....lb. .30 - .45
Paracymene, refd., dms.....gal. .75 - 1.25
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l.lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .12½- .14½
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 122-124 A.m.p., bgs., c.l., Okla., refy..lb. .03 - —
bbls., c.l., N. Y.....lb. .0295- —
124-126 A.m.p., bgs., c.l., Okla., refy..lb. .03½- —
bbls., c.l., N. Y.....lb. .03 - —
yellow, 124-126 A.m.p., bbls., c.l., N. Y..lb. .02¾ Nom.
fully refd., slabs, 123-125 A.m.p., bgs., c.l...lb. .0445- —
export, f.a.s., N. Y..lb. .0466- —
125-127 A.m.p., bgs., c.l..lb. .0456- —
export, f.a.s., N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
128-130 A.m.p., bgs., c.l..lb. .0480- —
export, f.a.s., N. Y..lb. .05 - —
130-132 A.m.p., bgs., c.l..lb. .0495- —
export, f.a.s., N. Y..lb. .0515- —
133-135 A.m.p., bgs., c.l..lb. .0555- —
export, f.a.s., N. Y..lb. .05¾- —
135-137 A.m.p., bgs., c.l..lb. .0580- —
export, f.a.s., N. Y..lb. .06 - —
138-140 A.m.p., bgs., c.l..lb. .0635- —
143-145 A.m.p., bgs., c.l..lb. .0790- —

refined paraffin prices in cases are ½c. lb. higher than bags price.

match, A.m.p. up to and incl. 110-112 bbls., c.l..lb. .03¾- —
semirfd., solid, 122-124 A.m.p., bgs..lb. .03¼ Nom.
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy, Philadelphia, or N. Y. C..lb. .34 - —
100 to 900 lbs. shipments, same basis..lb. .35 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., dms., wks.lb. .16 - .18
USP, cbys.....lb. .37 - .45
Paranitroaniliin, kgs., c.l., works, lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .47 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs...lb. .23¼- .24
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - .37
Paranitrotoluene, kgs.....lb. .26 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - .75
Paratoluidin, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Pareira brava root, bls.....lb. .15 - .16

Paris green, dealer, dms., cans, f.o.b. works frt. all'd lb. .25½- .27½
less car lot, same basis lb. .26½- .28½
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .06½- .07
Patchouli leaves, bls. lb. .14 - .15
Pellitory root, bls. lb. .18 - .20
Pennyroyal, bls. lb. .14 - .16
Pentane, norm., 28-38°, dms., c.l., G.3. gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., G.3. gal. .16 - —
tanks, G.3. gal. .08½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.3. gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., G.3. gal. .25 - —
Pepper, black, Alleppy, bgs. lb. .07¼ Nom.
Lampong, bgs. lb. .05¼- .05⅝
Tellicherry, bgs. lb. .08¼- .08½
Red, birdseye, bgs. lb. .15 Nom.
Japanese 1, bgs. lb. .16½- .17
Mombassa, bgs. lb. .19 - .19½
White, Java, Muntok, bgs. lb. .08¾- .09
Singapore, Muntok, bgs. lb. .08¼- .08½
Peppermint leaves, dom., bls. lb. .32 - .33
Import, bls. lb. .38 - .40
Peru, balsam, dms. lb. .84 - .85
Petrolatum, amber, bbls., c.l., lb. .02¾- .03
l.c.l. lb. .04 - .04½
extra, bbls. lb. .03½- .03¾
l.c.l. lb. .04½- .04⅝
cream (see white, cream)
green (see red)
red, veterinary, bbls., c.l. lb. .02¾- .02⅞
l.c.l. lb. .03¾- —
white, cream, bbls., c.l. lb. .05 - .05¼
l.c.l. lb. .06¾- —
lily, bbls., c.l. lb. .06 - .06¼
l.c.l. lb. .07¾- —
snow, bbls., c.l. lb. .07 - .07¼
l.c.l. lb. .08¾- —

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells:—
California:—
Alamitos Heights bbl. .74 - .95
Athens bbl. .84 - 1.66
Belridge bbl. .70 - 1.32
Buena Vista Hills bbl. .70 - 1.38
Coalinga bbl. .70 - .90
Coyote Hills (West) bbl. .78 - 1.32
Dominguez bbl. .79 - 1.00
East Coyote bbl. .76 - .96
Elk Hills bbl. .70 - 1.38
Elwood Terrace, f.o.b. ship., bbl. 1.28 - 1.43
El Segundo bbl. .80 - 1.21
Huntington Beach bbl. .78 - 1.22
Inglewood bbl. .79 - 1.27
Kern Front bbl. .70 - —
Kern River bbl. .70 - —
Kettleman Hills bbl. 1.19 - 1.43
La Habra bbl. .76 - .96
Lakeview bbl. .70 - 1.38
Lost Hills bbl. .70 - 1.32
McKittrick bbl. .70 - —
Midway - Sunset (except Lakeview) bbl. .70 - 1.38
Montebello bbl. .77 - 1.43
Mt Poso bbl. .70 - —
Mountain View bbl. .70 - 1.20
Newhall bbl. .70 - —
Orcutt bbl. .70 - .93
Olinda Brea bbl. .76 - 1.27
Playa del Rey, f.o.b. pipe-line bbl. .80 - 1.16
Richfield bbl. .76 - 1.09
Rosecrans bbl. .84 - 1.66
Round Mt. bbl. .70 - —
Santa Fe Springs bbl. .78 - 1.42
Santa Paula bbl. .70 - 1.01
Seal Beach bbl. .79 - 1.19

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells:—Calif. (cont.):—
Signal Hill bbl. .80 - 1.21
Torrence bbl. .80 - 1.06
Wheeler Ridge bbl. .70 - .83
Whittier bbl. .76 - .96
Wilmington bbl. .75 - 1.21

Canada:—
Oil Springs bbl. 2.17 - —
Petrolia bbl. 2.10 - —

Central West:—
Illinois bbl. 1.35 - —
Lima bbl. 1.25 - —
Midland (Mich.) bbl. 1.42 - —
Princeton bbl. 1.35 - —

East Texas bbl. 1.35 - —

Gulf Coast:—
Barber's Hill bbl. .95 - 1.41
Batson bbl. .95 - 1.41
Dayton bbl. .95 - 1.41
Esperson bbl. .95 - 1.41
Goose Creek bbl. .95 - 1.41
Hull bbl. .95 - 1.41
Humble bbl. .90 - 1.41
Liberty bbl. .90 - 1.41
Markham bbl. .90 - 1.20
Orange bbl. .95 - 1.41
Pettus bbl. 1.37 - —
Pierce Junction bbl. .95 - 1.41
Refugio (incl. Greta, Taft, Saxet) bbl. 1.01 - 1.17
Saratoga bbl. .95 - 1.41
Sour Lake bbl. .90 - 1.41
Spindle Top bbl. .95 - 1.41
Sugarland bbl. .95 - 1.41
West Columbia bbl. .95 - 1.41

Kentucky, Tennessee:—
Big Sandy river bbl. 1.42 - —
Kentucky river bbl. 1.50 - —
Western Kentucky (Owensboro) bbl. 1.40 - —

Louisiana, Arkansas:—
Bull Bayou bbl. .90 - 1.22
Caddo bbl. .90 - 1.22
Cameron Meadows bbl. .90 - 1.30
Choctaw bbl. .90 - 1.30
Cotton Valley bbl. .90 - 1.22
Darrow bbl. .90 - 1.30
De Soto bbl. .90 - 1.22
El Dorado bbl. .90 - 1.22
Haynesville bbl. .90 - 1.22
Homer bbl. .90 - 1.22
Iowa bbl. .90 - 1.30
Lockport bbl. .90 - 1.30
Miller County bbl. .90 - 1.22
Pine Island bbl. .90 - 1.22
Rainbow bbl. .90 - 1.22
Rodessa bbl. .90 - 1.22
Smackover bbl. .90 - —
Tepetate bbl. 1.24 - —
Urania bbl. 1.02 - —

Mexico, f.o.b. terminals Mexican ports—based on contract:—
Panuco bbl. 1.05 - —
Tax, 15.858c. per bbl.
Tuxpan bbl. No prices.
Tax, 25.755c. per bbl.

Midcontinent:—
North Texas bbl. .96 - 1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. .98 - 1.30
Altus, Tipton (Okla.), bbl. .96 - 1.20

Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia:—
Bradford-Allegany bbl. 2.20 - —
Corning bbl. 1.27 - —

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells:—Penna. (cont.):—
Pennsylvania grade, in Buckeye lines bbl. 1.70 - —
Eureka lines bbl. 1.82 - —
N. Y. Transit lines bbl. 2.20 - —
S.W. Penn. lines bbl. 1.88 - —
lower district in National Transit lines bbl. 2.10 - 2.15

Rocky Mountain:—
Big Muddy bbl. 1.18 - 1.23
Canon City-Florence bbl. 1.10 - —
Cat Creek bbl. 1.40 - —
Dutton Creek bbl. 1.06 - 1.30
Elk Basin bbl. 1.30 - —
Fort Collins-Wellington bbl. 1.01 - 1.25
Frannie, light bbl. .82 - —
Grass Creek bbl. 1.30 - —
Greybull bbl. 1.30 - —
Iles bbl. 1.12 - 1.18
Lance Creek bbl. .97 - —
Midway bbl. 1.06 - 1.30
Rock Creek bbl. 1.20½- —
Salt Creek bbl. 1.06 - 1.30
Sunburst bbl. 1.20 - —
Torchlight bbl. 1.30 - —

South, Central and Southwestern Texas:—
Cass County bbl. .96 - 1.35
Cleveland-Liberty bbl. 1.27 - —
Conroe bbl. 1.20 - 1.44
Darst Creek bbl. 1.09 - —
Hardin-Liberty bbl. 1.15 - —
Luling bbl. 1.00 - —
Lytton Springs bbl. 1.12 - —
Mirando (incl. Duval) bbl. .90 - 1.36
Panola County bbl. .93 - 1.25
Salt Flat bbl. 1.09 - —
Tomball bbl. 1.30 - 1.44
Van bbl. 1.10 - —

Texas Panhandle:—
Carson-Hutchinson counties, bbl. .91 - 1.06
Gray County bbl. .96 - 1.06

West Texas:—
Artesia, N. M. bbl. .90 - —
Crane bbl. .78 - 1.06
Crockett bbl. .78 - 1.06
Ector bbl. .78 - 1.06
Glasscock bbl. .78 - 1.06
Hogback bbl. 1.33 - —
Howard bbl. .78 - 1.06
Jackson, N. M. bbl. .90 - —
Lea, N. M. bbl. .78 - 1.06
Maljamar, N. M. bbl. .90 - —
Mitchell bbl. .78 - 1.06
Pecos bbl. .91 - —
Upton bbl. .78 - 1.06
Winkler bbl. .78 - 1.06

Ether, 30-60°, dms., c.l., G. 3. gal. .14 - —
l.c.l., G.3. gal. .17 - —
tanks, G.3 gal. .13 - —
55-60°, dms., l.c.l., G.3. gal. .35 - —
40-75°, dms., c.l., G.3. gal. .14 - —
l.c.l., G.3. gal. .16 - —
tanks, G.3. gal. .13 - —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.3. gal. .16 - —
c.l., G.3. gal. .25 - —
10-gal. lots, G.3. gal. .50 - —

Lacquer, diluent, at refinery:—
California 60, 162 l.b.p., 203 e.p., tanks, delvd. Los Angeles gal. .11 - —
San Francisco gal. .11½- —
f.o.b. Richmond gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore.; Pt. Wells, Wash. gal. .12 - —
East Coast, tanks gal. .12 - .12½
Group 3, tanks gal. .08¾- —

Petroleum, naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—
East Coast, tanks gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .07¾- —
tankwagon, Boston, ex-tax, gal. .13 - —
Bridgeport gal. .13½- —
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax gal. .172 - —
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax gal. .191 - —
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax gal. .189 - —
Evansville, inc. ex tax gal. .14½- .15½
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax, gal. .203 - —
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax gal. .20½- —
Newark, ex tax gal. .12 - —
New York, ex tax gal. .12 - —
Omaha, ex tax gal. .144 - .154
Oklahoma City, ex tax gal. .16 - —
Philadelphia, ex tax gal. .11½- —
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax gal. .157 - —
Syracuse, 150 gals. gal. .14 - —
smaller lots, galv. drums, gal. .16 - —
milk cans gal. .21 - —
high-solvency aromatic, No. 1, over 70% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway gal. .18 - —
2, over 90% arom., same basis gal. .21 - —
3, tanks, f.o.b. Bayway gal. .16 - —
8, tanks, frt. alld. within 100 mi. radius of Paulsboro, N, J. gal. .17 - —
delivery beyond 100 mi., f.o.b. Paulsboro, frt. equald nearest comp. pt. gal. .16¼- —
30, same basis gal. .18½- .19
40, same basis gal. .14½- .15½

V. m. & p., at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 254 l.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo gal. .11 - —
Richmond gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash. gal. .12 - —
54-57, 190 l.b.p., 310 e.p. tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles gal. .10 - —
San Francisco gal. .10¼- —
Portland, Seattle gal. .11 - —
East Coast, tanks gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .07¾- —
tankwagon, Boston, ex tax gal. .13 - .14
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax gal. .162 - —
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax gal. .191 - —
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax gal. .189 - —
Evansville, Ind., ex tax gal. .147 - .157
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax gal. .203 - —
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax gal. .20½- —
Newark, ex tax gal. .13½- —
New York, ex tax gal. .12 - —
Omaha, ex tax gal. .144 - .154
Philadelphia, ex tax gal. .12½- —
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax gal. .157 - —

Solvent, rubber, at refinery, East Coast, tanks gal. .10 - —
Group 3, light, 120 l.b.p., 250 e.p., tanks gal. .07¾- —
standard, 180 l.b.p., 288 e.p., tanks gal. .07¾- —

AMERICAN ELDROL
WHITE
MINERAL AND TECHNICAL OILS
PETROLATUMS

WHITE OILS, U.S.P.
Heavy — Light

We manufacture and offer the highest grade of U. S. P. White Oils obtainable. They are absolutely

Odorless, Tasteless and Colorless

Our list of these oils covers a wide range of viscosities and a wide range of gravities

Any Viscosity
From 50 to 345 Saybolt at 100° F.

ELDROL IS A GUARANTEE OF FINEST QUALITY

These oils set the standard for the best in White Oils for
PHARMACEUTICALS, COSMETICS AND TOILET ARTICLES
and are used throughout the world by manufacturers of the finest preparations

WE INVITE YOUR INQUIRIES

PENNSYLVANIA OIL PRODUCTS REFINING COMPANY
WARREN PENNSYLVANIA

Petrol. Solvent—Purple Lake

Petroleum solvent, Stoddard (CS 3-28), at refinery:—
East Coast, tanks.....gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¾- —
tankwagon, Boston, ex tax, gal. .12½- .13½
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .156 - —
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax..gal. .181 - —
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax.gal. .179 - —
Evansville, Ind., ex tax.gal. .135 - .145
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax, gal. .193 - —
Minneapolis - St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax..gal. .181 - —
Newark, ex tax.....gal. .11½- —
New Orleans, ex tax..gal. .11 - —
New York, ex tax.....gal. .11½- —
Omaha .....gal. .131 - .141
Philadelphia, ex tax...gal. .11½- —
St. Louis, inc. 1c .tax.gal. .146 - —
Tulsa, ex tax.....gal. .10 - .11
thinner, at refinery:—
California, 34, 325 i.b.p., 390 e.p., low anilin, tanks f.o.b. Los Angeles....gal. .14 - —
Portland, Ore.....gal. .15 - —
Richmond .....gal. .13½- —
Seattle, Wash....gal. .15½- —
44, 311 i.b.p., 385 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. Point Wells, Wash.: Willbridge, Ore., gal. .10½- —
Richmond .....gal. .10 - —
Southern Calif....gal. .09½- —
56, 200 i.b.p., 300 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Portland, Ore.....gal. .12 - —
Richmond .....gal. .11½- —
Seattle, Wash....gal. .12 - —

Petroleum, thinner, at refinery,
East Coast, 43-47, tanks.gal. .09½- .10
47-49, tanks.....gal. .09½- .10
New Jersey, tanks...gal. .09 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¾- —
tankwagon, tax included:—
Albany .....gal. .13 - —
Baltimore (100 gals.)..gal. .12½- .15½
25-99 gals.....gal. .13½- .15½
Boston .....gal. .12½- .13½
Bound Brook, North Amboy, N. J..gal. .11½- .13½
Bridgeport, Conn. ....gal. .13 - —
Buffalo .....gal. .12½- —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .115 - .136
Chicago .....gal. .159 - —
Decatur, Ill. .....gal. .181 - —
Des Moines .....gal. .179 - —
Evansville, Ind.....gal. .137 - .147
Milwaukee .....gal. .193 - —
Minneapolis-St. Paul...gal. .19½- —
Newark .....gal, .09½- —
New York (200 gals.).gal. .11 - —
smaller lots .....gal. .11½- .12
Omaha .....gal. .131 - .141
Philadelphia .....gal. .115 - .135
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12 - .14
Providence .....gal. .12½- .13½
Rochester .....gal. .12 - .16
St. Louis .....gal. .147 - —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Trenton .....gal. .11½- .14
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .11½- .13½
Phenobarbital, bots., 5 lbs....lb. 4.35 - —
bots. or cns., spot or contract. 100 lbs..lb. 4.00 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - —
Phenol, USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .14½- .15½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15¼- .16½
under 1,000 lbs.....lb. .16¼- .17½
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —

Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms. 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .85 - —
bbls., dms., kegs, 100-250 lbs. lb. .87 - .89
yellow, fib., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. .80 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .87 - —
50-lb. kgs.....lb. .84 - —
Phenyl chloride, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 3.50
Dimethylacetate, cns.....lb.14.50 -15.00
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb.11.50 -15.50
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots. lb. 4.00 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works..lb. 4.00 - —
commercial, kgs., works....lb. 1.50 - —
pure, bbls., works.....lb. 2.25 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, tins, works.lb.20.00 -22.00
tech., tins, works.....lb.15.00 -16.50
Phosphate rock, Fla., high-grade, hard, 77% basis, 76% min., bulk, mines..long ton. 4.35 - —
land pebble, 68% min., bulk, mines..long ton. 1.85 - —
70% min., bulk, mines... long ton. 2.35 - —
72% min., bulk, mines.... long ton. 2.85 - —
75% basis, 74% min., bulk mines..long ton. 3.85 - —
Tenn., 72% bulk, mines.... long ton. 4.50 - —
75%, bulk, mines..long ton. 5.50 - —
Phosphorus, red, cs.....lb. .40 - .44
Yellow, cs.....lb. .24 - .30
Oxychloride, cyls.....lb. .15 - .18
Sesquisulphide, cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride, cyls.....lb. .15 - .19

Phthalic anhydride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .08 - .10
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bots., vis..oz. 2.40 - 2.50
Nitrate, bots., vis .....oz. 2.90 - 3.00
Pimento, bgs.....lb. .14¾- .15
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Pitch, Burgundy (see B)
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.22.00 - —
Pitch, hardwood, 1-time, dm., c.l., dlvd. Akron..ton.23.75-24.00
Linseed, dms.....lb. .04¾- .05¼
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, bbls.....bbl. 5.75 - 6.00
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Pleurisy root, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Podophyllin, dms.....lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Poke root, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Pomegranate bark, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
Root bark, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Poppy flowers, red, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .09¼- .09½
Polish, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09¼
Potash acetate, USP, bbls., 250 lbs..lb. .28 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .30 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .33 - —
Arsenite, USP, solut., cbys., 100 lbs..lb. .11 - —
demj., 50 lbs.....lb. .12 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., bbls., 300 lbs..lb. .18 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .20 - —
gran., bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .18 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .20 - —
Bichromate spot, c.l., works, lb. .08¾- —
6 casks or 10 bbls., or over, works..lb. .09 - —
5 casks or 9 bbls., or less, works..lb. .09¼- —
Binoxalate, dms.....lb. .23 - —
Bisulphate, kgs.....lb. .15½- .16
Bromide, USP., gran., bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .31 - —
fib., dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .32 - —
Carbonate, calc., dms., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
liquid, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .03½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .02871½- —
USP, gran., bbls., 325 lbs..lb. .14 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
powd., bbls., 325 lbs.....lb. .19 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .21 - —
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- .07½
import, dms.....lb. .07 - .07½
liquid, 45% basis, dms....lb. .03½- .03¾
tanks .....lb. .02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- .06¾
import, csks.....lb. .06¼- .06¾
Chlorate, cryst., kgs.....lb. .09¼- .09½
gran., kgs.....lb. .12 - .13
powd., kgs.....lb. .08½- .09¼
Chloride, tech., 95%, cryst., bgs., kgs..lb. .04 - .06
Chromate, kgs.....lb. .19 - .28
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., 250 lbs..lb. .34 - —
kgs, 100 lbs.....lb. .35 - —
cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .36 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cyanide, cns., dms.....lb. .55 - .60
Glycerophosphate, 75%, sol., dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.15 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.30 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.40 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, fib., dms., 100 lbs..lb. 1.65 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.75 - —
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, cns., 110 lbs..lb. .30 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs., lb. .72 - —
25 to 50 lbs.....lb. .75 - —
Iodate, bbls., bots., 5 lbs....lb. 3.17 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.05 - —
Iodide, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .93 - —
bots., or cns.....lb. 1.02 - 1.28
dms. .....lb. .95 - .96
Kainit, 20% K_2O, bulk, c.l.f., ports..ton.12.75 - —
Manure salt, dom., run of mine, approx. 30% K_2O, bulk, c.l.f. ports, unit-ton. .58½- —
import., 30% K_2O, bulk, shipt. unit-ton. .58½- —
Metabisulphite, kgs.....lb. .13 - .15
Muriate, dom., all strengths, min. 50% K_2O, bulk... unit-ton. .53½- —
import, all strengths, min. 80% KCl, basis 50% K_2O, bulk, c.l.f. ports..unit-ton. .53½- —
Potash muriate prices in bags are $3 ton higher than bulk price.
Oxalate, pure, cryst., kgs....lb. .30 - .31
tech., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Perchlorate, kgs., works....lb. .09 - .11
Permanganate, tech., dms...lb. .18½- .19
Prussiate, red, bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .13 - —
Potash, silicate alkaline, lump, bgs..lb. .07 - —
Sulphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 400 lbs..lb. .13 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
powd., bbls., 350 lbs.....lb. .14 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
tech., 90-95%, min. 90%, bgs., shipt., c.i.f. ports..ton.38.00 - —
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .13 - .
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
Potash-magnesia sulphate, 48-53%, min. 48%, bgs., shipt. ton.25.75 - —
Potash-titanium oxalate, kgs..lb. .33 - .35
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Berries, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Propane, tanks, G.3.....gal. .03 - .04¼
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Pumice stone, Italian, Amer.-grd., 4F, 3F, 2F, 1½F, and coarser, bbls., 3 or over, works..lb. .03 - —
less than 3, works..lb. .03½- —
F and 1, bbls., 3 or over, works..lb. .03½- —
less than 3, works..lb. .04 - —
0, 0-½, 0-¾, and ½, bbls., 3 or over, works..lb. .04 - —
less than 3, works..lb. .04½- —
Ital.-grd., bgs., c.l., shipt. ex-dock, N.Y..ton.32.85 Nom.
l.c.l., 5-29 tons, ex whse. ton.37.70 - —
1,000-10,000 lbs., ex whse..ton.33.70 - —
2 bgs. to 1,000 lbs., ex whse..ton.40.70 - —
single bgs., ex whse.ton.45.70 - —
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .11 - .14
Purple lake (see Red).

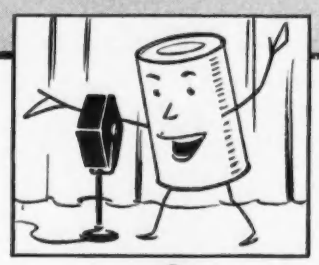
SHELL NAPHTHAS

Those new pastel shades knocked the customers cold. Six months later they knocked the manufacturer cold. He thought he was leading the field, but found he was leading with his chin.

Manufacturers who lead with their pastels and not their chins know what happened. Unstable naphthas. In fact many paint manufacturers believe that unstable naphthas are the chief cause of discoloration and gum formation.

To make sure of their naphthas they make sure of the source. That's why so many manufacturers play safe with Shell. For over 600 skilled scientists — in 9 strategically located laboratories—are constantly on guard to protect your paint — by maintaining the uniformity, stability and safety of Shell naphthas. Over 1500 bulk depots from coast to coast are ready to serve you anywhere, any time. Next time try Shell — America's Only Complete Nationwide Naphtha Service!

your package is the VOICE OF YOUR PRODUCT



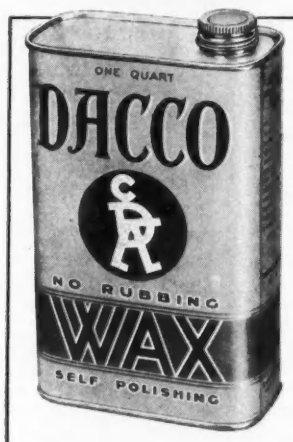
Be sure it's a friendly, smiling voice—one that encourages a purchase. An attractive modern container by Canco will speak well for your product, and help persuade the customer to buy.

REDESIGNED TO SPEAK MORE DISTINCTLY

Canco designed this new metal container to give better, wider shelf display to the front of the can. It is lithographed in bright colors, and has a new nozzle that prevents spilling when contents are poured into spray can.

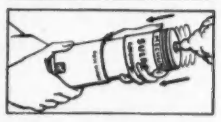
THIS ONE SHOUTS FOR SALES

This smart, modern container with redesigned, spirited lithography tells a successful sales story for the product it contains. Canco has many container design-ideas that are anxious to sing the praises of *your* product.



VOICE OF SALES-EXPERIENCE

This attractively lithographed container (designed by Canco) gives a successful sales talk all day long. Its colorful, clean-cut design is seen and heard from window, counter and shelf. Write Canco today for help in designing a container for *your* product.



ACTION TOP FOR CONVENIENCE

The upper part of this fibre duster-canister slides up and down, spraying the contents out through the perforations on top. This sales-package stands out above the crowd...being, all-in-one, an eye-appealing container and easy-to-work dispenser.

CANCO

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY

230 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

104 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO 111 SUTTER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF METAL AND FIBRE CONTAINERS

Putty—Soda Hypo

Putty, com'l., dms., 1,000 lbs. 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
500-999 lbs. 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
100-499 lbs. 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms., 1,000 lbs. 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
500-999 lbs. 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
100-499 lbs. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined dms., 1,000 lbs. 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
500-999 lbs. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
100-499 lbs. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms., 1,000 lbs. 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
500-999 lbs. 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
100-499 lbs. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Pyrethrum concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2.4% pyrethrins (Bell test) 55 gal. dms. (incl.), frt. alld. E. of Rockies, standard brand. gal. 5.00 - 5.25
basis (30 to 1) 3.0% pyrethrins, 55 gal. dms. (incl.) frt. alld. E. of Rockies, standard brand. gal. 7.75 - 7.95
Pyrethrum, flowers, coarse, grnd. (g.d.p.), Japan, bgs., frt. alld., 16 tons or over. lb. .18 - —
fine powd. Japan, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
Pyridin, denaturing, dms. gal. 1.55 - —
refd., 2° dms. lb. .45 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, bulk, c.i.f. Atl. ports. unit-ton. .12-.18 Nom.
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib, dms., tins. lb. 2.15 - 2.40
resublimed, fib. dms., tins. lb. 4.00 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, amber, cs., works. lb. .15 - —
black, cs., works. lb. .10 - —
China white, ivory, cs., works. lb. .16 - —
dense white, cs., works. lb. .12 - —
gray, cs., works. lb. .10 - —
mixed, mottles, opaque, cs., works. lb. .04 - —
shell-dem, cs., works. lb. .12 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works. lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works. lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works. lb. .16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works. lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works. lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia, chips, bls. lb. .06 - .07
Quebracho extract, liquid, 25% tan., bbls., works. lb. .03½- —
tanks, works. lb. .03 - —
Quebracho, solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, plus duty. lb. .04 - —
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .04¼- —
Queen of the meadow herb, bgs. lb. .10 - .12
Root, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
Quercitron, extract, liquid, 51°, bbls. lb. .06 - .08
solid, dms. lb. .10 - .12
Quicksilver, dom., flasks (76 lbs. net), dlvd., N.Y. flasks. 82.00 -83.00
Quince seed, bgs. lb. .85 - 1.50
Quinidine, cryst., small cns. oz. .96 - —
large, cns. oz. .96 - —
powd., precip., cans. oz. .91 - —
Sulphate, cns. oz. .67 - —
Quinine, 100 ozs., cns. oz. .74 - —
Acetate, cns. oz. .96 - —
Arsenate, cns. oz. .98 - —
Arsenite, cns. oz. 1.00 - —
Bisulphate, cns. oz. .53 - —
Citrate, cns. oz. .71 - —
Dihydrobromide, bots. oz. .74 - —
Dihydrochloride, bots. oz. .74 - —
Ethylcarbonate, cns. oz. .74 - —
Ferrocyanide, cns. oz. 1.00 - —
Formate, cns. oz. .93 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns. oz. 1.13 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. oz. .66½- —
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns. oz. .74 - —
Hydriodide, cns. oz. .96 - —
Hypophosphite, cns. oz. .98 - —
Phosphate, cns. oz. .81 - —
Salicylate, cns. oz. .72 - —
Sulphate, U.S.P. X, cns. oz. .53 - —
U.S.P. XI, cns. oz. .59½- —
Sulphocarbolate, cns. oz. .96 - —
Tannate, cns. oz. .57 - —
Tartrate, cns. oz. .96 - —
Valerate, cns. oz. .92 - —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride cns. oz. .74 - —

R

R salt, bbls. lb. .52 - .55
Rapeseed, Belgian, bgs. lb. .06¼- .06½
Dutch, bgs. lb. .06¾- .06¾
Japaness, bgs. lb. .06¼- .06½
Raspberries, dried, bbls. lb. .70 - .75
Red, alizarin lake bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.10 - —

Red, Alizarin lake prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., Ia. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Red, amaranth (see Red, maroon, lake)
Cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .91 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .96 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis. lb. .96 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. 1.01 - —
light shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis. lb. .76 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .81 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. .81 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .86 - —
light-medium shade, bbls., ton-lots, same basis. lb. .81 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .86 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis. lb. .86 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .91 - —
maroon shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis. lb. 1.01 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. 1.06 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis, lb. 1.06 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. 1.11 - —
Red, cadmium, lithopone, medium shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis. lb. .86 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .91 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis. lb. .85 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .96 - —
Selenide, bbls., dark works. lb. 2.75 - —
light works. lb. 2.25 - —
Orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works. lb. 1.60 - —
Carmine, 40, cns., 500 lbs. lb. 4.00 - —
100 lbs. lb. 4.15 - —
11 lbs. lb. 4.40 - 4.50
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Eosin toner, blue shade, bbls. lb. 1.55 - —
yellow shade, bbls. lb. 1.40 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .08¾- —
80%-85%, bbls., same basis. lb. .07¼- —
Iron oxide (see Red, oxide).
Lake C toner, bbls., same basis alizarin lake, contracts. lb. 1.25 - —
open order. lb. 1.30 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin lake, contrs. lb. .75 - —
open order. lb. .80 - —
Lithol-rubin toner, bbls., same basis alizarin lake. lb. 1.35 - —
Maroon lake, 25%, kgs., same basis alizarin lake, contracts, lb. .40 - —
Oxide (see Red, purple oxide).
Mercury oxide, tech., dom. bbls. 1.40 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa., works. lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .09¼- —
reduced, 55% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, New Castle, N. Y. lb. .08¼- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis. lb. .07¾- —
Para toner, concent., kegs, same basis alizarin lake, contracts. lb. .75 - —
open order. lb. .80 - —
Persian Gulf oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, N. Y. lb. .04½- —
ex whse., Chicago, St. Louis. lb. .05¾- —
San Fran., Los Ang., Portland, Seattle. lb. .05 - —
Phosphotungstic rhodamine Y, kgs. lb. 4.15 - —
Purple lake, kgs. lb. .60 - 1.00
Oxide, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis. lb. .06 - —
Toner, kgs. lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Rose lake, bbls. lb. .20 - .30
Pink, bbls. lb. .15 - .20
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake. lb. .45 - —
Lake, kgs., same basis alizarin lake. lb. .25 - .30
Spanish oxide, bbls., dlvd. lb. .03¾ Nom.
Toluidin toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lakes. lb. 1.25 - —
Tuscan, 1, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y., E. St. Louis. lb. .25½- —
2, bbls., same basis. lb. .30½- —
3, bbls., same basis. lb. .23½- —
4, bbls., same basis. lb. .33½- —
5, bbls., same basis. lb. .24 - —
6, bbls., same basis. lb. .24 - —
7, bbls., same basis. lb. .24 - —
8, bbls., same basis. lb. .23 - —
9, bbls., same basis. lb. .31½- —
10, bbls., same basis. lb. .18¾- —
Venetian, bbls., works. lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works. lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works. lb. .0255- —
20%, bbls., works. lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works. lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works. lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works. lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works. lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls., same basis alizarin lake. lb. .15 - —
English quicksilver, bbls., 500 lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.61 - 1.62
Red dyes are listed under Dyes.
Red precipitate, N. F., powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more. lb. 1.75 - —
Red saunders wood, ground, bbls. lb. .12 - .17
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works. lb. .75 - .80
USP, cryst., bbls., works. lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
Rhodinol, bots. lb. 5.75 -15.00
Rhubarb root, cs. lb. .80 - .85
powd., bbls., kgs. lb. .85 - .90
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't. lb. .16 - —
smaller lots lb. .16½- —
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't. lb. .15 - —
smaller lots. lb. .15½- —
Rose flowers, pale, bls. lb. .24 - .25
Red, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Rosemary flowers, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Leaves, bls. lb. .05½- .06
Rosin, gum, B, bbls., ex dock. 280 lbs. 5.45 - —
D, bbls. 280 lbs. 5.45 - —
E, bbls. 280 lbs. 5.45 - —
F, bbls. 280 lbs. 6.05 - —
G, bbls. 280 lbs. 6.15 - —
H, bbls. 280 lbs. 6.30 - —
I, bbls. 280 lbs. 6.40 - —
K, bbls. 280 lbs. 6.55 - —
M, bbls. 280 lbs. 6.95 - —
N, bbls. 280 lbs. 7.20 - —
W. G., bbls. 280 lbs. 7.80 - —
W. W., bbls. 280 lbs. 8.10 - —
X, bbls. 280 lbs. 8.10 - —
Rosin, wood, New York, F. F., bbls. 280 lbs. 5.80 - 6.75
K, bbls. 280 lbs. 6.85 - 7.80
M, bbls. 280 lbs. 7.40 - 8.35
N, bbls. 280 lbs. 7.85 - 8.80
Rottenstone, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines. ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. ton. 50.00 - —
Import., lump, bbls. lb. .12 - —
powd., bbls. lb. .08½- .10
Rue, bls. lb. .21 - .23

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls. lb. .20 - .21
Saccharin, dms., 100 lbs. lb. 1.70 - —
cns., 25 lbs. lb. 1.73 - 2.05
Safflower, bls. lb. .25 - .26
Saffron, Mexican, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Spanish, tins. lb. 22.00 -23.00
Safrol, cns. lb. .50 - .58
dms. lb. .47 - .55
Sage, Dalmatian, stemless. lb. .06¼- .07
garden, bls. lb. .06½- .07
Sago flour, bgs. lb. .03¼- .04¼
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs. lb. 5.00 - —
cns., 25 lbs. lb. 4.75 - —
Salol, gran., bbls., 200 lbs. lb. .90 - —
bxs., 25 lbs. lb. .93 - —
kgs., 100 lbs. lb. .90 - —
powd., fib. dms., 25 lbs. lb. 1.03 - —
kgs., 100 lbs. lb. 1.00 - —
Salt, rock, bgs., dlvd., N. Y. ton. 11.80 -12.80
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd., N. Y. ton. 14.00 -14.50
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., dlvd., N. Y. ton. 14.80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. ton. 15.50 - —
Saltcake, grd., dom., bbls., works, ton. 19.00 -25.00
bulk, works. ton. 15.00 - —
Import, bulk, c.i.f. ton. 15.00 -16.00
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. refined, cryst., 10-20 tons, bbls. 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.75
1-9 tons. 100 lbs. 7.40 - 7.90
less than ton lots. 100 lbs. 7.40 - 8.15
gran., bbls., 10-20 tons. 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
1-9 tons. 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
less than ton lots. 100 lbs. 6.40 - —
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
1-9 tons. 100 lbs. 7.15 - —
less than ton lots. 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns. lb. 25.00 -26.00
Saponin, crude, cns. lb. 1.45 - —
purified, bots., 5 lbs. lb. 1.85 - —
cns., 25 lbs. lb. 1.50 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Honduras, bls. lb. .42 - .43
Mexican, bls. lb. .19 - .20
Sassafras bark, ord., bls. lb. .13 - .15
select, bls. lb. .23 - .25
Savory, bbls. lb. .07½- .08
Saw palmetto berries, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
Scammony root, bgs. lb. .06 - .07
Schaeffer's salt, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't. lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots lb. .13¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't. lb. .13¼- —
smaller lots lb. .13¾- —
Senega root, bls. lb. .57 - .58
Senna leaves, Alexandria, bls. lb. .10 - .11
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. lb. .10 - .11
2, bls. lb. .07 - .08
3, bls. lb. .05 - .06
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .09 - .10
siftings, bls. lb. .10 - .11
Pods, bls. lb. .06 - .07
Serpentaria root, bls. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bbls., f.o.b., N.Y. lb. .17 - .17½
dlvd. Boston lb. .17½- .18
Chicago lb. .18 - .18½
Pacific Coast lb. .19 - .19½
refd., bbls., f.o.b. N. Y. lb. .23 - .24
dlvd. Boston lb. .23½- .24½
Chicago lb. .24 - .25
Pacific Coast lb. .26 - .27
Garnet, bgs. lb. .14 - .15
Orange, D.C., VSO., Diamond, cases. lb. .21 - .22
superfine, bgs., f.o.b. Bost., N. Y. lb. .18 - .18½
dlvd. Chicago lb. .18½- .14
Pacific Coast lb. .16 - .16½
T. N., bgs., f.o.b. Bost., N.Y., lb. .12 - .12½
dlvd. Chicago lb. .12½- .13
Pacific Coast lb. .15 - .15½
Shellac varnish, orange, 5-lb. cut, bbls. lb. .85 - .95
4½-lb. cut, bbls. gal. .80 - .90
4-lb. cut, bbls. gal. .75 - .85
white, 5-lb. cut, bbls. gal. 1.00 - 1.10
4½-lb. cut, bbls. gal. .95 - 1.05
4-lb. cut, bbls. gal. .90 - 1.00
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 95-97%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 17.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works. ton. 19.00 - —
smaller lots, works. ton. 20.00 - —
wet-grd., 95-97%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 18.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works. ton. 19.50 - —
smaller lots, works. ton. 21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works. ton. 36.50 - —
smaller lots, works. ton. 38.00 - —
96-98%, 3.25 mesh., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works. ton. 21.50 - —
smaller lots, works. ton. 23.00 - —
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 22.00 - —
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works. ton. 25.50 - —
smaller lots. ton. 27.00 - —
hard-quartz, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 11.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton. 16.00 - —
Silver, bullion. oz. .44¾- —
Govt. purchase. oz. .7757- —
Nitrate, vis. oz. .32¾- .54¾
Nucleinate, bots., cns., 480 ozs., oz. .30 - .31
Proteinate, bots., cns., 480 ozs., oz. .29 - .30
Simarubra bark, bls. lb. .28 - .30
Skatol, bots. lb. 75.00 -80.00
Skullcap, Eastern, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Western, bls. lb. .18 - .20
Skunk cabbage root, bls. lb. .18 - .20
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton. 10.00 -15.00
Sloe berries, bgs. lb. .10 - .11
Smalt, black, extra velvet, ctns. lb. .05 - .08
Blue, cts. lb. .07 - .08½
Snakeroot, Canad., bls. lb. .24 - .26
Soapbark, bls. lb. .07 - .08
crushed, bls., bbls. lb. .11 - .12
cut, bls., bbls. lb. .10 - .11
powd., bbls. lb. .14 - .15
Soda abietate, dms. lb. .13 - —
Acetate, anhyd., dms. lb. .08¼- —
flake, gran., powd., 60% dms. lb. .04¼- .05
Alginate, dms. lb. .60 - —
Antichloriate, bbls. lb. .14¾- .15¼
Arsenate, dms., dealers, c.l., works. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dms., works. lb. .08½- —
Arsenite, dry, gray, dms., c.l., dealers' works. lb. .07½- .09½
l.c.l., dms., works. lb. .08 - .10
white, dms., c.l., dealers' works. lb. .09 - .12
l.c.l., dms., works. lb. .09¼- .13½
liquid, dms., works. gal. .30 - .33
Arsenite, powd., bbls. lb. .13 - .14
Soda arsenite, dry, gray prices are ¾c. per pound higher in Chicago; 1c. per pound higher in Houston, Tex., and Colorado. White prices are 1c. per pound higher in Tex. and Colo.
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1. 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2. 100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3. 100 lbs. 2.33 - —
4. 100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3. 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4. 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.08 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1. 100 lbs. 2.08 - —
2. 100 lbs. 2.23 - —
3. 100 lbs. 2.48 - —
4. 100 lbs. 2.88 - —
bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
2. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3. 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4. 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1. 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bulk, c.l. 100 lbs. .90 - —
Soda, ash, light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.08
l.c.l., Zone 1. 100 lbs. 2.08 - —
2. 100 lbs. 2.23 - —
3. 100 lbs. 2.48 - —
4. 100 lbs. 2.88 - —
bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3. 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4. 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l. 100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash l.c.l. prices are per 100 lbs. f.o.b. recognized warehouse points and include delivery in any quantity to customer's sidewalk within recognized local trucking distance of seller's warehouse. The sales zones are:—Zone 1, E. of Miss. R., but including Davenport and St. Louis, to S. bndry. of Va. and Ky., N. E. States (in Me., N. H., Vt.), special local prices apply for shipts. to various counties; Zone 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), E. Kan. (incl. Wichita), Minn., Miss., Mo. (except St. Louis), N. C., Omaha, S.C., Tenn.; Zone 3, Ark., Kan. (W. of Wichita), La., Neb. (except Omaha), N.D., Okla., S.D., Tex. (except El Paso); Zone 4, Ariz., Colo., El Paso (Tex.), Idaho, Mont., Nev., N.M., Spokane, Utah, Wyo.; Zone 5, Calif., Ore., Wash. (except Spokane).

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more. lb. .39 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. lb. .40 - —
900 lbs. or less. lb. .42 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more. lb. .46 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. lb. .47 - —
900 lbs. or less. lb. .50 - —
dms., 4,000 lbs. or more. lb. .47 - .49
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. lb. .48 - .49
900 lbs. or less. lb. .51 - .52
Bicarbonate, gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. 100 lbs. 2.49 - —
kgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. 100 lbs. 2.74 - —
Bichromate, spot, c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
6 cks. or 10 bbls. or over, works. lb. .07 - —
5 cks. or 9 bbls. or less, works. lb. .07¼- —
Bifluoride, bbls. lb. .12 - —
Bisulphate (see Niter cake).
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.35
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32 deg., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
38 deg., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35 deg., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
40 deg., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, U.S.P., gran., bbls., 500 lbs. lb. .31 - —
fiber dms. 100 lbs. lb. .32 - —
Cacodylate, bots., 5 lbs. lb. 5.81 - —
jars, 25 lbs. lb. 5.50 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda menohydrated soda, sal)
Caustic, flake, 76%, 1, grd., powd., ammon. process, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1. 100 lbs. 3.55 - 4.90
2. 100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
electro process, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same zone prices as ammonia process.
liquid, 47-49% buyer's tanks, tanks, works. 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
seller's tanks, works. 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
70%, buyer's tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
seller's tanks, works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, ammon. process, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1. 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2. 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3. 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
electro process, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., same zone prices as ammon. process.

Caustic soda l.c.l. prices are on the same basis as those for soda ash. The same zones are also the same.

Chlorate, dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .06½- .08
powd., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .07 - .08½
Citrate, U.S.P., VIII, gran., bbls. 225 lbs. .20 - —
cns., 50 lbs. lb. .22 - —
25 lbs. lb. .24 - .25
kgs., 100 lbs. lb. .21 - —
U.S.P. X, gran., bbls., 250 lbs. lb. .26½- —
cns., 50 lbs. lb. .28½- —
25 lbs. lb. .30½- .31½
kgs., 100 lbs. lb. .27 - —
powd., bbls., 250 lbs. lb. .27 - —
cns., 50 lbs. lb. .29 - —
25 lbs. lb. .31 - .32
kgs., 100 lbs. lb. .28 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dom., dms. lb. .16½- .17¼
import., cs. lb. .16¼- .17
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Phila. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis. lb. .07½- —
5-9, same basis. lb. .08 - —
1-4, same basis. lb. .08¼- —
95%, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis. lb. .07¾- —
5-9 same basis. lb. .08¼- —
1-4, same basis. lb. .08½- —

Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. Phila.

Glycerophosphate, N. F., cryst., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots. lb. 1.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs. lb. 1.40 - —
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.20 - —
cns., 25 lbs. lb. 1.45 - —
Hydrosulphite, bbls. lb. .16 - .17
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, cns., 160 lbs. lb. .23 - .24
Hypophosphite, N.F., cns. 100 lbs. lb. .67 - —
Hyposulphite, cryst., large, bbls., 100 lbs. 2.40 - 2.65
pea, bbls. 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.65
gran., bbls. 100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.80

Soda, Iodate, jars.....lb. 5.02 - 5.07
Iodide, jars.....lb. 1.90 - 1.96
Mandelate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.30 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.20 - —
Metanilate, kgs.....lb. .41 Nom.
Metasilicate, cryst., bbls., c.l., gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.60 - 2.80
Molybdate, tech., anhyd., kgs., lb. No prices.
cryst., kgs.....lb. No prices.
Monohydrated, bbls.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
works.....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Naphthenate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .52 - .54
Nitrate, crude, c.l., 100-lb. bgs., Dec.-June dlvy, f.o.b. cars producing point or ports, rail or boat shipment..ton.29.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis, ton.28.30 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
rfd., gran., bbls., 25..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
6-24.....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
1-4.....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
powd., bbls., ton lots....lb. .05¾- —
smaller lots.....lb .06¾- —
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized..lb. .07 - —
c.l., West Coast, f.o.b. f.o.b. ports..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .08½- .11¼
Soda nitrite l.c.l. price range represents delivery at various points.
Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kgs.....lb. .11 - —
Perborate, N.F., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .15¼- —
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.20 - —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
Picramate, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bbls., works, lb. .10 - .11¼
Pyrophosphate, anhyd., bbls.lb. .10 - —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .09¼- —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs., dlvd., N. Y..100 lbs. 1.20 - —
works.....100 lbs. 1.00 - —
bbls., dlvd. N. Y.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
works.....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, bxs.....lb. .52 - —
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
20 dms. and up, delvd. N.Y.C. 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
5-19 dms.....100 lbs. 4.10 - —
1-4 dms.....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
52° dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 1.75 - —
Silicofluoride, dom., bbls....lb. .05¾- .06
import, bbls.....lb. .05¾- .06
Stannate, dms.....lb. .29½- .33½
Stearate, lump, powd., bbls., works..lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.45 - 1.65
5 tons or over, works, 100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd. 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Sulphite, bgs., works....100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls.....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more...100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, cs.....lb. .27 - .30
Sulphocyanide, dms., cns....lb. .26 - .47
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see hyposulphite)
Tungstate, CP., kgs.....lb. No prices
tech., kgs.....lb. No prices
Solvent naphtha, high-flash, dms., works, frt. equald. gal. .36 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .31 - —
water-white, dms., works.gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .30 - —
W. of Omaha, works.gal. .30 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, syrup, dms., basis sorbitol cont., works, lb. .35 - —
Sparteine sulphate, cns.....oz. 1.00 - 1.05
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Spruce extract, bbls., works...lb. .01½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01 - —
powd., bgs.....lb. .04¼- —
super, bbls., works.....lb. .01⅞- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01⅝- —
Squawvine leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .19
Squill, red, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
White, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .45 - .50
St. John's bread, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 2.93 - 3.13
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 3.03 - 3.23
Iodide, bots.....lb. 1.57 - —
Potato, dom., bgs.....lb. .05½ Nom.
import, bgs.....lb. .05½ Nom.
Rice, bbls.....lb. .07¼ Nom.
Wheat, thick boil, bbls.....lb. .07 Nom.
Staveacre seed, bgs.....lb. .17 - .18
Stearin, oleo, bbls.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .09 - .09½
Storax, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Stramonium leaves, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Seed, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Strontium bromide, fib, dms..lb. .57 - .58
kgs., 150 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
Carbonate, pure, bbls.....lb. .80 - .81
Strontium, iodide, jars, 25 lbs..lb. 2.70 - —
bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.76 - —
Nitrate, dom., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
25 bbls. and over.....lb. .08¼- —
1-4 bbls. and over.....lb. .08¾- —
import, bbls.....lb. .08¼- .09
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs.lb. 1.30 - 1.35

Strychnine, cryst., cns.....oz. .43 - .51
powd., cns.....oz. .39 - .41
Acetate, cns.....oz. .54 - —
Arsenate, cns.....oz. .66 - —
Arsenite, cns.....oz. .64 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns.....oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, cns.....oz. .64 - —
Hydrophosphite, cns.....oz. .75 - —
Nitrate, cns.....oz. .58 - —
Phosphate, cryst., cns.....oz. .65 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns.....oz. .42 - .45
powd., cns.....oz. .52 - .55
Styralyl acetate, bots.....lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Sucrose octa - acetate, denat. grade, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works....lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Milk, bbls, c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over.....lb. .16 - —
less than 10.....lb. .17 - —
Sulfanilamide, 5 lb. bots.....lb. 2.20 - —
fib., dms., 1,000 lbs., 1 delivery. lb. 1.25 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.80
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.30
Sulphur, crude, bulk, 1,000 tons, mines, contracts, long ton.18.00 - —
c.l., spot, nearby, long ton.21.00 - —
ex vessel, Balto., N. Y., Phila., Southern ports, long ton.22.00 -25.00
Bost., Portland..long ton.22.50 -25.50
flowers, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.00 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.75
bbls, wks.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 4.10
refined, broken, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.90
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.05

Sulphur, refined, flour, comm'l., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.25
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.80 - 2.70
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
heavy, bags., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., works....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.30
bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.65
light, bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.40
bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.75
rock, virgin, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.100 lbs. 2.15 - —
roll, bgs, c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., works....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.10
bbls., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.25
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .04 - —
10-gal. dms., c.l.....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .08 - —
Dioxide, liq., com'l, cyls., works..lb. .07 - .09
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .07
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .05
refrigeration, cyls., works.lb. .10 - .40
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .07½- .10
Iodide bots., jars.....lb. 3.80 - 6.95
Sumac, grd., Silician, bls....ton.62.00 - —
leaf, bales.....ton.67.00 - —
Extract, 42°, bbls.....lb. .05¾- .06¼
51°, bbls.....lb. .06½- .06½
stainless, bbls.....lb. .08¾- .09¼

Soda Iodate—Talc

Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs., lb. .05¾- .05½
medium, bgs.....lb. .05¾- .05¾
poultry, bgs.....lb. .05 - .06½
Superphosphate, guaranteed, 16%, bulk, f.o.b. cars, boat, Balto. ton. 9.00 - —
run-of-pile, basis 16%, bulk, same basis..ton. 8.50 - —
triple, 44-45%, a.p.a., bulk, f.o.b. Balto..unit-ton. .85 Nom.

T

Talc, dom., Calif., 1, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.20.00 - —
2, bgs., c.l., mills.....ton.17.00 - —
N. Y., fibrous, 93-94%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., mills. ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., mills.....ton.16.00 - —
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., mills.....ton.17.00 - —
98-88 %, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.15.25- —
l.c.l., mills.....ton.17.25 - —
99.85-99.95%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., mills...ton.17.00 - —
coarse, off color, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.11.00 -13.00
Ohio, alum-magn. type, grd., bgs., c.l., mills..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., mills.....ton.24.00 - —
Vermont, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.25.00 - —

SODIUM SULPHIDE

chipped concentrate*

(APPROXIMATELY ACTUAL SIZE)

Common forms of Sodium Sulphide containing less water than necessary to form crystals, while possessing the advantage of concentration, lack certain characteristics of the crystal that are desirable in many applications. With the object of producing a concentrate possessing the useful properties of the crystal, General Chemical Company set out to pioneer a new physical form of Sodium Sulphide. *Chipped concentrate*, the product of painstaking research and development work, combines a high degree of purity, uniformity and stability. It dissolves readily at a uniform rate with a minimum of agitation, is non-caking, and is especially easy to weigh, measure and handle. By reason of these advantages, *chipped concentrate* markedly enhances the efficiency of many industrial operations employing Sodium Sulphide.

*60-62% Na_2S content

General Chemical Company has always unstintingly applied every facility of its broad research and production resources toward improving on the generally accepted criteria of quality and service. By affording more than standard purity, more than standard service, it has earned for General Chemical products a reputation for consistent leadership.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY

Executive Offices: 40 Rector Street • New York City, New York

Sales Offices: Atlanta • Baltimore • Boston • Buffalo • Charlotte • Chicago • Cleveland • Denver • Kansas City • Los Angeles • Minneapolis • Montezuma (Ga.) • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • Providence • San Francisco • St. Louis • Wenatchee • Yakima

In Canada: The Nichols Chemical Co., Ltd. • Montreal • Toronto.

ACIDS • ALUMS • SODIUM COMPOUNDS • AND OTHER INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Talc—Wax, Ozok.

Talc, import, Canad., bgs., c.l., dlvd.	ton.	28.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	ton.	28.50 - —
French, high-grade, bgs., l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	45.00 -60.00
ordinary, bgs., c.l., ex dock, arrival.	ton.	23.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	27.50 -32.50
Italian, 1, bgs., ex dock, arrival.	ton.	65.00 -67.00
ex whse.	ton.	85.00 - —
2, bgs., ex dock, arrival.	ton.	60.00 -62.00
Tallow, animal, edible, bbls.	lb.	.06⅞ Nom.
extra, loose, works	lb.	.05⅞- —
special, loose, works	lb.	.05¼- .05½
sulphonated 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07½- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.07½- —
l.c.l	lb.	.08 - —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l	lb.	.08½- —
Tamarinds, W. I., bbls	lb.	.06 - .06½
kegs	keg.	5.00 - 5.25
Tankage, animal, dom., grd., 10-12%, ammon., 15-20% b.p.l., bulk	unit-ton.	2.80 & .10
unground, 9-11% ammon., 15-20% b.p.l., bulk	unit-ton.	2.70 & .10
fertilizer grade, 10-11% ammon., 15-20% b.p.l., bulk Chicago	unit-ton.	2.75 & .10
high-grade feeding, bulk, Chicago	unit-ton.	2.75 & .10
import., S. Amer., 10-12% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, c.i.f. ports, shipt.	unit-ton.	3.35 & .10
Tansy leaves, bls	lb.	.18 - .20
Tapioca flour, bgs	lb.	.03¼- .03¼
Tar acid oil, 15%, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.22½- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.25½- —
25%, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.28½- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.29½- —
Pine, retort, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities	gal.	.26 - —
dlvd. ports	gal.	.25 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.26 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities	gal.	.20 - —
Tartar emetic tech., fine gran., bbls., 5 or more	lb.	.26¾- —
less than 5	lb.	.27 - —
powd., bbls., 5 or more	lb.	.26¾- —
less than 5	lb.	.27 - —
USP, powd., bbls	lb.	.32 - .33½
Terebene, cns	lb.	.70 - .75
Terpinyl acetate, cns	lb.	.77 - 1.00
Terpin hydrate, kgs	lb.	.45 - .46
Terpineol, CP, cns	lb.	.25 - —
dms.	lb.	.23 - —
Terpineol, alpha, denat. grade, dms., c.l., wks., net wgt.	lb.	.17 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).		
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works.	lb.	.08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, CP, dms.	lb.	.21½- —
tech., dms	lb.	.10½- —
Tetralin, dms	lb.	.12 - —
Thallium sulphate, 90% pure, dms. works	lb.	7.25 - 7.80
Theobromine, cns	lb.	1.85 - 1.95
Sodiosalicylate, cns	lb.	1.65 - 1.75
Thiocarbanilide, dms	lb.	.20 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works	lb.	2.00 - —
Thyme, French, bls	lb.	.20 - .22
Thymol, bots., 100 lbs	lb.	1.65 - —
smaller lots	lb.	1.70 - 1.95
Iodide, kgs., 50 lbs	lb.	3.15 - 3.20
25 lbs	lb.	3.25 - 3.30
Timbo root, powd., imp't., 5% rotenone, bbls., ex-dock, approved assay, 15 tons,	lb.	.26 - —
5 tons, same bases	lb.	.27 - —

4% rotenone prices 5c. per lb., less.

Tin crystals, bbls., kgs	lb.	.35 - .35½
Metal, Straits	lb.	.44⅝- —
Oxide, bbls	lb.	.50 - .52
Tetrachloride, anhyd., bbls	lb.	.22½- —
Titanium, dioxide, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), E. frt. alld.	lb.	.16 - —
Pac. cst., f.o.b. terminals,	lb.	.16 - —
l.c.l., 1,000-39,999 lbs., E. dlvd.	lb.	.16¼- —
Pac. cst., ex whse.	lb.	.16¼- —
50-999 lbs., E. dlvd.	lb.	.16⅝- —
Pac. cst., ex whse.	lb.	.16⅝- —
under 50 lbs., E. dlvd.	lb.	.19 - —
Pac. cst., ex whse.	lb.	.19 - —
bbls., c.l., (20 tons) E., frt. alld.	lb.	.16¼- —
l.c.l., 1,000-39,999 lbs., E. dlvd.	lb.	.16⅝- —
50-999 lbs., E. dlvd.	lb.	.17 - —
phthalate-treated, bgs., c.l., (20 tons) E. frt. alld.	lb.	.24 - —
Pac. cst., f.o.b. terminal	lb.	.24 - —
l.c.l., 1,000-39,999 lbs., E. dlvd.	lb.	.24½- —
Pac. cst., ex whse.	lb.	.24½- —
50-999 lbs., E. dlvd.	lb.	.24¾- —
Pac. cst., ex whse.	lb.	.24¾- —
under 50 lbs.	lb.	.27 - —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons) E. frt. alld.	lb.	.24½- —
l.c.l., 1,000-39,999 lbs., E. dlvd.	lb.	.24⅝- —
50-999 lbs., E. dlvd.	lb.	.25 - —
pigment, barium, calcium, or magnesium base, bgs., c.l., E. frt. alld.	lb.	.05⅞- —
Pac. cst., f.o.b. terminal.	lb.	.05⅞- —
l.c.l., E. dlvd.	lb.	.06¼- —
Pac. cst., ex whse.	lb.	.06¼- —
under 50 lbs., E. dlvd.	lb.	.06⅞- —
bbls., c.l., E., frt. alld.	lb.	.06¼- —
l.c.l., E. dlvd.	lb.	.06⅞- —
Tolidin base, kgs	lb.	.88 - .90
distilled, kgs	lb.	.95 - 1.00
Tolu, balsam, cns	lb.	.48 - .50
Toluidin, mixed, dms	lb.	.30 - —
Toluol (toluene), pure, dms., works	gal.	.35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.30 - —
W. of Omaha, works	gal.	.30 - —
Tonga vine, NF, bls	lb.	.28 - .30
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.	lb.	2.50 - 2.60
Triacetin, dms	lb.	.36 - —
Triamyl borate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.27 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.77 - —
l.c.l. works	lb.	.80 - —
Tributylamines, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.70 - —
Trichlorethylene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.089 - —
W. of Rockies	lb.	.099 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb.	.094- —
W. of Rockies	lb.	.104 - —
Tricresyl phosphate, CP, cns., dlvd.	lb.	.42 - .53
dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36 - —
500 lbs., dlvd.	lb.	.39 - —
tech., 1, cn., dlvd.	lb.	.30 - .41
dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26½- —
500 lbs., dlvd.	lb.	.27 - —
2, cns., dlvd.	lb.	.28 - .33
dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24½- —
500 lbs., dlvd.	lb.	.25 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.21 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.20 - —
Triethylenegiycol, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.26 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, dms.	lb.	.34 - .36
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	26.00 - —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	16.00 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	14.50 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).		
Tungsten metal, powd., 98%, dms.,	lb.	No prices
99%, dms.	lb.	No prices
Oxide, CP, kgs.	lb.	No prices
tech., kgs.	lb.	No prices
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs.	lb.	.05¼- .06
Madras, bgs.	lb.	.06¼- .07
Turpentine, spirits, gum, bbls., c.l., ex dock.	gal.	.31½- —
l.c.l., 10, ex dock	gal.	.33½- —
5, ex dock	gal.	.33½- —
wood, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities, ports	gal.	.36 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.38 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities	gal.	.33 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.30 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.33 - —
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.25 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).		
True (see Aletris root).		
Uranium oxide, kgs	lb.	1.50 - —
Urea, dom., 46 + % N, bgs., 5 tons, f.o.b. Atl. ports or Belle, W. Va.	ton.	95.00 - —
smaller lots, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va.	ton.	95.00 - —
f.o.b. N. Y.	ton.	101.00 - —
low-acid, 42% N. bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. Atl. or Gulf ports or Belle, W. Va.	ton.	67.00 - —
bulk, same basis	ton.	64.00 - —
import, 46% N. bgs., 5 tons, f.o.b. Atl., Gulf ports or Belle, W. Va., shipt.	ton.	95.00 - —
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y. from whse.		101.60 - —
pure, cs.	lb.	.14½- .15¼
Urea-ammonia liquor 55% ammon., tanks, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl. Gulf ports. NH_3 unit.		1.04 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls	lb.	.12 - .13

V

Valerian root, bls	lb.	.12 - .13
Valonia, beards, bgs., shipt.	ton.	52.00 - —
Cups, bgs., shipt	ton.	37.50 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins	lb.	3.35 - 3.75
Mexican, tins	lb.	4.25 - 4.50
cut, tins	lb.	4.00 - 4.25
South American, tins	lb.	4.00 - 4.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, 25-lb. tins.	lb.	3.10 - —
5-lb. tins	lb.	3.20 - —
Vanillin, ex guaiacol, 10c. per lb. less.		
Venice turpentine, true, cs.	lb.	.42 - .44
Verdigris, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.24 - .30
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).		
V.M.P. naphtha (see petroleum naphtha, v.m.p.).		

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.	lb.	.55 - .57
Tree bark, bls.	lb.	.25 - .26
Wattle bark, bgs., shipt.	ton.	40.00 -41.00
Extract, bbls.	lb.	.04⅝- —
Wax, bayberry, import, bgs.	lb.	.16⅜- .17
Bees, white, bleach, slabs, cs., 500 lbs.		.39 - .45
yellow, crude, Africa, bgs., lots of 10.	lb.	.25½- .26
1 bg.	lb.	.26 - .26½
Brazil, Chile, bgs., 5-10 tons.	lb.	.29½- .30
1 ton.	lb.	.30 - .30½
500 lbs.	lb.	.30½- .31
100 lbs.	lb.	.31 - .31½
refd., slabs, cs., lbs.	lb.	.35 - .39
Candelilla, bgs., 1 ton.	lb.	.13½- .14
jobbing lots.	lb.	.14 - .14½
Carnauba, No. 3, bgs., chalky, 1 ton.	lb.	.34 - .34½
5 bgs.	lb.	.34½- .35
1 bg.	lb.	.35 - .35½
N. C. 2, bgs.	lb.	.39 - .40
N. C. 3, bgs., 1 ton.	lb.	.35 - .35½
5 bgs.	lb.	.35½- .36
1 bg.	lb.	.36 - .36½
refined, bgs.	lb.	.38 - .39
yellow, No. 1, bgs., 1 ton.	lb.	.43 - .43½
5 bgs.	lb.	.43½- .44
1 bg.	lb.	.44 - .44½
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.42 - .42½
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., 1 ton.	lb.	.08½- —
jobbing lots	lb.	.09½- —
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton.	lb.	.09½- —
jobbing lots	lb.	.10½- —
160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton.	lb.	.10½- —
jobbing lots	lb.	.11½- —
Japan, cs.	lb.	.10¼- .10½
Montan, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.11 - —
5 tons	lb.	.11¼- .11⅜
less than 1 ton	lb.	.11½- .12
Ozokerite, hard green, congeal p. 66°-68° C., bgs.	lb.	.62 Nom.
70°-72° C., bgs.	lb.	.35 Nom.
74°-76° C., bgs.	lb.	.38 Nom.
Ozokerite, snow-white, pure 76°-78° C., bgs.	lb.	.45 - .46
yellow, natural, 76°-78° C., bgs.	lb.	.35 - .36

The 650-mile system of the Houston Pipe Line Company supplies natural gas to such varied Texas coastal industries as oil wells, oil refineries, heavy chemical plants, paper and textile mills, sulphur wells, salt mines, lime plants, etc.

SOBER FACT

This is sober fact: the industry which overlooks the Texas coast country as a location for plant expansion or decentralization is overlooking the industrialist's new Golconda. The Texas coast offers industry so many distinct advantages of location that few regions in the United States, or in the world, can compare with it. Consider these:

Markets

The State of Texas is an immediate market of 600,000 consumers of everyday items. Industrially, there is a tremendous and varied market in Texas' oil industry alone, and oil is by no means Texas' only industrial development. Railroads enable you to tap the Middle West at advantageous rates. Water links you to the teeming Atlantic seaboard, to all the Gulf ports, to the busy Pacific cities. Foreign markets—European, Oriental and Latin American—are easily reached from any of 10 Texas ports.

Transportation Facilities

The long Texas coastline boasts of a number of deep-water ports, any one of which is a suitable shipping point for practically any cargo. These ports are already established, and the volume of their tonnage is enormous; Houston, for example, is the second port in total tonnage in the United States. Through railways tie an industrial location on the Texas coast to all inland markets. An excellent highway system, with numerous common carrier truck lines, and extensive airline communications complete the transportation picture.

Resources

Industrial resources on the Texas coast are varied, and they are available in quantities which will support an extensive industrial development. These include petroleum, crude and refined (Texas is the largest oil producing state); petroleum by-products; lime; sulphur; salt; carbon black; clays (including fuller's earth); cattle; cotton; wool and mohair (Texas leads the nation in the production of all three); metallic and non-metallic ores; lumber; natural gas* and many others.

Climate

The climate on the Texas coast is mild and equable from year's end to year's end. This makes the region a pleasant place to live, enables executive and working man to play out-of-doors (hunting and fishing are democratic sports in Texas), lowers heating bills, tends to reduce factory operation costs.

Available Sites

Plant sites are still available at moderate cost in the coastal towns and cities of Texas. The people are enterprising and ambitious, they realize that their country has an industrial future; and these facts combine to enable the industrialist to find a site suited not only to his needs but also to his budget.

Fuel

For fuel there are inexhaustible supplies of natural gas, the most efficient and economical of industrial fuels. It is clean and easy to handle; it reduces furnace maintenance costs; its use eliminates the necessity of investing in expensive handling machinery and storage space; and its combustion is more easily controlled by automatic control devices. The availability of natural gas in unlimited quantities has been, is, and will be a decisive factor in the location of new industry on the Texas coast.

Send for a Survey

. . . of this industrial Land of Canaan. Without cost or obligation, our research department will gladly prepare for you a technical report on the Texas coast country, **individualized to your company's needs.** You will find it an engineer's report, comprehensive, accurate, reliable . . . Your request will be kept in strictest confidence. Address Houston Pipe Line Company Petroleum Building, Houston, Texas.

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Subsidiary of Houston Oil Company of Texas
GEO. A. HILL, JR., President
Wholesalers of Natural GAS

*The use of natural gas as a raw material for the chemical industry is already engaging the interest of the research chemist. Possibilities which have already been explored open new vistas to the industrialist.

Wax, paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .23 - .24
cakes, cs.....lb. .24 - .25
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, russed, bls...lb. .06 - .06¼
White precipitate, powd., bots. 5 lbs..lb. 1.89 - —
dms., 50 lbs., or more..lb. 1.76 - —
Whiting, chalk, com'l., dry-grd., blp. bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.15.00 -16.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.17.00 - —
pap. bgs., c.l., works.ton.11.20 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.13.20 -14.50
wet-grnd., blp., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50 -15.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 -19.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.17.00 -18.00
gilder's bolted, blp. bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.18.00 -18.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.19.00 -20.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works.ton.14.60 -15.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.60 -16.50
extra bolted, blp., bgs., c.l., workston.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.18.00 -22.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.19.00 -22.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works.ton.14.60 -17.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.60 -18.50
Paris white, blp., bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.18.00 -24.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.19.00 -25.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.60 -20.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.60 -21.50
English cliffstone (see Whiting, chalk, Paris white).

Whiting, limestone, air floated, 99.75%, 250 mesh, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.35 - —
99.75% 200 mesh, paper bgs., c.l., same basis.ton. 8.60 - —
90% 200 mesh, paper bgs., c.l., same basis.....ton. 6.25 - —
gilders, bgs, (extra), c.l., works..ton.11.50 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works.ton.12.50 - —
4-8 tons, works.....ton.13.50 - —
2-4 tons, works.....ton.14.50 - —
extra, bgs., (extra), c.l., works..ton.12.50 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works, ton.13.50 - —
4-8 tons, works....ton.14.50 - —
2-4 tons, works....ton.15.50 - —
putty grade, bgs. (extra), c.l., works..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works.ton.12.00 - —
4-8 tons, works.....ton.13.00 - —
2-4 tons, works.....ton.14.00 - —
water-floated, bgs, (extra), c.l., works..ton.11.50 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works.ton.12.50 - —
4-8 tons, works.....ton.13.50 - —
2-4 tons, works.....ton.14.50 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l., works. ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton.20.00 - —
smaller lots, works. ..ton.25.00 - —
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls..lb. .04½- .05
rossed, bls.....lb. .06- .07
thin, natural, bls.....lb. .06½- .07
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Wild indigo root, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10

Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .40 - .45
Leaves, bls.....lb. .06 - .06¼
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, dom., fine, bgs., extra, c.l., works..ton.25.00 - —
standard, bgs., c.l., works.. ton.20.00 - —
import, 40-60 mesh, bgs., ex dock..ton.20.00 - —
70-80 mesh, bgs., ex dock.ton.22.00 - —
100 mesh, bgs., ex dock...ton.27.00 - —
120 mesh, bgs., ex dock...ton.33.00 - —
Wormseed, American, bgs....lb. .10 - .11
Levant, bgs.....lb. 3.90 - 4.00
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .09 - .10

X

Xylol (xylene), coml., dms., works..gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.. gal. .30 - —
W. of Omaha, works...gal. .30 - —
nitration tanks, E. of Omaha, frt, alld...gal. .41 - —
W. of Omaha, works....gal. .41 - —
5°, dms., works.....gal. .41 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .36 - —
W. of Omaha, works....gal. .36 - —
10°, dms., works.....gal. .38 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .33 - —
W. of Omaha, works....gal. .33 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36

Y

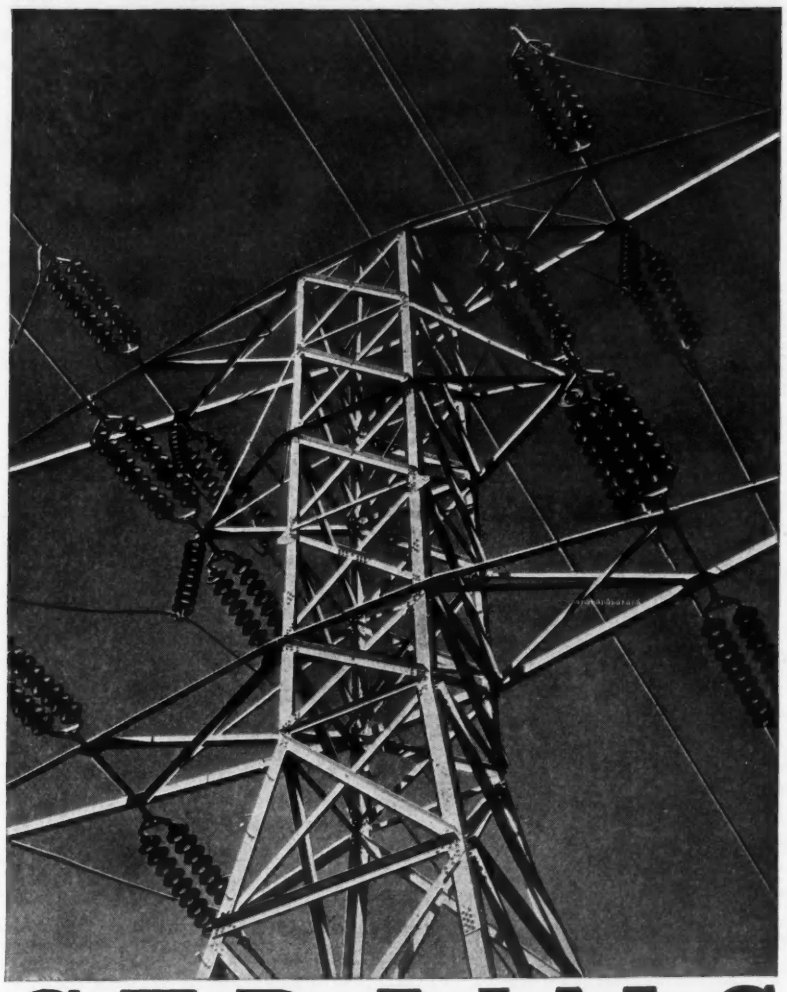
Yara yara, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Yellow, cadmium, CP, import., bxs..lb. 1.80 - 2.00
lithopone, all shades, bbls., 1 ton, works, frt. alld.lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .56 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis.lb. .56 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .61 - —
sulphide, orange, bbls., works, lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .14½- —
open order.....lb. .15½- —
Chrome yellow CP prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex., (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis, chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
Mercury oxide (see M).
Ocher, Amer., golden, A, bbls., works..lb. .06¼- —
B, bbls., works.....lb. .04½- —
C, bbls., works.....lb. .03½- —
yellow, A, bbls., works...lb. .02¾- —
B, bbls., works.....lb. .02½- —
C, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - —
D, bbls., works.....lb. .0195- —
E, bbls., works.....lb. .01775- —
F, bbls., works.....lb. .01½- —
G, bbls., works.....lb. .01½- —
H, bbls., works.....lb. .01¾- —
French, all shades, cks., c.l., ex dock, Balto, Boston, N. Orleans, for import. lb. .02475- —
New York (f.o.b.)..lb. .02¾- —
Philadelphia, for import..lb. .02¾- —
Portland, Seattle...lb. .03- —
San Pedro, S. Francisco..lb. .0290- —
l.c.l., ex dock, Balto., Boston, N. Orleans. lb. .02575- —
New York.....lb. .02½- —
Philadelphia, for import..lb. .02¾- —
Portland, Seattle..lb. .03¼- —
San Pedro, S. Francisco..lb. .03 - —
ex whse., Balto., Boston, N. Orleans..lb. .02725- —
Chicago, E. St. Louis, Ind'polis, K. City, Milwauk., St. Louis, lb. .03¾- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .03½- —
New York.....lb. .02¾- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .03¼- —
Portland, Seattle..lb. .03¾- —
San Pedro, S. Francisco..lb. .03¼- —
f.o.b. N. Y. from dock, lb. .02¾- —
from whse.....lb. .02¾- —
Yellow oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem Easton, N. Y..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .04¾- —
synth,, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .06½ —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06¾- —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc, bbls,, same basis chrome CP, contracts..lb. .18 - —
open order.....lb. .19 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls..lb. .09 - .10
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls..oz. 2.50 - 2.55

Z

Zinc, acetate, USP., bbls., 250 lbs..lb. .27 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .29 - —
Arsenate, bgs., cs., c.l., dealers, E. of Rockies..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., bgs., cs.....lb. .11 - —
Arsenite, bgs., cs., c.l., dealers, west of Rockies..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., bgs., cs.....lb. .13½- —
Zinc arsenate and arsenite price are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck, allowance for plant or whse. pick-up.
Carbonate, tech., bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .31 - —
dms. .....lb. .30 - —
kgs. .....lb. .33 - —
Chloride, fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.60 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., dms., works.100 lbs. 5.75 - —
gran., U.S.P., dms., 200 lbs.. solution, dms., works....lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0225- —
lb. .25 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. .31 - —
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .36 - .38
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .08 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .20 - .25
Iodide, N.F., bots.....lb. 4.15 - —
jars .....lb. 4.00 - —
Metal (see daily quotations in Market report)
Oxide, pigment, dom., Amer., process, coml., lead-free, bgs., c.l. dlvd..lb. .06½- .07½
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06½- .07¾
ex whse., Pac, cst., lb. .06½- .07¾
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06¾- .08
ex whse., Pac. est..lb. .06¾- .08
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.lb. .06¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06¾- —
ex whse.,Pac.cst.lb. .06¾- —
35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst..lb. .06¼- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.lb. .06¼- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac, cts..lb. .06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.lb. .06½- —

(Continued on page 67)

STRESSES



STRAINS

In paint films, too

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The particle structure of Cryptone MS-130, the Zinc Sulphide-Magnesium Pigment, is designed to relieve these stresses and strains. In applying this feature of Cryptone MS-130 to their outside house paints and primers, manufacturers have been able to improve film distensibility, producing plasticization without attendant softness.

Cryptone MS-130 is primarily a durability pigment but, like all zinc pigments, it possesses outstanding tint holding properties. Advantage can also be taken of its unusually high hiding and bulking.

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Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison

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Business Takes the Job

Business, through the adoption by the National Association of Manufacturers of a sound platform of purposes and policies, has taken up the job of doing its major part toward the establishment and maintenance of economic prosperity and economic stability. It enters upon this job with manifest recognition of the correlated interests of its ownership, management, and employee elements and of their joint responsibility to the public and the national welfare. This must make for equity in the interpretation of the declarations in the platform and in their application. There waits only the faith of all to whom these declarations apply to assure results that are greatly to be desired.

Business has been told in these columns many times that its was the job of restoring prosperity. Business leaders of foresight long have known this, but they were handicapped by the existence of clear evidence that the time was not yet ripe. The job calls for mutual understanding between government and business and for a substantial degree of cooperation, for which faith is prerequisite.

These conditions have been lacking to some extent on both sides, and both government and business have been brought to different and better attitudes by the failure of the experiments which were substituted for the necessary cooperative endeavors in which business must assume the larger part of initiative. Under the new and better sentiment now existing, the necessary conditions can be set up; the proper endeavors have been initiated.

There is gratification in the expressed acceptance by business of the conception of its duty for which these columns have long sought recognition. There is encouragement in the soundness and sincerity with which this conception has been pronounced in the manufacturers' platform. There is hope that the leadership so commendably proffered by the management element of the manufacturing division of business will be accepted and followed, not only by management in the distributive division, but by ownership, management, and employees in all divisions, and that its motives will be accepted by government in the spirit of their offering.

The Job Is Open to All

Business management, as represented in the National Association of Manufacturers, is to be congratulated for the heartiness with which it has entered upon the job of setting to rights the economic condition of the country. A torch has been picked up from long neglect; it has been lighted with understanding; it will be carried forward with appreciation of the fact that the road is not without pitfalls. The nation well may pray that the hands that carry this torch be strong; that the eyes that peer where its light falls be clear.

There are conditions in business management's acceptance of the task that has awaited it. These are reasonable conditions, and they are fairly made, with no intimation of "or else." These conditions can be met in satisfactory degree with no other sacrifice than an admission of human frailties of judgment, of the eventual futility of selfishness and obduracy.

Business management has made an honest confession of error in many parts of its declaration of purpose. Government has admitted the inadequacy of its competence for the restoration of prosperity. There remains but the admission of faults and the acceptance of responsibilities by those who also have been obstructive of practicable methods. These, it is to be hoped, will promptly be forthcoming, in order that the desirable purpose of one for all and all for one may be assured of attainment. There are no restrictions on the right to work at this job.

—O-P-D—

Success Still Lies Ahead

It is essential to the success of the high adventure of business directed to the restoration and maintenance of prosperity that all, upon whom its progress must depend, do their part. It is particularly necessary that each does his part in a spirit of cooperation and a willingness for correlation. Some must lead—the leadership has been offered—others must follow; but all must push in the same direction.

It is essential to the success of the program of progress that, as one of the business leaders has earnestly advised, the past be wholly forgotten in respect of animosities. It is particularly necessary that, in considering the past in respect of experience, as much weight be given to economic trends that are exerting an outmoding influence as is given to beliefs in the desirability of the status quo.

Experience negates, as well as affirms, values; but its negations are not always as willingly accepted, and real progress is thus impeded. The wise man learns at least as much from contradictions as he does from substantiation of his beliefs. He admits his errors and readjusts his views.

Business and government have been woefully lacking in understanding of their relationships in economic purpose and endeavor. A similar lack has characterized the relations of the ownership, management, and employee elements of business. It cannot be expected that either business or government alone can effect satisfactory conditions in their mutual relations; both must give, as both expect to take; the solution of the problem must be cooperatively undertaken.

The same is true with respect to the reconciliation of the unnecessarily divergent views of the three elements of business. In whatever is to be achieved by the program of progress, each of these elements must have an equitable share; and each of them must contribute equitably to the cost of achievement—for there will be a cost—and to the cost of readjustments that must be expected to be mandatory in a purpose to maintain economic stability.

Selfish ends must be abandoned. Parasitic excrescences, whether of capital or of labor, must be got rid of and excluded. Business must work for itself in order that it may work for all. It must learn, in all its elements, to do this job itself; for the cost of having it done in one or another part by others—government included—has been and is an expense for which it is impossible to find a reason convincing to broadminded thinking men.

—O-P-D—

Socialized Medical Care

Because of the steady spreading of the idea that the health of the people is a public concern, it is highly desirable that this socialization trend be thoroughly studied, not only by the drug industry, but by business as a whole. As the movement progresses, its direct adverse effects will fall first upon those who make and those who distribute drugs and medicines and other therapeutic agents. But, its effects in other ways, because of the tax burden that would be inevitable, must be of concern to all who are called upon to pay for various extensions of governmental functions.

There can be no denial that the public does not get adequate medical care. This is the root from which socialized medicine springs, and it is a root that, although it might shrink to practically nothingness from the operations of one or another form of the proposed practices, would still suffice to maintain the plant in position, but its life would depend on a constant supply of plant-food in the form of taxation.

Nothing can be gained in the long run by even the most vigilant watching for the sprouting of this noxious plant. The only practicable and effective means of its eradication is to destroy the root—that is, to provide by private enterprise adequate medical care for the public. The need for such service is getting wider and wider recognition every day—the root is not a subterranean one. This recognition can mean but one thing: if the need is not privately met, to meet it will be more and more the objective of public endeavor.

The drug industry, even its professional and technical divisions, has been practically disregarded in the plans to provide medical care as a socialization program. To an extent the same may be said to be true of the medical profession. The two callings, therefore, have a substantially common cause in the problem that socialized medicine presents. They should get together in a fundamental study of the problem and a cooperative endeavor to meet its demands.

Medicine and pharmacy together can do much to improve the medical service available to the public. They will need the support of the drug business as a whole and of those divisions of the chemical and related industries from which the drug industry draws many of its materials. Behind them should be also all those who, whatever may be their recognition of the circumstances or their knowledge of the indicated remedies, must know that they too will be required to pay for the progress of socialization.

Industry and science should give careful consideration and active support to the development and maintenance of adequate and available medical service for the whole people. To provide this would not be an impossibility for private enterprise. But, it calls for enterprise in more than one sense of the word. It calls for forward thinking and for progressive readjustment in many particulars.

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Kendall Gives $1,000 To A.C.S. Prize Fund

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1937.

Prof. James E. Kendall, head of the department of chemistry at Edinburgh University, Scotland, has given $1,000 to the American Chemical Society for the 1938 American Chemical Society award in pure chemistry, it is announced by Dr. Charles L. Parsons, secretary of the society.

The award, established in 1931 by A. C. Langmuir to encourage creative work in pure chemistry by scientists at the beginning of their careers, will be made for 1938 at the society's Spring meeting in Dallas, Texas, April 18 to 21. The age limit, hitherto thirty years, has been raised to thirty-five years. Dr. Parsons will receive nominations until February 5, 1938.

Dr. Kendall was professor at Columbia University from 1913 to 1926, and subsequently head of the department of chemistry at New York University.

Winners of the $1,000 A.C.S. award in pure chemistry include Linus Pauling, of California Institute of Technology; Oscar K. Rice and E. Bright Wilson, of Harvard University; Frank H. Spedding, of the University of California; C. Frederick Koelsch, of the University of Wisconsin; Raymond M. Fuoss, of Brown University, and John Gamble Kirkwood, of Cornell University.

Royal Society Medals Are Awarded to Seven

Award of the two royal medals of the Royal Society has been approved by the King of England to Prof. N. V. Sidgwick, for his work on valency and molecular structure; and to Prof. A. H. R. Buller, for his research on fungi.

The other medals of the society have been awarded by the president and council to the following:—

Copley medal, to Sir Henry Dale, for his work in pharmacology.

Davy medal, to Prof. Hans Fischer, for his work on the chemistry of porphyrins.

Buchanan medal, to Gen. F. F. Russell, for his work in relation to public health.

Sylvester medal, to Prof. A. F. H. Love, for his researches in classical mathematical physics.

Hughes medal, to Prof. Ernest O. Lawrence, for his work on the development and application of cyclotron.

Dow Chemical to Offer $3,000,000 of Preferred

The Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering 30,308 shares of 5 percent cumulative preferred stock, $100 par value, to be offered to common stockholders of record December 22, at $103 a share on the basis of 4 shares of preferred for each 125 shares of common held and fractions thereof.

Rights expire January 12, and any unsubscribed shares will be offered to the public at a price not less than the stockholder offering. There is no underwriter for the issue, and proceeds will be used for plant additions, working capital, and $538,100 for the purchase of 6 percent preferred stock of the Ethyl-Dow Chemical Company.

Chemical Group to Raise $50,000 for United Hospitals

The United Hospital Campaign will seek contributions of at least $50,000 from the chemical industries. On the chemical committee are: — George Simon, vice-president of the Heyden Chemical Company; A. A. Wasserscheid, of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works; Charles Huisking, of Chas. L. Huisking & Co.; George Armour, of the National Aniline & Chemical Company; Philip M. Dinkins, of the American Cyanamid Company; Charles Gabriel, vice-president of the Commercial Solvents Company, and William H. Baldwin, trustee of the Flower-Fifth Avenue hospital.

Preston W. Marshburn, vice-president of the Northam Warren Company, has accepted the chairmanship of the cosmetics division of the campaign committee. Mr. Marshburn said this division has accepted a quota of $5,000 to be raised among cosmetic manufacturers and retailers as their contribution.

C. W. Dempsey, formerly comptroller and secretary of the Liquid Carbonic Corporation, has been advanced to vice president and secretary.

Heavy Chemicals

General Demand Continues Quiet—Fractional Advance in Chromic Acid for 1938—Potash Titanium Oxalate Higher—Antimony Metal Lower—Tin Salts Firm—Barium Chloride Strong

Business in the market for industrial chemicals was quiet during the week just closed. Manufacturing consumers continued to order out supplies for actual production requirements only. This type of buying could be explained by the near approach of the year-end inventory taking, together with the fact that the general inclination of consumers was to await further developments regarding the trend of business after the turn of the new year. Changes in the market included an advance in chromic acid and potash titanium oxalate and a fractional reduction in antimony metal.

Reports from the steel industry were to the effect that operations were at a low level last week, marking the twelfth consecutive week the operating ratio has declined. The automobile industry and kindred trades were apparently shopping around before broadening commitments. Chromic acid demand was fair, and sellers were busily engaged in writing 1938 contracts, the price schedule for which was slightly higher. Alkalies held firm. Tin salts held unchanged, with a slightly better price tone noted in the basic product. Saltcake continued strong.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Chromic acid, ½c. per lb.
Potash titanium oxalate, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Antimony metal, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
154.3	154.3	154.3	153.5

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
99.7	99.7	99.7	99.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Alums. — A fair buying movement continued in evidence for iron-free and commercial alumina sulphate during the week just closed. Prices ruled firm.

Ammonia, Anhydrous. — Shipments were moving against contracts at a slow pace throughout the week. Prices ruled firm at previous levels. Producers were writing contracts for 1938 deliveries at a good pace.

Ammonia, Aqua. — Business continued at a fair pace during the week. Sellers reported prices displayed a steady to firm tone.

Ammonia Bicarbonate. — This market revealed little variation from recent weeks, usual consumers were withdrawing commitments for actual production requirements only. No change was disclosed in quotations. A favorable volume of business has been booked for 1938 delivery.

Antimony. — Price was fractionally lower at 14¼c. per pound for the week. Demand continued dull.

Antimony Oxide. — Demand was fair during the week. Prices for first quarter, 1938, were listed at 15c. to 15¼c. per pound.

Arsenic.—Shipments of white arsenic were moving out at a slow pace during the week. No change was disclosed in quotations. Business in red arsenic continued dull and featureless, sellers holding to previous values.

Barium Salts.—This market continued to experience a fair demand throughout the week, with the trade awaiting issuance of prices for barium chloride shipments in 1938. Business in hydrate and nitrate continued irregular, prices were well maintained.

Bleaching Powder.—A firm tone prevailed in this market throughout the week, prices were unchanged. A good volume of business has been booked for 1938.

Blue Vitriol.—Shipments were moving at a fair pace throughout the week. Prices were well maintained.

Carbon Dioxide. — A fair call was noted here. Quotations ruled firm. Two new carbonic acid companies have recently been organized in Japan. The companies will produce both liquid and solid carbonic acid, according to the Commercial Attache at Tokyo.

Copper.—A fair demand was reported for electrolytic copper during the week. Prices were unchanged, the range being 10½c. to 11c. per pound.

Copper Oxide.—Prices for black copper oxide ranged from 15c. to 15½c. per pound.

Copperas.—A firm tone prevailed in this market again last week. Usual consumers were purchasing conservatively. Prices were unchanged. Steel mill operations were at 27.5 percent of capacity, the lowest on record for the year.

Fluorspar. — Business was irregular during the period under review, sellers reported prices were about the same as in the preceding period. The irregular call could be attributed to the low level of operations in the steel industry.

Potash Carbonate.—Shipments were moving against contracts at a good pace during the week. Prices held firm, and a good volume of business has been booked for 1938 delivery.

Potash, Caustic.—A decidedly firm tone prevailed in this market throughout the week. Prices were unchanged. The call came from the chemical processors and other routine consumers.

Potash Titanium Oxalate.—A slight advance was noted in this market last week, sellers reported prices were 35c. to 40c. per pound, according to quantity.

Saltcake.—A fair demand was noted here. Prices ruled firm. October imports amounted to 15,823 tons, valued at $143,745, of which Belgium shipped 2,500 tons; Germany, 12,636 tons; Canada, 603 tons, and Chile, 84 tons. Several deposits of sodium sulphate, estimated to contain from 500,000 to 1,000,000 tons of salt cake, are reported to occur in central Washington, and the material is reported to be of very good quality. Many small ponds and saline deposits are found in the State. Most of these are either too small or too low in sodium sulphate content to be of commercial importance. Recently it has been proposed to construct a salt cake plant near Monse, Pend Oreille County, in connection with a proposed paper pulp mill at Priest River, Idaho. Unlimited supplies of sodium sulphate are reported in dry lake beds near Monse on the Colvill reservation.

Some years ago experimental work was done on the production of anhydrous sodium sulphate from a deposit in Dona Ana County, N. Mex., 10 miles south of Alamagor and about 80 miles north of El Paso. No actual production has been reported. The white sand planes in the Tularosa Basin are composed mainly of gypsum underlaid with soil impregnated with sodium sulphate. The minerals, bloedite and sodium sulphate have been reported in noncommercial quantities at Laguna Salina, in Torrance County. Various ponds and springs in Jefferson and El Paso Counties have been reported to contain sodium sulphate, generally accompanied by sodium carbonate. Mixtures of magnesium sulphate, sodium sulphate, and sodium chloride occur near Jump Creek in Owyhee County, Idaho, and westward into Malheur County, Oreg. Saline deposits of the southeastern lake region of Oregon are considered resources of probable future importance, and sodium sulphate is a prominent constituent of some lake waters in Harney and Lake Counties. Some low hills adjacent to Sucker Creek in Malheur County are reported to carry beds of sodium sulphate 2 feet or more in thickness, according to a survey by the Tariff Commission.

Soda Ash.—A fair buying movement continued in evidence for this product throughout the week. Prices were well maintained. October exports amounted

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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RIDGEFIELD, N. J. 630 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK
40TH ST. & CALUMET CHICAGO

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COPPER CARBONATE
TENNESSEE CORPORATION
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SULPHUR

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STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY
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Carbide and Carbon Bldg. Chicago, Ill. Rives-Strong Bldg. Los Angeles, Cal.
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Liquid—Flake—Ground—Solid—Lump
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to 14,797,786 pounds, valued at $163,263, of which Argentina consumed 3,040,400 pounds; Brazil, 815,332 pounds; Japan, 1,792,000 pounds; Philippine Islands, 212,914 pounds; Sweden, 1,067,320 pounds; Canada, 642,549 pounds; Mexico, 4,771,307 pounds; and Cuba, 36,300 pounds.

Soda Bicarbonate. — A fair demand was reported for this product. Prices ruled unchanged. October exports amounted to 2,240,897 pounds, valued at $35,329, of which Argentina consumed 3,040,400 pounds; Japan, 1,792,000 pounds; Canada, 1,376,835 pounds; Mexico, 342,991 pounds; and Cuba, 111,870 pounds.

Soda, Caustic.—A firm tone prevailed in this direction again last week. No change was uncovered in quotations. October exports amounted to 17,928,727 pounds, valued at $331,035, of which Argentina consumed 2,299,927 pounds; Brazil, 1,063,300 pounds; Netherland Indies, 2,682,035 pounds; Japan, 2,508,800 pounds; Philippine Islands, 1,169,884 pounds; Canada, 1,804,135 pounds; Mexico, 2,258,210 pounds; Cuba, 878,587 pounds; and Dominican Republic, 95,400 pounds.

Soda Phosphate.—A fair demand was reported for di and tri-basic soda phosphate. No change was disclosed in quotations, prices having been raised in the previous period. October exports of various sorts of soda phosphate amounted to 590,416 pounds, valued at $18,807, of which Australia consumed 15,400 pounds; Mexico, 17,050 pounds; Canada, 123,036 pounds; United Kingdom, 379,300 pounds; Belgium, 22,400 pounds; and Cuba, 8,125 pounds.

Tin Salts.—A slightly firmer tone was noted in the market for Straits tin during the week. As a result of the better tone in the basic metal market, sellers reported a slight improvement in prices for tin crystals and anhydrous tetrachloride of tin.

Acids

The market for acids was featured by an increase in price for chromic acid in 1938. Increased production costs brought about the advance. Business in sulphuric acid reflected the letdown in certain basic industries. Muriatic acid demand was fair. The call for nitric acid was fair at times during the period under survey. Demand for formic acid was fair, quotations displayed a firm tone. The call for boric acid was strictly routine. A firm tone ruled the market for battery acid. Sellers of acetic acid were busily engaged in writing 1938 contracts.

Acetic.—Demand was fair during the week. Prices ruled unchanged. Producers were writing 1938 business.

Battery.—A fair demand was noted for this product during the week. Prices ruled steady.

Boric.—Shipments were moving out at a fair pace throughout the week. No change was disclosed in quotations.

Chromic.—An advance of 50c. per 100 pounds was noted in prices for 1938, making the new range of prices 15¼c. to 17¼c. per pound, according to quantity.

Formic.—A firm tone prevailed in this market again last week, usual consumers were withdrawing supplies for nearby requirements. No change was disclosed in quotations.

Lactic.—This market revealed little change during the week just closed. Prices displayed a firm tone, demand was confined to conservative quantities.

Muriatic.—Business in this market continued quiet during the week. Indications were consumers were remaining aloof from the dealings unless needs were urgent. Prices were firm.

Nitric.—Shipments were moving out in fair volume during the week. Prices were unchanged.

Sulphuric.—A fair demand was reported in this market again last week. No change was disclosed in quotations. Steel mill operations marked the twelfth consecutive week in which a decline has taken place. Statistics on production, receipts, consumption, shipments, and stocks of sulphuric acid, based on data reported by 58 fertilizer manufacturers for October and previous months of 1937, 64 for the months of 1936, and 69 for the months of 1935, were released by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. Production of sulphuric acid by fertilizer manufacturers during October, 1937, amounted to 212,258 tons, receipts to 59,650 tons, consumption by reporting manufacturers to 166,031 tons, shipments to 101,241 tons, and stocks on hand at end of month to 76,403. Total for ten months shows a production 1,806,913 tons; receipts, 636,394 tons; consumption, 1,586,630 tons; shipments, 859,314 tons.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.—Some of the contracts for deliveries of sulphuric acid over the next year, sent out by the producers, are beginning to come in with acceptances, while the recipients of others show a disposition to hesitate about entering into commitments, on the chance that the market may go off. Producers of acid, however, do not hold out any intimation that a decline in prices will occur, adhering rather to the opinion that the market will remain firm or work higher. They admit that the output of acid has declined, but argue that a smaller production will mean relatively higher cost of manufacture, so that the producers will not be in a position to take lower prices unless they are prepared to forego profits, which is regarded as out of the question. Adhering to this line of reasoning, the manufacturers of acid contend that even if the business booked falls below the absorption of the current year, a lowering in the quotations is not to be looked for. The current prices and the new orders booked stand at $12 per ton for 60 degree and at $15 per ton for 66 degree acid, both. Oleum is also unchanged, it is stated, at $17 per ton for 20 percent stocks.

Insecticides

Business in the market for agricultural insecticides and fungicides was quiet. Prices were firm. A grasshopper plague in Nicaragua has become a serious threat to the nation's agriculture and to the national economy in general, according to a report received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the American Vice Consul at Managua. The most important crops in Nicaragua are bananas, beans, coffee, corn, rice and sugar. Specimens of the Nicaraguan grasshoppers have been forwarded to the United States Department of Agriculture for exact identification and suggestions as to the best means for checking their increasing damage. Nicaragua is periodically visited by plagues of grasshoppers which do considerable damage to crops, but since August of this year their ravages have been extraordinarily severe, says the Vice Consul. The government, on November 10, promulgated a decree requiring all able-bodied male inhabitants in the Republic from 12 to 50 years of age, either to devote one eight-hour day's work a week to combating the pest or pay a weekly tax of 50 cents. The only men not subject to the law are foreigners with diplomatic status. The fund collected from those who choose to pay the 50-cent weekly tax will be used exclusively for fighting the insect.

Registration and approval for certain disinfectants and insecticides has been obligatory for some time in Argentina. A new decree dated October 19, 1937, provides that all disinfectants, deodorants and insecticides (together with similar products of like properties) are to be approved by the National Department of Hygiene before being offered for sale, according to the Commercial Attache at Buenos Aires.

Calcium Arsenate.—A slow call was reported for this product. Prices ruled firm.

Lead Arsenate.—Interest in this market was concerned with small quantities. Quotations ruled unchanged.

Soda Arsenite.—Demand was quiet. Prices were firm. Rubber planters in British Malaya and Sumatra find the jungle grass "lalang" an obnoxious growth in their plantations. The Malayan Agricultural Department, as a result of experiments with several sprays, pronounced sodium arsenite as the most effective material tested for controlling lalang.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Gane's Chemical Works, Inc., this city, has increased its capital from $50,000 to $100,000.

DIAMOND
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There is no better evidence of industry's confidence in Diamond Quality Alkalies than the train-load shipments that leave the Diamond Alkali Plants at Painesville, Ohio day in and day out —month in and month out to meet the nation-wide demand for Diamond Brand everywhere.
DIAMOND ALKALI COMPANY
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N.A.I.D.M. Specifications Submitted to N.S.B.

(Continued from page 3)

fectant power should be judged on the basis of the content of available chlorine as determined by the standard methods of chemical analysis. The phenol coefficient of a given product indicates its relative disinfectant power as compared with that of phenol (the typhoid germ being used as the test-organism). The disinfectant power of phenol (carbolic acid) is taken as the figure one (1), and the product in question may be so many times stronger or weaker than phenol. (Thus, a phenol coefficient of 2 indicates twice the disinfectant power of carbolic acid.)

Hypochlorite Disinfectants. The germicidal value of these products depends upon the amount of available chlorine. Commercial products are readily obtainable with an available chlorine content from 2½ to 7½ per cent. The percentage desired by the buyer should be named in this specification.

Emulsified Coaltar Disinfectants. — This type of disinfectant is readily obtainable from many reliable producers, with phenol coefficients ranging anywhere from 2 and 20. The phenol coefficient desired should be named by the buyer.

Cresylic Disinfectants. — This type of product is available with phenol coefficients of from 2 to 5.

Pine Oil Disinfectants. — Products made under this specification from good quality pine oil should have a coefficient of 3 to 4.

Dr. Alfred Weed, of John Powell & Co., this city, headed a discussion on specifications for liquid household spray insecticide. The specification, which was originally offered at the 1936 meeting, with a few changes, was submitted also to the National Bureau of Standards for approval. The changes included the substitution of "official test insecticide," in place of "official control insecticide," and the establishing of grades AA-exellent-plus 16; A-good-plus 6 to plus 15; B-equal to official test insecticide, minus 5 or plus 5.

Officers Elected

The association elected the following officers and governors:—

President, J. L. Brenn, president of Huntington Laboratories; Inc., Huntington, Ind.

First vice-president, William J. Zick, of Stanco, Inc., New York.

Second vice-president, Wallace Thomas, of the Gulf Refining Company, Pittsburgh.

Treasurer (re-elected), John Powell, of John Powell & Co., New York.

Secretary (honorary), John H. Wright, of the John H. Wright Company, New York.

Executive Secretary, Mrs. E. D. Sullivan, 122 East 42d Street, New York.

Through a new arrangement the office of secretary will be handled by an executive committee, of which Ira P. MacNair, of the MacNair-Dorland Company, this city, will be chairman. Other members of the committee are John Wright and H. W. Hamilton. Mrs. Sullevan will be the actual recording secretary.

Members of the board of governors:—N. J. Gothard, of the Sinclair Refining Company, East Chicago, Ind.; H. W. Hamilton, of the White Tar Company of N. J., Inc., Kearny, N. J.; Henry A. Nelson, of the Chemical Supply Company, Cleveland; S. S. Selig, of The Selig Company, Atlanta, Ga.; Russell Young, of the Davies Young Soap Company, Dayton, Ohio (re-elected); W. B. Eddy, of the Rochester Germicide Company, Rochester, N. Y.; John Curlett, of McCormick & Co., Baltimore; Gordon Baird, of the Baird & McGuire Company, Holbrook, Mass.; Dr. E. G. Thomssen, of the J. R. Watkins Company, Winona, Minn.

President's Address

W. B. Eddy, of the Rochester Germicide Company, Rochester, N. Y., in his address as president of the association, said:

"Our association has survived another birthday since a small determined group of manufacturers organized it in 1914, partly for self defense, partly for other reasons, perhaps not then all fully clear. The Federal insecticide act of 1910 might be called the father of our association idea, and the mother may not be so clearly defined. She might be called recognition of a new industry.

"If the association was organized for defense, in coping with the act of 1910, it surely has no complaint about our relations with the Federal supervisors of that act. The members have found them willing to work with the association in carrying out the purposes of the act, and believe they have found the association prompt and ready to assist them in their work.

"The association has just scratched the surface. It is continuing the study in research, individually and collectively, on newer and better insecticides and disinfectants, and on new uses for them. The association has an open mind on new raw materials for use in insecticides and disinfectants; but warning is given to the makers that their claims must be proven by recognized research. Science is the basis of the industry's manufacture. The day is past when one of us can take hearsay and put it on a label for a sales package, or when the smell can be copied and the color of a competitive product, and then say that our goods will do all that our competitor claims.

"The National Bureau of Standards has stated its willingness to consider our specifications for insecticides and disinfectants. Ultimate favorable action in that line will register and endorse our industry with the public, as a sound and going concern. Still remains one door on which the association is courteously rapping, the United States Public Health Service. It is unthinkable that this industry should continue to be a stranger to the Public Health Service. It will be a great day for us when, and if, the values and uses of our products are known and recommended by the United States Public Health Service."

Dangerous Drug Control

Urging Government action to prevent such calamities as that resulting from the sulfanilamide elixir concoction which caused scores of deaths in the country recently, Lee H. Bristol, vice-president of the Bristol-Myers Company, in an address, declared that manufacturers of proprietary drug products favored drastic control over untried potentially dangerous drugs.

Mr. Bristol, a former president of the Association of National Advertisers, dwelt upon the painstaking care used by manufacturers in compounding packaged drug products for the family medicine chest which he characterized as the "family's first line of defense against disease and infection." He pointed out that the sulfanilamide elixir was not a consumer-proprietary product intended for self-medication, but one prescribed by physicians. He said the responsibility in this calamity rested with the manufacturer who used an inadequately tested and dangerous solvent for a potent drug and the physician who prescribed or used the elixir without being familiar with its therapeutic effects.

No group of manufacturers serving the public today exercises greater care in the production of its products than

John H. Wright
Honorary Secretary

those who supply the well-known nationally advertised remedies which stand on the shelves of the family medicine chest, Mr. Bristol said. No group has a better record for painstaking care in bringing safe and uniform products to the public at reasonable cost. No manufacturer in the group of which he spoke, he said, would introduce a new product without diligent laboratory and clinical research. Mr. Bristol referred to one manufacturer whose scientists worked five years in research and who spent nearly $200,000 before releasing a product for public sale. Contrast this procedure, he said, with that of the manufacturer of the sulfanilamide elixir which was concocted as an imitation of a great new medical discovery and dispensed by physicians in the South and Middle West with such tragic consequences recently. The "elixir," Mr. Bristol pointed out, was an unadvertised product belonging to the group of so-called "ethical specialties." Such products, he said, were not advertised to the public.

Advertising, declared Mr. Bristol, brings a product out into the open where it must meet the acid test of public opinion in addition to the requirements imposed in advance by the manufacturer's scientific staff, the industry's censorship, and later by the medium which carries the advertising, and the Government agencies. No manufacturer, he added, who meets all these requirements will bring out an untested, untried potentially dangerous product. That is why advertising, he concluded, is the greatest safety measure ever devised for the protection of the consumer. Mr. Bristol dwelt at length upon the work of the Advisory Committee on Advertising of the Proprietary Association which operated as a control body to make packaged medicine advertising conform to prescribed standards of accuracy and good taste. He said that since the Advisory Committee was established four years ago more than 22,000 pieces of advertising copy had been submitted to it voluntarily by advertisers.

California Labeling Discussed

The California economic poisons law is very broad, said Dr. Alvin Cox, chief of the division of chemistry of the California Department of Agriculture. In fact, he said, it could include fly swatters and mousetraps, but it has never been so interpreted. Formerly sticky fly paper, he continued, was not included but this material has become important in orchard use and the department is hereafter planning to include chemical insect barriers. Registration is not granted, he said, for sprays containing arsenic intended to be sprayed onto clothing or into living quarters.

The department, Dr. Cox said, was fairly able to control in California the distribution of thallium salts through a gentlemen's agreement with the chemical houses. However, he continued, this method became more and more unsatisfactory and the last legislature added an amendment to the code to the effect that it is unlawful for any person to sell or to possess any thallium salts or preparations thereof, unless the same is for sale to and for official use for pest control purposes by the Federal, state or county officers or employees under their immediate supervision, or for sale to and for use by pharmacists, physicians, surgeons or veterinarians in connection with their professions.

During the past five years, Dr. Cox said, exceptional progress has been made by registrants in improving their economic poison labels. The poorer the material, he continued, the more extravagant the claims. The insecticide industry, he went on to say, has pointed out that the word "kill" is now commonly accepted as synonymous with the word "control" or as having less force. His department, he said, acknowledges the validity of this opinion and will accept such usage of the word on labels of economic poisons. However, he added, when the word "kill" is used in a manner to imply a more complete and final effect than the particular economic poison is capable of producing, it is false and misleading and not acceptable. If one wishes, he concluded, to associate any word such as "improved," "activiated," "stablized," or "reinforced" with an economic poison that property should be subject to proof.

Sanitary Specialties Report

C. L. Weirich, of the C. B. Dodge Co., Westport, Conn., in reading the report, as chairman, of the sanitary specialties committee, stated that the past year has demonstrated the necessity for the development of adequate methods of evaluating some of the specialties that members of the association manufacture. The association, he said has several committees of years standing, working on insecticidal problems, and it would appear to be their function to report upon all insecticidal matters affecting the membership. However, he remarked, it is most unfortunate that in the urgent necessity of concentrating upon the development of adequate biological testing of fly sprays, that the investigation of methods of testing other household insecticidal materials has necessarily long been deferred.

There is, for example, he continued, the question of the length of time a roach powder can be expected to retain its insecticidal value, the effect of moisture on the powder, the repellent or attractive value of the material. The industry itself, he said, has no chance of seeing such methods evolved in the near future. It is to be hoped, however, that the entomology department of some university or some graduate school will see the importance of this problem and make an effort to solve it. He further said that what has been indicated about the testing of roach powders might well equally apply to a critical investigation of bedbug liquids.

The sanitary supply business, he said, is making increasing amounts of water wax yearly. There seems, he warned, to be here a serious lack of any methods which will yield reproducible results in testing several of these waxes. There is at present a method, he said, sponsored by the rubber manufacturers for the testing of the water resistance of these waxes, but apparently that method neither yields reproducible results, nor do the results of these tests seem to be comparable with the actual water-resistance of the material in actual use. There is a question of the measurement of the gloss of the wax, and of the measurement of the coefficient of friction, which determines the slipperiness of the material. The industry might get together, he urged, to evolve some method of test for these properties. He stated that some specifications have been drawn by certain flooring manufacturing associations for a standard water wax. One of the defects of all of these specifica-

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tions is that there is no official or semi-official method of definitely setting the grade of carnauba wax used, nor indeed are the methods for the actual determination of carnauba wax alone in the presence of other waxes well worked out.

The Bureau of Standards has issued, he said, a specification covering what is known to the trade as No. 3 North Country wax. The wax is too dirty to use for water wax emulsion so a number of concerns use refined carnauba wax which is made by refining No. 3 North Country wax, often apparently with the admixture of small amounts of other waxes. It might be helpful to this industry if the wax importers and the consumers of wax approached the Bureau of Standards and have them set definite standards for No. 1 and No. 2 Carnauba wax. He concluded that the industry is inviting drastic regulations on advertising if steps were not voluntarily taken to police their business looking toward truthful advertising. He urged that a committee might function under the auspices of the association to further truth in advertising. He added it is not often such control will have to be exercised. It is only suggested, he said, that it be used in the most flagrant cases where there appears to be definite harm to competition and to the industry as a whole.

Peet-Grady Tests

C. A. Murray, of the Baldwin Laboratories, Inc., Saegertown, Pa., said that the purpose of his experiments was to outline the possible range and accuracy of the Peet-Grady method when different insecticides are evaluated simultaneously. Eleven different concentrations of total pyrethrins were prepared, he said, with a standard twenty to one pyrethrum extract using a highly refined (colorless, odorless) petroleum distillate as a diluent. 450 c.c. of the extract were diluted with 2,550 c.c. of diluent to form 3,000 c.c. of a 300 m.g./100 c.c. total pyrethrins content sample. Portions of this sample were then diluted, he continued, to form eleven different 500 c.c. samples containing the various concentrations of total pyrethrins per 100 c.c. which were later tested. These samples were kept in a tightly stoppered brown glass bottle to prevent any possible deterioration of total pyrethrins. The fly mortality tests were made according to the procedure outlined in (1) with the exception that the dosage administered in each of the present tests was 14 c.c.

Dr. W. A. Simanton, of the Gulf Research and Development Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., stated that although the Peet-Grady method has been in use for several years, very little is known about the factors that affect the test results obtained. In a certain series of tests it was found that the true differences between the control insecticide and the given sample was 10 points on the basis of 50:50 sex ratios. When the sex ratio for the control insecticide test showed 45 percent males and the test on compared sample showed 55 percent males, the kill difference was 15 points. When the sex ratios were reversed, that is 55 percent and 45 percent males, respectively, for the control insecticide and the sample, the kill difference was 5 points.

Antiseptic Committee Report

Dr. George F. Reddish of the Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, reported that the antiseptic committee has concerned itself recently with the effect of peptone on resistance of staphylococcus aureus to germicides. Of the lots of peptone tested, two have proved especially suited for use in broth for retaining the resistance of staphylococcus aureus as well as bacillus typhosus, one of which was slightly better than the other. On the recommendation of the antiseptic committee a sample of this lot of peptone was sent to the United States Food and Drug Administration for its approval. If and when this peptone has been approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration this entire lot of peptone will be set aside for use in testing of antiseptics and disinfectants. Armour's peptone has been and still is used in media employed in the Food and Drug Administration for testing such products. Arrangements have been made with Armour to insure control over the peptone made for this purpose.

Derris and Cube Compared

Dr. R. C. Roark, of the Department of Agriculture said that statements have been published recently by the English and Dutch growers of derris in Malaya and Sumatra to the effect that derris is definitely superior to cube in insecticidal action even when the two are compared on a basis of equal rotenone content and approximately equal total—ether—extract content. Inasmuch as the United States is now importing nearly two pounds of cube to one pound of derris for use in the manufacture of rotenone—containing insecticides, it is well to know if these statements are true.

Laboratory and field tests indicate, he said, that in the control of some insects derris gives better results than cube of the same rotnone content, whereas other insects appear equally susceptible to derris and cube. Additional tests with accurately analyzed cube and derris of the same particle size must be made against a number of species of insects before a final conclusion can be drawn as to their relative values.

From information available any insecticidal superiority of derris over cube is more than offset by the present difference in price, which is 11c. or 12c. per pound, he said. One hundred and thirty-two pounds of powdered cube can be purchased for the price of one hundred pounds of powdered derris of the same (5 percent) rotenone content. Moreover, the principal agricultural insect tests against which rotenone is used, such as the Mexican bean beetle, the pea aphid, and three species of cabbage worms, are as readily controlled by cube as by derris of equal rotenone contents. At present prices, he concluded, more economical control of those insects susceptible to rotenone can be secured with cube than with derris.

Mothproofing Products

Intensive research on the problem of mothproofing has not been lacking, W. C. McTavish, of the New York University, said. Yet it is probable, he said, that the economic loss due to moth infection still amounts to many millions of dollars. Of the many hundreds of substances, Professor McTavish said, suggested for use in moth control, only a few have proven to be of a practical value. He said these can be divided into two classes; first, those which are essentially temporary in their action, and second, those which purport to be of a more lasting nature. In the first or temporary class, he continued, the object is to kill moth life at all its stages either by means of a vapor or liquid, and the treated material is to be kept in tight containers where further contamination by moths is physically impossible. The use, he added, of clean relatively harmless high vapor pressure solids is most convenient. Of these, he said, naphthalene and paradichlorobenzene are widely used.

It is in the so-called permanently effective class that the greatest improvement can be expected, Professor McTavish said. In contrast with the first group, the substances in this class are supposed to remain in the treated material and poison the larvae during feeding. Dilute aqueous solutions of silicofluorides, containing alum, he said, are the only ones in this class which have been popularized for household use. Until recently the chemical background of larvicidal compounds, he concluded, have been entirely empirical or accidental. The toxicity of pyrethrum, hydrocyanic cyanide, carbon bisulphide and the fluorides on insects in general, he added, have long been known.

Home Insecticide Manufacture

John Powell, of John Powell & Co., this city, suggested that some thought be given to the too prevalent issuance

Through the Centuries with Alkalies

Long before the Roman era, glass making was an advanced art in Egypt, though contrary to the general assumption, the Egyptians undoubtedly learned it from a still earlier people. Some beautiful specimens of Egyptian glassware belonging to the XVIII Dynasty are still preserved. Here we see Egyptian glass makers forming the fused sand and wood ashes (soda) into hollow vessels.

The refined soda of today contains none of the variation of quality common to the early production of natural soda. As produced under COLUMBIA'S system of rigid control, uniformity approaches the absolute; impurities, the vanishing point. COLUMBIA Control enables you to BE SURE that every shipment is like every other; every bag of soda ash, every drum of caustic, like every other. You can depend upon COLUMBIA.

COLUMBIA

SODA ASH
CAUSTIC SODA
SODIUM BICARBONATE
MODIFIED SODAS
LIQUID CHLORINE
CALCIUM CHLORIDE

THE COLUMBIA ALKALI CORPORATION
BARBERTON • OHIO
NEW YORK CHICAGO BOSTON PITTSBURGH
CLEVELAND CINCINNATI ST. LOUIS MINNEAPOLIS

by State experiment stations and others of information concerning the home manufacture of insecticides which is false and misleading, and consequently detrimental to the welfare of the members of the association who present to the public products only after costly research. His suggestions received unanimous approval, resulting in the meeting passing a resolution to the effect that the president have the matter considered by the board of governors or by a special committee. Another resolution also passed was to the effect that the recommendation of Gordon Baird, of Baird & McGuire, Holbrook, Mass., and H. W. Hamilton concerning the possibility of establishing a scholarship for certain coaltar disinfectant research be given immediate attention by a committee.

The association voted to hold the mid-year meeting at Lake Wauwausee, Ind., and approved the suggestion of J. L. Brenn to make the mid-year meeting a three-day affair. The mid-year meeting is scheduled for June 13-14-15. J. L. Brenn, who was elected president of the association, is a graduate of Valparaiso University, receiving his B.S. in chemistry degree in 1909. In 1911 he became affiliated with the West Disinfectant Company, and six years later he resigned to become affiliated with the Sanitary Specialties Company, Chicago. In 1919 he founded the Huntington Laboratories.

N.A.R.D. President Is Dined by 150 Friends

Some 150 friends of Thomas S. Smith, president of the National Association of Retail Druggists, gathered to do him honor at a dinner in his home town, Wilmington, Del., December 3. The affair was organized by the Delaware Pharmaceutical Society, and was attended by members of the drug trade from half a dozen States.

Thomas Donaldson, president of the society, presided and presented Mr. Smith with a fitted traveling case. Walter L. Morgan was a happy and efficient master of ceremonies. Laudation of Mr. Smith's services in behalf of the retail drug trade was voiced by many who know him as a fellow-citizen and as an active figure in national trade affairs.

Among those who told how they knew the guest of honor and gave many reasons for the high regard in which they hold him and for the honors that have come to him in his calling were his former preceptor, A. L. Lyons, Havre de Grace, Md.; John A. Goode, his predecessor as N.A.R.D. president; Hugh Bierne, chairman of the N.A.R.D. executive committee; Dr. Robert L. Swain, of the Maryland Board of Pharmacy; Dr. E. F. Kelly, secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association; Dr. Robert P. Fischelis, of the New Jersey Board of Pharmacy; Rowland Jones, jr., N.A.R.D. Washington representative; Prof. A. G. DuMez, of the University of Maryland School of Pharmacy; H. L. Wurtley, Philadelphia; and Wright C. Dizer and Dr. W. E. Bird, fellow-townsmen of Mr. Smith.

Musical entertainment was provided, and dancing followed the dinner.

Harold H. Clapp Co. Opens New Big Plant

To meet the accelerated production schedule necessitated by a 400 percent sales increase during the past three years, the Harold H. Clapp Company has just opened at Rochester, N. Y., one of the most modern and scientific plants in the world devoted to the manufacture of baby foods, H. W. Roden, president of the company, reports. Both strained baby foods and chopped foods for young children will be manufactured.

The new plant, air conditioned and glass enclosed, covers a total area of 86,000 square feet. The new kitchen, finished in glazed tile, is equipped with the very latest inventions in the field of scientifically controlled cooking to preserve a maximum amount of the vitamins and minerals babies need.

Under the direction of Dr. Richard Reinecke, noted food biologist, every device known to science has been installed in the plant as well as in the kitchen to assure preparation of the strained and chopped baby foods in the shortest possible time from the moment the garden produce is loaded on trucks at neighboring farms.

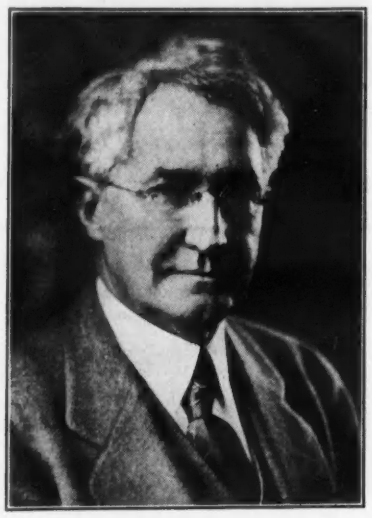
Albany Pharmaceutical Company, this city, has increased its capital from $100,000 to $400,000.

Obituaries

Dr. Charles H. LaWall

Dr. Charles Herbert LaWall, nationally known pharmacist and dean of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, died of pneumonia in the Jewish Hospital, Philadelphia, December 7, after an illness of two weeks. He was sixty-six years old.

Born in Allentown, Pa., Dr. LaWall attended the Bloomsburg State Normal School; was graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1893; became an instructor in 1900 and had been a member of the faculty ever since. He served as chemist of the Pennsylvania State Department of Agriculture since 1904 and as chemist of the State Board of Pharmacy since 1907. He was elected to the revision committee of the U.S.P. IX in 1910, and had served continuously on subsequent revision committees. He also was on various revision committees for the N. F. from 1906 to 1929. He served with Dr. E. Fullerton Cook as co-author of the seventh and eighth editions of Remington's Practice of Pharmacy.



Dr. Charles H. LaWall

He was president of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association in 1911, and president of the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1919; served on the auxiliary committee on drugs and medicines of the War Industries Board, and was a representative of this country on a subcommittee of the League of Nations on the standardization of assays and narcotic drugs. The American Pharmaceutical Association in 1927 bestowed upon him the Remington Medal.

Dr. LaWall was also pharmaceutical and chemical editor of the United States Dispensary, and was a frequent contributor to the scientific, educational, and historical literature of his profession. He was a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Franklin Institute, Corinthian Lodge F. and A. M. of which he was past master, and numerous other organizations.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Millicent Renshaw LaWall, noted in pharmacy and a graduate of the Philadelphia College, and a brother, Harold LaWall.

Dr. Nils G. Dalen

Dr. Nils Gustaf Dalen, inventor of the Aga beacon and sun valve light, winner of the Nobel Prize for physics, died in his home in Stockholm, Sweden, December 9. He was sixty-eight years old. He had been blind for the last twenty-five years as the result of a laboratory explosion. Dr. Dalen visited America four times before his accident and wrote technical papers and a book, "Chemical Technology of Paper."

Edward J. Fellows

Edward J. Fellows, editor and publisher of the *Master Painter and Decorator*, Newark, died in his home in that city December 8, after an illness of five months. He was sixty-one years old. Mr. Fellows was formerly managing editor of the *Painters Magazine*, and had worked on various New York and Newark newspapers. For ten years he was managing editor of Nelson's Encyclopedia. He also had been secretary of the Paint Travelers Association of New Jersey. Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Ada Hunt Fellows, three children, and a brother.

Paul F. Haddock

Paul F. Haddock, Southern sales manager for the Amercan Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation, and prominent in textile and allied lines, died in Charlotte, N. C., December 5, on the eve of his fifty-first birthday. Mr. Haddock also was president of the Haddock Corporation of Charlotte, head of the General Cleanser Products Corporation of Charlotte, chairman of the bleachers, dyers, and finishers section of the Southern Textile Association, and member of the American Textile and Colorists' Association. He was inventor of the Haddock scientific circulator, widely used in mills. Mr. Haddock was born in England, and before going to Charlotte was connected with the Lancashire Bleachery & Dye Works, Walderick, N. J.

William H. Harkness

William H. Harkness, one of the founders of the William Wrigley Company, died in his home in Dayton, O., December 7. He was seventy-six years old. Mr. Harkness and the late William Wrigley were partners in a soap business before starting the widely known chewing gum company. Together they conceived the idea of making and selling gum. The company was first known as Wrigley & Harkness. Surviving are Mr. Harkness wife, a son, William Harkness, and a sister, Frances Harkness, of this city.

Mrs. Emily Klingel

Mrs. Emily Klingel, head of the Howard Drug & Medicine Company, wholesale house, Baltimore, died in her home in that city December 4. She had been confined to bed for six years. Mrs. Klingel was the widow of Henry H. Klingel, who died twenty-four years ago. She established the wholesale drug house forty-four years ago, in 1893. She was a former president of the Women's Advertising Club of Baltimore and active in various other women's organizations in the city. A son, Clarence H. Klingel, who has been head of the drug house since the retirement of his mother, survives.

Robert McKelvy

Robert McKelvy, vice-president and director of the Tidewater Oil Company, died in his home in this city December 9 after an illness lasting since April. He was sixty-two years old. Mr. McKelvy was born in Titusville, son of David McKelvy who, in 1878, was one of the three founders of the Tidewater Pipe Company, now a subsidiary owned by the Tidewater Oil Company, and the original firm from which that corporation developed. Mr. Robert McKelvy, after graduation from Princeton, entered the production branch of the oil industry and became associated with the Tidewater company in 1908, and after the death of his father, entered the New York office of the corporation as an executive. Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Florence Orth McKelvy; a daughter, Mrs. Junius Bird, and a grandchild, Robert McKelvy Bird.

Giles W. Mead

Giles W. Mead, one of the three founders of the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, died December 4 of coronary thrombosis at his estate in Beverly Hills, Cal. He was seventy-one years old.

Mr. Mead was internationally known as the man who, with the late C. K. G. Billings, and G. O. Knapp, built the chemical concern into a gigantic organization with branches all over the world. He was actve n the company as director, vice-president, and treasurer until his retirement two years ago.

Born in Swanton, Vt., and a graduate of Middlebury College, Vermont, Mr. Mead began his career forty years ago in Chicago, where he was associated with the People's Gas, Light, and Coke Company. Through expansion, mergers, consolidations, and purchase of other plants, he aided in founding the chemical company in New York, the Chicago organization becoming a subsidiary.

Active throughout his life in civic affairs, Mr. Mead was for a time Mayor of Glen Ridge, N. J., where he made his home while in the East. About twenty years ago, he launched the program on which the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation started building up employee relationships and instituted a pension plan.

Mr. Mead moved to Beverly Hills in 1935. Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Elise G. Mead; a daughter, Florence Mead; a son, Giles W. Mead,; a brother, Dr. Albert Mead, retired ex-vice-president of Brown University, and a sister, Mrs. Annie Mead Fertig, dean of women at Washington State College.

Fred W. Weller

Fred Warren Weller, who was president of the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, and vice-president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey before his retirement in 1920, died of a heart attack in Daytona Beach, Fla., December 2. He was seventy-two years old. Born in Cleveland, Mr. Weller was a son of Joseph Warren Weller, one of the earliest associates in the oil business of John D. Rockefeller. He was a member of a party that left New Orleans in 1909 by boat going up the Mississippi river seeking a site for an oil refinery. The highland near Baton Rouge was selected and today the refinery is one of the largest in the world. Mr. Weller's home was in New Rochelle, N. Y.

Edmund L. Barkley, a sales manager for McKesson & Robbins, wholesale importer of drugs and liquors, died in the Knickerbocker Hospital, this city, of pneumonia, December 8. He was sixty-two years old.

Lucien P. Locke, vice-president of Outdoor Advertising, Inc., and formerly advertising director for the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, died December 2 in Jacksonville, Fla. He was thirty-seven years old. Surviving are his wife, and two sons.

Dr. Hans Molisch, botanist, died in Vienna, Austria, December 8. He was eighty-one years old. Dr. Molisch had been a professor in the Universities of Vienna, Praha, and of Sendai, Japan, and had done research work in the United States, India, and Java.

Robert E. Perry, for many years sales manager for T. Shriver & Co., manufacturer of filter presses, Harrison, N. J., died in the Memorial hospital, Rahway, N. J., December 3, of pneumonia. He was sixty-nine years old. Surviving are a son, Robert E. Perry, and a sister, Miss Carrie E. Perry, Yarmouth, N. S.

Bids Wanted

Acetylene:—16,000 cubic feet; Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Washington; schedule 430, opening December 20.
3,750 cubic feet; U. S. Engineer Office, Savannah, Ga.; circular 132, opening December 17.

Acetylene and Oxygen:—Supplies for various deliveries during the period January 1 June 30; U. S. Engineer Office, Philadelphia; circular 200, opening December 15.

Activated Carbon, Powdered:—3,000 pounds; Contracting Officer, Quartermaster Corps, Fort Monroe, Va.; procurement 570-21, opening December 23.

Ammonia:—Supplies; Purchasing and Contracting Officer, Quartermaster Corps, Langley Field, Va.; procurement 481-23, opening December 20.
Supplies; Sales Officer, Barksdale Field, La.; procurement 894-15, opening December 16.

Automobile Enamel, Black Synthetic:—700 gallons; Purchasing Agent, Post Office Department, Washington; procurement 1331, opening December 20.

Baking Powder:—50,300 pounds; for eastern and western yards; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 2304, opening January 4.

Baking Soda:—12,500 pounds for Brooklyn, Mare Island and Puget Sound; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 2305, opening January 4.
Supplies; U. S. Engineer Office, Fort Peck, Mont.; circular 169, opening December 21.

Brushes, Hair:—15,000; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 2237, opening January 4.
Supplies; Warden, Federal Reformatory Camp, Petersburg, Va.; procurement 226, opening December 20.

Brushes, Tooth:—Supplies; Sales Officer, Barksdale Field, La.; procurement 894-15, opening December 16.

Caustic Soda:—Supplies; U. S. Engineer Office, Vicksburg, Miss.; circular 141, opening December 16.

Chlorine, Liquid:—6,000 pounds; Purchasing and Contracting Officer, Quartermaster Corps, Langley Field, Va.; procurement 481-21, opening December 16.

Cooking Oil:—Supplies; Sales Officer, Barksdale Field, La.; procurement 894-15, opening December 16.

Flavoring Extracts:—Purchasing and Contracting Officer, Fort Douglas District, Utah; procurement 5921-36, opening December 17.
Supplies; U. S. Engineer Office, Fort Peck, Mont.; circular 169, opening December 21.

Flushing Preparations:—Supplies; U. S. Engineer Office, Vicksburg, Miss.; circular 139, opening December 16.
Supplies; U. S. Engineer Office, Vicksburg, Miss.; circular 141, opening December 16.

Gasoline:—Supplies for various deliveries during January and February; U. S. Engineer Office, Post Office building, Chicago; circular 73, opening December 15.

Gasoline and Oil:—Supplies for various deliveries for the period January 1 to March 31; U. S. Engineer Office, Nashville, Tenn.; circular 57, opening December 15.

(Continued on page 37)

Industrial Uses of Chemicals and Related Materials

(Formerly styled "Where You Can Sell")

Producers' Guide to New Markets Technical Information for Processors

Fully protected by copyright

Five-hundred-seventy-first Recapitulative Instalment

(Parenthetical references are to the numbers of patents in the United States or other countries, as designated)

Acetylene Tetrabromide

(Liqueur de Muthmann, Muthmann's Liquid, Tetrabromacetylen, Tetrabromazetylen, Tetrabromoethane, Tetrabromure d'Acetylene, Tetrabromuro de Acetilena, Tetrabromuro di Acetilene)

Analysis

Solvent for—
- Fats
- Oils
- Waxes

Solvent in—
- Separating minerals by order of specific gravity

Chemical

Solvent for—
- Fats
- Oils
- Waxes

Solvent miscible with most common solvents

Cosmetic

Solvent for—
- Fats
- Oils
- Waxes

Dry-Cleaning

Spotting agent for—
- Fats
- Oils
- Waxes

Fats, Oils, and Waxes

Solvent, characterized by pleasant odor, for—
- Fats
- Oils
- Waxes

Food

Solvent, characterized by pleasant odor, for—
- Fats
- Oils
- Waxes

Miscellaneous

Solvent for—
- Oils
- Waxes

Solvent miscible with most common solvents

Pharmaceutical

Solvent for—
- Fats
- Oils
- Waxes

Soap

Solvent for—
- Fats
- Oils

Betatrichloroethane

(Chloroethylene Chloride, Ethylene Chlorochloride, Ethylene Monochlorochloride, Monochlorinated Dutch Liquid, Monochloroethylene Chloride, Trichloræthan, Tricloretano, Vinyl Trichloride)

Analysis

Solvent for—
- Alkaloids
- Fats
- Oils
- Waxes

Cellulose Products

Solvent for—
- Cellulose acetate (used in admixture with alcohol)

Solvent miscible with—
- Alcohols
- Esters
- Ethers
- Ketone

Ceramic

Solvent (in admixture with alcohol) in—
- Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins or cellulose acetate, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic products

Chemical

Solvent for—
- Alkaloids
- Fats
- Oils
- Tar
- Waxes

Solvent miscible with—
- Alcohols
- Esters
- Ethers
- Ketones

Coal Processing

Solvent for—
- Tar

Cosmetic

- Fats
- Oils
- Waxes

Solvent (in admixture with alcohol) in—
- Nail enamels and lacquers containing natural or synthetic resins or cellulose acetate as base material

Dry-Cleaning

Spotting agent for—
- Fats
- Oils
- Resins
- Tars
- Waxes

Electrical

Solvent (in admixture with alcohol) in—
- Insulating compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins or cellulose acetate, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment

Fats, Oils, and Waxes

Solvent for—
- Fats
- Oils
- Waxes

Food

Solvent for—
- Fats
- Oils
- Waxes

Glass

Solvent (in admixture with alcohol) in—
- Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins or cellulose acetate, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for decorating and protecting glassware

Glue and Adhesives

Solvent (in admixture with alcohol) in—
- Adhesive compositions containing natural or synthetic resins or cellulose acetate

Leather

Solvent (in admixture with alcohol) in—
- Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins or cellulose acetate, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for decorating and protecting leathers and leather goods

Metal Fabricating

Solvent (in admixture with alcohol) in—
- Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins or cellulose acetate, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic articles

Miscellaneous

Degreasing agent for various purposes

Solvent for—
- Fats
- Oils
- Tar
- Waxes

Solvent miscible with—
- Alcohols
- Esters
- Ethers
- Ketones

Solvent (in admixture with alcohol) in—
- Coating compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, or cellulose acetate, used for protecting and decorating various articles

Paint and Varnish

Ingredient of—
- Paint removers

Solvent (in admixture with alcohol) in—
- Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing natural or synthetic resins or cellulose acetate

Paper

Solvent (in admixture with alcohol) in—
- Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins or cellulose acetate, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for decorating and protecting products made of paper or pulp

Pharmaceutical

Solvent for—
- Fats
- Oils
- Waxes

Plastics

Solvent (in admixture with alcohol) in making—
- Plastics from or containing natural or synthetic resins or cellulose acetate

Resins

Solvent for—
- Natural resins
- Synthetic resins

Solvent (in admixture with alcohol) in making—
- Artificial resins from or containing cellulose acetate

Rubber

Solvent (in admixture with alcohol) in—
- Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins or cellulose acetate, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods

Soap

Ingredient of—
- Special soaps

Solvent for—
- Fats
- Oils

Stone

Solvent (in admixture with alcohol) in—
- Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins or cellulose acetate, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone

Textile

Solvent (in admixture with alcohol) in—
- Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins or cellulose acetate, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics

Wood

Solvent (in admixture with alcohol) in—
- Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins or cellulose acetate, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork

Ethylene Dibromide

(Aethylenbromid, Aethylendoppeltebromid, Bromæthylen, Bromoethylene, Bromure d'Ethylene, Bromure Ethylenique, Bromuro di Etilene, Bromuro de Etileno, Dibromæthen, 1:2-Dibromoethene, Dibromure d'Ethylene, Dibromure Ethylenique, Dibromuro di Etilene, Dibromuro de Etileno, Doppeltebromæthylen, Ethylene Bromide)

Analysis

Solvent in—
- Analytical processes involving control and research work

Cellulose Products

Ingredient of—
- Solvents for cellulose esters and ethers

Solvent for—
- Nitrocellulose

Chemical

As a carrier for—
- Tetraethyl lead in the manufacture of antiknock agents to be added to motor fuel

Solvent miscible with most other solvents

Starting point in making—
- Aromatics
- Diethyleneglycol
- Diethylenetetramine
- Dioxyethylene
- Ethylene chlorobromide
- Ethylene cyanide
- Ethylene oxide
- Ethylenediamine
- Ethyleneglycol
- Ethylenemercaptan
- Intermediates
- Piperazine
- Pharmaceuticals
- Symmetrical diethylenediethylamine
- Synthetic organic chemicals
- Tetraethylenetriamine
- Triethylenetriamine

Dye

Reagent in making various dyestuffs

Explosives

Solvent for—
- Nitrocellulose

Fats, Oils, and Waxes

Solvent for—
- Fats
- Oils
- Waxes

Gums

Powerful solvent for—
- Gums

Miscellaneous

Solvent for waxes in—
- Polishes
- Waterproofing preparations

Solvent for—
- Nitrocellulose in miscellaneous coating agents
- Resins in miscellaneous coating agents

Solvent miscible with most other solvents

Paint and Varnish

Solvent for—
- Nitrocellulose
- Resins

Solvent miscible with—
- Most other solvents
- Thinners

Plastics

Solvent for—
- Cellon
- Celluloid
- Cellulose derivatives
- Resins

Petroleum

As a carrier for—
- Tetraethyl lead in the manufacture of antiknock agents to be added to motor fuel

Solvent for gums and waxes in—
- Lubricating gasolines

Resins

Solvent for—
- Resins

Rubber

Reactant in making—
- Elastic bodies resembling caoutchouc

Starting point in making—
- Elastic bodies resembling caoutchouc by polymerization

Deacetylated Chitin Formate

Adhesives

Adhesive (Brit. 458818 and 458839) for—
- Asbestos and its products
- Canvas
- Cement
- Cloth
- Cork and its products
- Furniture
- Glass
- Lacquered surfaces
- Laminated paper
- Leather and its products
- Mica and its products
- Painted surfaces
- Paper and its products
- Plaster
- Plywood surfaces
- Porcelain
- Regenerated cellulose
- Rubber
- Safety glass
- Veneers
- Wood surfaces

5-Dimethylaminomethyl-1:3:2-xylenol

Rubber

Anti-ager (Brit. 459045) for—
- Rubber mixes

Propylenechlorhydrin

(Chloroisopropyl Alcohol)

Cellulose Products

Ingredient of—
- Solvent mixtures for cellulose acetate

Chemical

Reagent for—
- Introducing hydroxyisopropyl group in organic syntheses

Pyrogallol Ethylether

Photographic

Starting point (U.S. 2017295) in making—
- Developers having no tendency to become oxidized

Tribromomethane

(Through a typographical error this article was listed as Tribromoethane in the instalment of "Industrial Uses of Chemicals" printed in the December 6 issue of the REPORTER, page 28.)

Barrett
CHEMICALS

Barrett Chemicals are produced under strict laboratory control to meet rigid specifications established during 83 years of successful manufacturing service. They are available in large or small quantities, and Barrett service is included with every order—prompt, dependable deliveries and the cooperation of the Barrett Technical Service Bureau. Phone, wire or write for quotations.

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CRESYLIC ACID
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CUMAR*
Paracoumarone-indene Resin
FLOTATION OILS AND REAGENTS
HI-FLASH SOLVENT
HYDROCARBON OIL
NAPHTHALENE
Crude, Refined Chipped, Flake, Ball and Nugget
PHENOL (Natural)
U. S. P., 40° M. Pt.
Technical 39° M. Pt.
Technical 82-84% and 90-92%
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Refined, Denaturing and Commercial
QUINOLINE
RUBBER SOFTENERS
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SOLVENT NAPHTHA
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Coaltar Chemicals

Domestic Cresylic Acid Remains Unchanged for 1938—Cresol Firm—Benzol and Toluol Quiet—Fair Call for Phthalic Anhydride—Anilin Oil Unchanged—Colors Steady

Business in the market for coaltar chemicals was quiet during the week just closed. Manufacturing consumers on all sides were limiting withdrawals to actual production requirements, influenced by the near approach of the year-end inventory period. Prices for imported cresylic acid were lower. Sellers of domestic cresylic acid were writing first-half 1936 contracts at current price levels. Intermediates and colors also held firm.

Business in benzol was rather quiet during the period under review, the rubber tire manufacturers and other usual consumers were withdrawing supplies when needs became imperative. Toluol and xylol held unchanged. Creosote oil demand was irregular but prices were steady. Domestic cresylic acid sellers were busily engaged in booking 1938 business. U.S.P. cresol was also unchanged. Further contraction was shown in the steel industry, marking the twelfth consecutive week of a decline, operations having been 80 percent of capacity on Septmber 13, and operations last week were estimated at 27.5 percent, according to Iron Age. Phenol was in fair demand. Sellers of intermediates and colors reported consumers were ordering out supplies when needs became urgent. Phthalic anhydride held firm. Anilin oil was steady.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

Cresylic acid, imported, 2c. per gal.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
127.3	127.3	127.3	126.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Basic Products

Benzol.—There was an irregular demand for benzol during the week just closed. Manufacturing consumers continued to order out supplies for actual production requirements only. Steel mill operations were lower at 27.3 percent of capacity. Tonnage of open-hearth and Bessemer steel ingots produced during November amounted to 2,153,781 gross tons, a decline of almost 37 percent from October and 59 percent below March, the peak month of 1937, according to a report released by the American Iron and Steel Institute. The total for November was the lowest monthly volume since December, 1934, when 1,964,257 gross tons were produced. Output in October of this year amounted to 3,392,691 gross tons, while the March tonnage was 5,216,666. The November volume showed a decline of 50 percent from November, 1936, when 4,323,025 gross tons were produced. In producing the last month's tonnage, the industry operated at 38.22 percent of capacity, compared with 58.31 percent in October and 76.94 percent in November of last year. Despite the sharp decline in steel output in recent months, the total of 48,045,241 gross tons of ingots produced in the first eleven months of this year is nearly 5 percent ahead of output in the corresponding period of 1928, the second biggest steel year on record. Production in the first eleven months of that year aggregated 45,846,977 gross tons, but over 4,000,000 tons were produced in December of that year, raising the year's total to 49,865,185 gross tons. In the first eleven months of 1929, the peak year, 51,409,267 gross tons were produced, or about 7 percent more than in the corresponding period of this year. The year's total for 1929 was 54,312,279 gross tons.

Cresol.—A firm tone continued in evidence for this product, sellers were writing 1938 business on U.S.P. cresol.

Creosote Oil.—This market revealed little change from recent weeks, usual consumers were content to cover for immediate production wants only. October imports amounted to 9,721,089 gallons, of which Germany shipped 449,347 gallons; Netherlands, 2,506,459 gallons; United Kingdom, 250,025 gallons; Canada, 15,259 gallons; and Japan, 500,000 gallons.

Cresylic Acid.—Prices for domestic cresylic acid were reported firm for 1938. October imports amounted to 121,448 pounds, valued at $80,968, of which Germany shipped 43,807 gallons; United Kingdom, 76,227 gallons; and Japan, 1,414 gallons. Importers were asking 90c. to $1.06 per gallon.

Naphthalene.—Business in the market for crude naphthalene was dull during the week. Usual consumers showed little inclination to broaden commitments beyond actual production requirements; in addition, some were drawing on inventories. Prices for refined naphthalene held firm. October imports amounted to 3,467,670 pounds, valued at $67,160, of which Belgium shipped 11,023 pounds; Czechoslovakia, 440,920 pounds; Netherlands, 111,338 pounds; Danzig, 333,005 pounds; Russia, 1,491,356 pounds; United Kingdom, 958,974 pounds; and South Africa, 121,052 pounds.

Phenol.—A fair demand was reported for this product during the week, sellers were holding to prices in effect previously. The call came from the synthetic resin industry and other routine channels of consumption.

Solvent Naphtha.—A firm tone prevailed in the market for industrial water white solvent naphtha, sellers were holding to prices in effect previously. The call for high flash naphtha was fair. No change was disclosed in quotations.

Toluol.—Demand was fair at times during the week. Prices ruled unchanged. A fair volume of business has been booked for 1938. November factory sales of American automobile manufacturers aggregated 363,538 units, according to preliminary estimate of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association. On the basis of this estimate operations represented an increase of 8 percent over October sales, but ran 10 percent behind November, 1936. Factory sales for the first eleven months are estimated at 4,656,530 cars and trucks, or 14 percent increase over the 4,097,316 units sold in the like months last year.

Xylol.—Demand was quiet. Prices displayed a firm tone.

Chicago Coaltar Bases

Continued low level of steel mill operations is keeping the supply end of the coaltar bases well cleaned up. Accordingly, a strong tone is manifesting itself in most grades of this market. Buying has been cautious, however. Benzol is giving a good account of itself in the market at this time. Ruling prices exclusive of taxes are:—Benzol, 90 percent, 16c. to 17c. per gallon; motor benzol, 10½c. to 11c.; toluol, 30c.; 10-degree xylol, 33c.; solvent naphtha, 30c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 13½c. to 14c.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic. — Business continued quiet during the week just ended. Consumers were ordering out for actual wants only. Prices were without change.

Broenner's.—This market presented little change from recent weeks, the call being confined to small quantities. Prices were without change.

Benzoic.—Quiet prevailed in this market during the week. Quotations were in conformity with the schedule in effect previously.

Cleve's.—Another slow week was experienced in this direction, a few small quantities made up the call. Prices were steady to firm.

Salicylic.—A fairly good demand was reported in this market again last week, quotations ruled firm at previous levels.

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Sulphanilic.—Business in this market continued to be concerned with small quantities. Prices held unchanged.

Tobias.—Usual consumers supplied a fair call here. Prices were firm at previous levels.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthol.—This situation was much the same as in the preceding period, the call was restricted to small quantities, and prices ruled at levels in force previously.

Anilin Oil.—Usual consumers supplied a fair demand throughout the week just closed. Prices were well maintained at the levels of the preceding period.

Betanaphthol.—Another quiet week was experienced in this market, usual buyers were gauging shipments by actual production requirements. Prices ruled firm.

Dinitrobenzene.—While the call indicated that consumers were adhering to a conservative buying policy, sellers reported quotations were firm at previous levels.

Dinitrochlorobenzene.—Sellers were busily engaged in writing 1938 business, the schedule for which is slightly under 1937 prices.

Metatoluylenediamine.—Business continued at a slow pace throughout the week. Prices were well maintained.

Nitrobenzene.—Although the market showed a tendency to drag at times during the week, prices were well held.

Phthalic Anhydride.—A firm tone prevailed in this market again last week, sellers being busily engaged in writing 1938 contracts.

Schaeffer's Salt.—Despite the dull character of the call, prices were well held.

Coaltar Colors

Business in the market for coaltar colors continued quiet during the week. Manufacturing consumers continued to follow the procedure of purchasing for immediate production wants only. No change was disclosed in prices. Reports from the cotton cloth industry were to the effect that sales by mills last week continued much below current production. Forwardings of American cotton to mills of the United States during this season to date totaled 2,673,000 bales, compared with 3,457,000 bales in the same period last season. The darker hues continued in prominence. Shipments of coaltar colors for stains held up fair throughout the week. Prices were steady.

Bids Wanted

(Continued from page 34B)

Lard:—Supplies; Sales Officer, Barksdale Field, La.; procurement 894-14, opening December 16.
Supplies for various deliveries; Quartermaster, Army Medical Center, Washington; procurement 943-18, opening December 15.

Lard and Lard Substitute:—Supplies for various deliveries; District Quartermaster, Northern District, C.C.C., Indiana, Pa.; procurement 5306-15, opening December 15.
Supplies; Quartermaster Depot, Army Base, Boston, Mass.; procurement 155-82, opening December 20.
Supplies; Sales Officer, Barksdale Field, La.; procurement 894-14, opening December 16.
Supplies; Sales Officer, Army War College, Fort Humphreys, D. C.; procurement 917-17, opening December 17.

Liquid Blueing:—Supplies; Sales Officer, Barksdale Field, La.; procurement 894-15, opening December 16.

Mayonnaise:—Supplies; Quartermaster Depot, Army Base, Boston, Mass.; procurement 155-82, opening December 21.
Supplies; Purchasing and Contracting Officer, Quartermaster Corps, Langley Field, Va.; procurement 481-23, opening December 20.
Supplies; Sales Officer, Barksdale Field, La.; procurement 894-15, opening December 16.

Metal Polish:—Supplies; Purchasing and Contracting Officer, Quartermaster Corps, Langley Field, Va.; procurement 481-23, opening December 20.

Oxygen:—11,000 cubic feet; U. S. Engineer Office, Savannah, Ga.; circular 132, opening December 17.
25,960 cubic feet; Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Washington; schedule 430, opening December 20.

Paint, Interior:—500 gallons; State Procurement Officer, Harrisburg, Pa.; procurement 205-6739, opening December 18.

Safety Matches:—Supplies; U. S. Engineer Office, Vicksburg, Miss.; circular 139, opening December 16.

Salad Dressing:—Supplies; U. S. Engineer Office, Vicksburg, Miss.; circular 141, opening December 16.

Salt:—Supplies; U. S. Engineer Office, Vicksburg, Miss.; circular 141, opening December 16.

Scouring Powder:—Supplies; Sales Officer, Barksdale Field, La.; procurement 894-15, opening December 16.
Supplies; Purchasing and Contracting Officer, Quartermaster Corps, Langley Field, Va.; procurement 481-23, opening December 20.

Shaving Cream:—Supplies; Warden, Federal Reformatory Camp, Petersburg, Va.; procurement 226, opening December 20.

Shoe Polish:—Supplies; Warden, Federal Reformatory Camp, Petersburg, Va.; procurement 226, opening December 20.
Supplies; Purchasing and Contracting Officer, Quartermaster Corps, Langley Field, Va.; procurement 481-23, opening December 20.

Soap, Grit:—Supplies, U. S. Engineer Office, Vicksburg, Miss.; circular 141, opening December 16.
Supplies; U. S. Engineer Office, Vicksburg, Miss.; circular 139, opening December 16.
Supplies; U. S. Engineer Office, Vicksburg, Miss.; circular 141, opening December 16.

Soap, Laundry:—Supplies; U. S. Engineer Office, Vicksburg, Miss.; circular 141, opening December 16.
Supplies; U. S. Engineer Office, Vicksburg, Miss.; circular 139, opening December 16.

Soap, Toilet:—Supplies; Sales Officer, Barksdale Field, La.; procurement 894-15, opening December 16.
Supplies; Warden, Federal Reformatory Camp, Petersburg, Va.; procurement 226, opening December 20.
Supplies; Purchasing and Contracting Officer, Quartermaster Corps, Langley Field, Va.; procurement 481-23, opening December 20.

Tooth Powder:—Supplies; Purchasing and Contracting Officer, Quartermaster Corps, Langley Field, Va.; procurement 481-23, opening December 20.

Spar Varnish, Water-Resisting:—175 gallons; Purchasing Agent, Post Office Department, Washington; procurement 1302, opening December 15.

Spices:—Supplies; Quartermaster Depot, Army Base, Boston; procurement 155-81, opening December 17.

Spices and Flavorings:—Supplies; U. S. Engineer Office, Vicksburg, Miss.; circular 139, opening December 16.

Sulphate of Alumina:—50,000 pounds; Contracting Officer, Quartermaster Corps, Fort Monroe, Va.; procurement 570-21, opening December 23.

Talcum Powder:—Supplies; Warden, Federal Reformatory Camp, Petersburg, Va.; procurement 226, opening December 20.

Tooth Paste:—Supplies; Purchasing and Contracting Officer, Quartermaster Corps, Langley Field, Va.; procurement 481-23, opening December 20.
Supplies; Warden, Federal Reformatory Camp, Petersburg, Va.; procurement 226, opening December 20.

Tooth Powder:—Supplies; Warden, Federal Reformatory Camp, Petersburg, Va.; procurement 226, opening December 20.

Washing Powder:—Supplies; Sales Officer, Barksdale Field, La.; procurement 894-15, opening December 16.

Worcestershire Sauce:—8,744 quarts; for eastern and western yards; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 2306, opening January 11.

Peerless Paint & Varnish Corporation, Broklyn, has increased its capital from $50,000 to $120,000.

Helium Gas Is Allotted To Zeppelin Co. by U.S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1937.

The National Munitions Control Board has granted an allotment of 17,900,000 cubic-feet of helium gas to be exported to Germany by the American Zeppelin Transport, Inc., New York, as agent for the German Zeppelin Company. This gas may be exported any time up to November 1, 1938, but as yet no actual export license has been issued.

The Zeppelin company has been negotiating with the Bureau of Mines for the purchase of large quantities of helium for commercial airship use, as under the provisions of the new helium act the bureau may engage in commercial sales and will be the only important producer in the world. The bureau will be able to begin the sale of helium early in 1938 and expects to operate its extraction plant at Amarillo, Texas, at full capacity for many months in order to meet the expected demand for aircraft and medical uses.

R. B. H. Lacquer Base Company, Bound Brook, N. J., reports that O. D. Bluthardt, who has been manager of the company's Western branch, will be in charge of sales, operating from the home office in Bound Brook, beginning January 1, and that Charles D. Oliver will then contact the trade in the Middle Western Territory.

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XYLOLS (SOLVENT NAPHTHA)
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Tanks and Tank Work . . . Benzol Recovery Plants . . . Naphthalene Removal Apparatus . . . Phenol Removal Apparatus . . . By-Product Gas Plants . . . By-Product Recovery Apparatus . . . Sulphur Recovery Apparatus . . . Coal Tar Roofing Materials . . . Waterproofing and Dampproofing Materials . . . Tarmac Road Tar Materials . . . Bituminous Base Paints . . . Coal . . . Coke . . . Fast's self-aligning Couplings. . . Fire Hydrants . . . Piston Rings . . . Gas, Air and Water Valves . . . Treated Lumber . . . Special Machinery

THERE are many ways Koppers can serve you besides supplying Benzol, Toluol, Xylol, Solvent Naphtha, Phenol, Cresol, Cresylic Acid and Naphthalene. Many companies which are buying one or more Koppers products or Koppers service could profitably use many other Koppers products and make their work easier or their products better.

Koppers designs and builds machinery, equipment and complete plants. It supplies roofing, waterproofing, dampproofing, paints and other materials for plant construction and maintenance. It produces and markets coal and coke. It has made revolutionary improvements in piston rings and is the only manufacturer of Fast's self-aligning Couplings. It makes water and gas valves, fire hydrants, tanks, pipe, plate work. It operates shipyards.

Let us send you information about any of these types of Koppers services which would fit into your work.

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KOPPERS DIVISIONS, SUBSIDIARIES AND AFFILIATES—American Hammered Piston Ring Division . . . Bartlett Hayward Division . . . Boston Tow Boat Company . . . Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates . . . Engineering and Construction Division . . . Gas and Coke Division . . . The Koppers Coal Company . . . Koppers-Rheolaveur Company . . . The Maryland Drydock Company . . . Mystic Iron Works . . . Mystic Steamship Company . . . National Lumber & Creosoting Company . . New England Coal & Coke Company . . . Tar and Chemical Division . . . Western Gas Division . . . The White Tar Company of New Jersey, Inc. . . . The Wood Preserving Corporation.

Textile Chemists and Colorists Urge Extension of Research

(Continued from page 6A)

lieved that this process was an unnecessary relic of the days of logwood dyeing. A monoxidizing mordant is necessary alizarins and gallocyamins, and bichromate will threw these out of solution.

The chrome-bearing dyes were recommended by Mr. Pierce to prevent felting in yarn dyeing. Chroming yarns hardens the fiber and makes them hard to knit. It is good practice to get rid of ionic chrome to prevent light changes, he said. Vat dyes were said to be best for fastness in worsted tops. Color matching in piece goods is difficult with chrome mordanting, but not with chrome-bearing dyes. Acid dyes properly worked are satisfactory for women's wear goods, Mr .Pierce said, and he gave as the essentials of satisfactory wool dyeing (1) clean wool, (2) the proper dyestuff, and (3) a competent dyer.

Value of Fundamental Research

The achievements in fundamental textile research, although not readily discerned at first glance, are extremely important to the future of the industry, said Milton Harris, A.A.T.C.C. research associate at the National Bureau of Standards. Citing the development of rayon and lanitol, he declared that users of natural fibers must learn these fundamentally, or take up the synthetics. The first choice calls for extensive research, he said, in such things as the influence of the sulphur in wool. For this there is a need of fundamentally trained scientists; and an abundance of data await development and application, but capable interpreters are lacking.

The interrelationships of research in different fields were illustrated by Mr. Harris, who cited the instance of a clue's being found to increased degradation of wool by oxidation in the cystine study in cancer research and its correlation to the amino acid of wool. The development of an alcohol-solubility test to measure oxidation, also bleach and light-fastness, was a result. The investigator in fundamental textile chemistry must, therefore, acquaint himself with work in other fields, and, said Mr. Harris, he must get down to the fundamentals of his problems and especially must he learn to present what he learns in a manner that will convey the knowledge to the mill man.

Measurement of Stiffness

Discussing the theories of various devices for measuring stiffness and resilience of fabrics and noting the difficulty of distinguishing between absolute stiffness and relative stiffness resulting from various properties, Irving J. Saxl, consulting physicist and chemist, showed and demonstrated a measuring balance for which he claimed extreme sensitivity and broad range of application. This device is based on the measurment of the force required to bring a balance to zero by exerting pressure on one arm with a piece of the material being tested.

Evaluation of Crease-Resistants

Measuring the effectiveness of crease-resistant treatment of plain woven fabrics by three methods was explained by Herbert F. Schiefer, of the National Bureau of Standards, reporting on cooperative work under the direction of an A.A.T.C.C. committee. Certain flexural characteristics of representative woven fabrics before and after the application of commercial crease-resistant finishes were measured by the creasing angle, flexometer, and modified compressometer methods. Specimens of paper, cellophane, cotton, rayon, worsted, and rubber, having crease resistances ranging from low to high values, were also measured and used as a basis of comparison.

The crease-resistant finishing treatments increased the energy required to deform the cloth specimens, that is, it increased the stiffness of the cloths. This increase exceeded 100 percent for some of the cloths. The energy of recovery was also increased by these treatments, the increase ranging from 20 to 100 percent. Neither of these two quantities can be taken individually as a measure of crease resistance. However, the ratio of the latter to the former, termed "resilience," bears a definite relation to the resistance to creasing. The resilience of nearly all of the cloths, as determined by each of the three test methods, was increased by the crease-resistant finishing treatments.

The three test methods described can be used to evaluate the improvement of crease-resistant finishes, using the measurements on the cloths before treatment as the basis of comparison. Resilience may be a suitable criterion of crease resistance of fabrics in general; much more work will have to be done, however, before limits of resilience can be established as standards for crease resistance.

Metallized Azo Dyes

The characteristics of dyes of various organic groups upon molecular introduction of chromium, copper, iron, and other metals were explained and pictured in colors by M. L. Crossley, of the Calco Chemical Company. The reasons for the changes in the properties of the dyes are as yet unknown, but he felt that the changes in the tones or shades were caused by blanketing of the light-transmission. Practically all the metals experimented with affected the color of the dyes and increased their fastness to light.

In dye molecules with a carbonyl group ortho to the azo chromium shifts the tone toward the red and lessens transmission. The effect of chlorine in the complex is very little. Cobalt and nickel have effect like those of chromium, but of different degrees. In general, iron is the most bathochromic. Iron, chrome, and copper exert their light-resistant influences more as the complexity of the dye molecule increases. These influences vary in different groups—sulphonic, nitro, and others.

The metal is not present in the dye as a salt, Mr. Crossley explained, but it is permanently bonded to the nitrogen (azo), as well as the metallizable groups. It is not in ionizable form. The essentialness of having certain groups ortho to the azo groups was noted. The introduction of the metal is effected by treating the finished dye with a reagent containing the desired metal either as a soluble or an insoluble salt. A definitely selected pH is necessary, Mr. Crossley said.

The metallized dyes have particular crystalline forms, although a variation of needle crystals is most common. These dyes. Mr. Crossley said, while generally adaptable and satisfactory are specially useful in the dyeing of leather.

In addition to colored slides showing the color changes and light resistance of the metallized azo dyes, Mr. Crossley exhibited a technicolor motion picture showing the method of their production and their testing and use.

Textile Technologic Trends

Developments and expectations in textile technology were discussed by E. R. Schwarz, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Twists of threads and strength tests were mentioned. Comment was made on the contributions to water resistance and the study of fiber structure by polarized light, ultraviolet light, and fluorescence. The use of the ultracentrifuge in study of moisture absorption was referred to, as were the applications of colloid chemistry, moisture studies in electrical engineering, spectroscopic methods of identification, and the work on the structure of the cellulose molecule.

Such fundamental studies, Mr. Schwarz said, should originate in the textile industry; he felt that cellulose chemistry and other important matters were left too much to the Chemical Foundation and similar organizations. He urged strongly the importance of careful statistical control of methods and analysis of results, and warned against the acceptance of irrelevant correlations as indicative of cause and effect.

Statistical data are needed, he said, on the study of humidity and temperature factors, control in laboratory testing, capacity of testing machines, time factors, and the selection of testing specimens. He deprecated the lack of detailed information, and urged correlation of the work of different investigators, careful study of the literature, and particular attention to proper terminology in stating results.

Detergents in Textile Processes

Soluble soaps, insoluble soaps, and synthetic detergents were considered by J. B. Crowe, of the Procter & Gamble Company, in a discussion of the applications of detergents to textile processes. With reference to soluble soaps, he told of the difficulties resulting from economic conditions that require a wide search for new soapstocks, with the aggravation presented by the different behaviors of various oils and fats.

Pointing out some of the factors that affect the properties of a soap, Mr. Crowe said that the satisfactory selection of a soap required the prevention of rancidity perhaps by the use of blends, avoidance of linolic and linolenic acids, and regard for the influence of operating temperatures on various soaps. No one soap is best for all purposes, he declared; low-titer soaps are most desirable for textile uses, mentioning their rinsability at lower temperatures, the greater stability of the resulting fatty emulsions, and the more finely dispersed curds. Among the drawbacks to be considered he mentioned particularly reactivity to form curds with calcium or magnesium.

Speaking of synthetic detergents, Mr. Crowe told of the long use of sulphonic compounds and naphthenic acids. Of the thousands of newer ones, he characterized the fatty sulphates and sulphonates as especially good. Although for general detergent properties he considered synthetics not so good as soaps, he said that the former were very useful in light scouring and rapid scouring and on acetate rayons. One advantage was that they permitted the combining of steps and these saved time.

Soaps, Mr. Crowe said, must be selected on a combination of characteristics for the job to be done, high efficiency resulting in low cost. Hydrolysis he gave little weight. He found no direct correlation of effects on surfaces, interfacial or terminal. Emulsifying power he considered of doubtful value as a criterion of detergency, and his views on the value of sudsing properties were similar. The value of a soap, he declared, must be calculated in physical, chemical, and mechanical terms.

Color Measurement of Dyes

Eyes and machines were compared as instruments of color measuring by Isaac H. Godlove, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Both have their uses, he said, and together give the best service, although it is difficult, because the machine does not measure exactly what the eye sees, to correlate their findings, but machines provide recordable data, afford a basis for complete matches in contrast with variable visual matches—but present certain difficulties in evaluating lightness, hue, and brilliance.

Mr. Godlove exhibited a number of color charts under a special full-daylight lamp to indicate the differences between wave-length variations and hue gradations. These illustrations were interesting for their interpretation of color changes through fading, making it clear that percentage changes were not the same when applied to light and to dark shades. He compared the trichromatic method generally in use in Britain and the spectraphotometric method in use in the United States, pointing out the difficulty of making matches by the latter.

For the practical application of instrumental measurements he told of the trichromatic indexing of colors, of the increasing of the definiteness of fastness scales, and of the facilitating of telegraphing colors of dyes in simple code.

Observations on Wetting

Charles F. Goldthwait presented a mass of tabulated data on studies made with Earle R. McLean, in an industrial fellowship at Mellon Institute of Industrial Research on the wetting, mercerization, and dyeing of cellulose. A peculiar condition was reported from findings that prewetted cellulosic material possessed different absorption characteristics in the portion directly wetted and that to which the wetting agent had been carried by capillarity—the area of capillary creep. This was not explainable, but the influence of entrapped air was suspected. It was found also that cloth seemed to have a critical temperature of wettability between 200° and 212° F.

Other phenomena reported included the swelling of cotton by the caustic soda in mercerization, the effect of temperature on the draining off of water from cellulosic material, variations in the compactness of yarns, differences in dyeing found when dyes were mixed dry or dissolved separately before mixing.

New System of Synthesis

Based on studies of ortho boric acid esters, A. Frank Bowles, of E. F. Houghton & Co., suggested a law of organic reactivity covering the rearrangement of condensation esters or ethers by means of boron anhydride to form ethers, alcohols, ketols, hydroxy aromatic-aliphatic ketones, alkyl substituted aromatic hydroxy compounds, and other compounds. It was his conclusion that, among many applications of these reactions, there was particular interest in the lowered cost of producing monoglycerides, regarded as superior to triglycerides for textile uses. He illustrated this with a description of a series of reactions comprising glyceryl orthoborate and glyceryl monostearate, useful as a wetting and finishing agent. Of the aliphatic glyceryl ethers, the sulphonated cetyl ether was presented as an excellent example of these stable finishing agents producing a high degree of softness, also improving the properties of synthetic resins. Mr. Bowles stated his general conclusions as follows:—

Boric acid, as well as other weak inorganic acids, such as derived from silicon, selenium, and titanium, will react with labile hydroxyl groups to form esters.

These weak inorganic esters of the organic compounds are valuable as a means of purifying such hydroxy compounds from nonhydroxy constituents. The ortho esters are likewise a valuable means of isolating rare hydroxy constituents from many compounds.

The ortho esters of the weak inorganic acids can be caused to react with other hydroxy or carboxy compounds, in the presence of a small amount of the acid anhydride of the ester, to form organic ethers and esters.

The ethers and esters prepared may be caused to rearrange, by means of the anhydride of the weak inorganic acid used to prepare them, into other compounds.

Tests for Light-Fastness

Work of committees of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists and in Germany and England on the development of methods for testing the light-fastness of dyed textiles was described by William D. Appel, of the National Bureau of Standards, chairman of the A. A. T. C. C. committee on light-fastness. Their independent studies have led to the same general conclusions, and each committee is issuing standard dyeings to be used as a basis for practical testing. International agreement has been reached on four of the eight standards and may be expected on the other soon. Mr. Appel told why such standards are necessary and how they should be used.

The ideal test for color fastness to light would required apparatus with which the fading resulting from exposure in service could be duplicated in a short exposure, say twenty-four hours, and instrumental means for measuring the fading. The first is approximated in available apparatus, but the amount of fading produced by exposure for a given number of hours both in the same and indifferent fading lamps varies greatly from time to time. The cost of the equipment to eliminate this variation is prohibitive. Fortunately, the relative fading of dyeings in these lamps is reproducible by testing simultaneously the fastness of the materials in question and of standard dyeings of known fastness issued to all laboratories by a central source, it is possible for all to arrive at the same ratings of fastness.

Qualitative methods of evaluating the changes in color of dyeings when they fade are not available in most textile laboratories and too slow for routine testing, though they may be used to advantage when visual judgment is uncertain. The changes in color of the standard dyeings furnishes a guide when the method of visual inspection is used. Most fadings can be judged rapidly and satisfactorily in this way. Mr. Appel told how the standards had been selected and the way in which they can be used to the best advantage.

Stoddard & Co. Gives Dinner As Testimonial for Two

A testimonial dinner to Miss Rose C. Kirschenmann, secretary and assistant treasurer of G. S. Stoddard & Co., pharmaceutical specialists, was given at the Astor Hotel December 3, to celebrate her twenty-five years with the company.

As a tangible token of the company's regard of her faithful service, she was presented with a purse and a hand illuminated and engrossed testimonial.

At the same time Melvin G. Palliser, one of the directors and the attorney handling the original organization of the company, was presented with a similar testimonial as a token of the company's esteem for his services.

Dyestuffs and Textile And Leather Chemicals

Mangrove Bark and Wattle Bark Lower—Sharp Advance in Valonia Cups and Sumac—Myrobalans Higher—Zinc Dust Unchanged Bichromates Continue Firm—Corn Derivatives Quiet

Business in the market for dyestuffs and tanstuffs continued quiet during the week just closed. Manufacturing consumers continued to order out supplies for actual production needs only. The call was also slowed down by consumers endeavoring to close the year with inventories at a minimum. Changes in the market included a decline in mangrove bark and wattle bark as well as an advance in sumac, valonia cups and myrobalans.

Reports from the tanning industry were to the effect that consumers were covering when needs were imperative, for it was apparent that the majority of buyers will close the year with stocks at an extremely low level. Some quarters reported that tanners have been working on inventories since the turn of June. Egg products continued quiet. Talk in the trade last week stated that stocks were about exhausted, and indications were that imported material will not be available after the turn of the year for spot shipment. Uncertainty continues to surround shipments of egg products from the primary market. Alumina chloride held steady. Bichromates remained firm. Zinc dust held steady, reflecting a steady tone in the basic metal. Business in dyestuffs indicated that efforts were being put forth to hold down inventories because of the year-end. Reports from the cotton cloth industry stated that sales were running below current production schedules, with the result further curtailment was expected. Annatto and cochineal were extremely dull. Prices for fustic were decidedly firm, although consumers were ordering small quantities. Logwood displayed a steady tone. Dutch madder was dull again last week, prices were firm. Quercitron remained firm.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Myrobalans, J2, $1 per ton.
R2, $1 per ton.
Valonia cups, $2 per ton.
Sumac, $1 per ton.

Reduced

Mangrove bark, 50c. per ton.
Wattle bark, $1 per ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
155.1	155.2	155.2	152.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chemicals

Alumina Chloride.—Business in this market continued quiet during the week. Sellers reported prices held firm.

Antimony Salt.—Although the market was extremely quiet during the week, sellers reported prices were steady at previous levels.

Potash Bichromate.—A decidedly firm tone was in evidence in this market throughout the week. Producers continued to solicit 1938 contracts, having made substantial progress along this line.

Potash Prussiate.—There was little to report in this market again last week. Usual consumers were ordering out supplies of the yellow material for actual requirements only. Prices were firm. The call for red prussiate was spotty. No change was disclosed in quotations.

Soda Bichromate.—Usual consumers were withdrawing supplies at a fair pace throughout the week. No change was disclosed in quotations. Prices held firm. Producers continued to center their effort on writing 1938 contracts.

Zinc Dust.—A fair demand was noted in this market. No change was disclosed in prices, the basic metal remaining unchanged.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Demand continued slow during the week. Prices ruled steady to firm at previous levels.

Archil.—Shipments were moving out at a slow pace, indicating that consumers were covering when needs became urgent. No change was disclosed in quotations, a firm tone being in evidence.

Cochineal. — This market presented little variation from recent weeks, the call being confined to occasional small lots, and prices were firm at previous levels.

Fustic. — While regular consumers were withdrawing commitments when needs became imperative, sellers reported quotations were steady to firm at the levels in force in the preceding period.

Logwood.—Despite the dull character of the call,sellers reported prices ruled firm at previous levels.

Madder.—Business in this market was restricted to a few small quantities, the market being dormant at times during the week. Prices were without change.

Quercitron.—Business in this market was much the same as in the preceding period. Usual buyers were remaining aloof from the dealings unless needs became imperative. Prices were firm.

Sizing Materials

Albumen.—The market for edible egg albumen was strictly nominal as far as prices were concerned. The nominal position of the market could be attributed to the small amount of supplies on hand here, and indications were that these stocks more than likely will be exhausted before the termination of the year.

Dextrin.—Demand in the market for corn derivatives continued quiet throughout the week. Prices were steady. The call for other products in this market continued irregular.

Egg Yolk.—The impression conveyed in this market was that stocks were nearing depletion, and uncertainty of shipments of imported egg products from China caused sellers to report the market was nominal.

Starch.—A firm tone was noted in this market again last week. Prices ruled unchanged. A corn grind of 6,108,155 bushels during the month of November for products going into domestic use was reported through the Corn Industries Research Foundation in behalf of eleven refiners.

Tanning Materials

Divi-Divi.—Although demand in this market continued dull throughout the week, prices were strictly nominal.

Gambier.—Business in the market for common gambier continued highly irregular during the week. Prices ruled nominal. Business in Singapore cubes and plantation gambier was spotty, sellers reporting consumers were covering only when needs reached an imperative stage. Prices were steady.

Mangrove Bark.—The market here was listed at $25 to $26 per ton, sellers reporting demand was dull.

Myrobalans.—This situation presented little change as far at J1 myrobalans was concerned. Demand was dull and prices remained unchanged. Price for J2 myrobalans was slightly higher at $23.50 per ton.

Sumac.—A slight advance was noted in this market. Sellers were quoting the ground sumac at $62 per ton and the leaf product was listed at $67 per ton.

Valonia.—Demand here was dull again last week. Sellers reported beards continued unchanged, and cups were priced at $37.50 per ton.

Wattle Bark.—A slightly lower price was listed in this market. Sellers were naming $40 to $41 per ton.

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Manufacturers Ass'n Adopts Recovery Plan

(Continued from page 6)

giving the benefits and getting nothing in return. Adequate tariff protection is vital to American labor; American manufacturers offer their cooperation in the endeavor to secure such protection.

(h) Increasing government competition with private enterprise.

(i) Increasing centralization of economic and legislative power in the hands of the Federal government.

American industry seeks the cooperation of all citizens in removing these "stop" signals; unless they are removed the American standard of living will be reduced and a century trend of improved living standards reversed.

Industrial freedom cannot exist without political freedom. Political freedom does not and cannot exist where, as in some foreign countries, there are personal dictators, where minorities have no constitutional rights, where all private acts are subject to government dictation.

American industry opposes fascism, communism, or government collectivism in any of its forms.

VII

Cooperation with Agriculture

Recognizing that its welfare is linked with that of agriculture, American industry favors continuing cooperation between the two groups to bring about an equitable price relationship and the maximum exchange of their goods and services.

Industry believes in the encouragement of owner-operated farms in order to promote the national welfare.

The interdependence of agriculture and industry, the intimate reliance of one upon the other, is proved in a number of ways. Agriculture supplies the foodstuffs and a multitude of other materials used in manufacturing industry. Factories not only process agriculture materials but produce a great quantity of commodities used and needed on farms.

Year after year factory payrolls are approximately the same as gross farm income from farm production. They rise and fall together. Gross value of farm products and gross value of all factory commodities rise and fall together. Prosperity for the farm and prosperity for the factory go hand in hand.

VIII

Peace

American industry wants peace. It is opposed to war.

People sometimes say that industry prospers through wars. this is not true. In addition to the moral issues involved, American manufacturers realize that the losses in human lives and injuries are irreparable. Wars result in overwhelming loads of debt and in subsequent depressions which more than wipe out any apparent profits.

The manufacturers of the United States want international peace.

A Pledge for the Future

Eager to contribute to the progress of the nation, we pledge our full support to the principles of this platform.

As industry has progressed in the past so has America.

As it progresses in the future so will America.

Potash Deliveries in N.A.

Potash deliveries within the continental United States, Canada, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii during the third quarter of the calendar year 1937 amounted to 150,026 tons of actual K_2O, according to a report of the American Potash Institute. This was equivalent to 280,348 tons of potash salts.

Constituting this total were 216,188 tons of muriate, 14,261 tons of manure salts, 25,190 tons of sulphate, 17,143 tons of kainit, and 7,566 tons of sulphate of potash magnesia. These figures include salts of domestic and foreign origin, exclusive of importations of potassium nitrate.

In terms of regional consignments, the total of 128,394 tons K_2O delivered within the continental United States was shipped as follows:—Northeastern and Mid-Atlantic States, 43,618 tons; Southern States, including Virginia, 67,236 tons; Midwestern States, 13,595 tons, and West Coast States, 3,945 tons K_2O. The balance of 21,632 tons K_2O was delivered to Canada, Cuba, Puerto Rico and Hawaii.

For the nine months, January-September, inclusive, deliveries of K_2O amounted to 328,693 tons, equivalent to 639,832 tons of potash salts, consisting of 471,765 tons of muriate; 37,135 tons of manure salts, 50,245 tons of sulphate; 69,649 tons of kainit; and 11,038 tons of sulphate of potash magnesia. Regional distribution on a K_2O basis was as follows:—Northeastern and Mid-Atlantic States, 97,369 tons; Southern States, Virginia included, 160,635 tons; Midwestern States, 27,429 tons; West Coast States, 7,968 tons; and the remainder, 35,292 tons K_2O, was delivered to Canada, Cuba, Puerto Rico and Hawaii.

These figures relate to deliveries, not consumption of potash salts.

Continental Can Company, Chicago, is reported to have purchased for $100,000 property at the southeast corner of South Ashland avenue and Thirty-seventh street, including a large industrial building, which is to be remodeled and used as a machine shop.

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Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Carbon Black Cut Again — Hydrated Yellow Oxide Down —Precipitated Iron Oxides Unchanged—Lead Oxides Lower

Carbon black prices were cut again last week for the fourth reduction in price since the first of November. The latest cut was confined to tankcar lots of the standard grades. Specialty blacks were not affected.

Offerings of 1938 contracts for chemical dry colors appeared Tuesday and as had been indicated most prices were unchanged from the prices that were in force on the contracts that expire with the end of this month. The prices mentioned in the new agreements are firm only for the first quarter of 1938 and are subject to quarterly adjustment

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

China clay, dom., 50c. per ton.
Green, chrome oxide, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Black, carbon, tankcar, ½c. per lb.
Casein, dom., ½c. per lb.
import, Argentine, 1c. per lb.
Gum, copal, Congo, No. 15, ⅝c. per lb.
E.I., bold Batu scraped, ½c. per lb.
dammar, Singapore, No. 2, ⅝c. per lb.
Lead, red, dry, l.c.l., ¼c. per lb.
Litharge, l.c.l., ¼c. per lb.
Orange mineral, Amer., ¼c. per lb.
Pine oil, 10c. per gal.
Red, lithol rubin toner, 15c. per lb.
Rosin, 5c. to 80c. per 280 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, ½c. per gal.
Yellow, oxide, synth., ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from eleven typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
131.6	131.6	133.4	131.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

thereafter. Later in the week, sellers of lithol rubin toner—an ink toner—lowered the price for that commodity by 15c. per pound.

On Friday, manufacturers of precipitated iron oxides offered out contracts for 1938 at unchanged prices from those now in force. Hydrated yellow oxide, however, was lowered ¼c. per pound. The contract prices on brown, black and yellow oxides were subject to adjustment at the end of June but the red oxides were subject to quarterly adjustment. Also on Friday, sellers of chrome oxide green advanced prices 1c. per pound for 1938 business.

L.c.l. prices for lead oxides underwent a belated reduction Tuesday. The prices were lowered ¼c. per pound, bringing the market into line with its usual parity with the ruling price of the basic metal. At the latest reduction in metal prices a few weeks ago, the l.c.l. prices for derivative oxides did not go down and Tuesday's move represents an adjustment to the usual differential between metallic lead and the card price for oxides.

The carbon black price reduction has erased practically all of the price recovery that the commodity made during the past four years. Its all-time low position was 2.72c. per pound at the producing points and the current tankcar price now figures at 2.75c. per pound, basis producing points. Whether or not the current price set-up will hold cannot be foretold. One factor who has been initiating the cuts insists that tankcar price should be cheaper than the price for carload lots in bags. The other houses say that there are only three tankcar customers in the United States and that the cost of building and servicing the tankcars is more expensive than the cost of shipping and packing the black in paper bags.

Abnormally cold weather overspread much of the naval stores belt last week and the drop in temperatures was expected to be followed in the near future by a further shrinkage in receipts as production was materially curtailed. The tone of Southern and local markets for rosin and turpentine was steady or firm, changes in quotations from day to day being within comparatively narrow limits. Business was quiet but offerings in primary centers were light.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Pig lead sales for the week were very small. Buyers were hesitant to buy ahead and there was very little spot demand. The prices held evenly and were not affected by the influences of weakeness in other metals. Quotations were 5c. to 5.05c. per pound in New York and 4.85c. per pound in East St. Louis.

Zinc was also quiet last week but prices did not change from the reduced level established a week ago. The East St. Louis market was fairly steady at 5c. per pound. Ore prices were cut $1.50 per ton in the tri-State district a week ago, November zinc output was 49,388 tons against 52,645 tons in October and 45,670 tons in November last year, according to the American Zinc Institute. November shipments were 32,221 tons against 40,345 tons in October and 40,345 tons in November last year. End of the month stocks totaled 42,984 tons against 25,817 tons on October 31 and 57,527 tons at the end of November last year. The increase in stocks of more than 17,000 tons was a remarkable turn of trend and the total on hand at the end of November was larger than for any month this year.

Lead.—Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from December 4 to December 10, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Pigs				
	Per pound		Spot. London. Per ton		
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£	s.	d.
Saturday	$0.0500@.0505	$0.0485	..	..	..
Monday	.0500@.0505	.0485	16	12	6
Tuesday	.0500@.0505	.0485	16	5	0
Wednesday.	.0500@.0505	.0485	16	1	3
Thursday	.0500@.0505	.0485	15	16	3
Friday	.0500@.0505	.0485	15	18	9

Zinc.—Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from December 4 to December 10, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Slabs				
	Per pound		Spot. London. Per ton		
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£	s.	d.
Saturday	$0.0535	$0.0500	..	..	..
Monday	.0535	.0500	16	2	6
Tuesday	.0535	.0500	15	11	3
Wednesday	.0535	.0500	15	6	3
Thursday	.0535	.0500	15	0	0
Friday	.0535	.0500	14	17	6

Pigments

Card prices for lead oxides were brought into line with the position of the current metal market last week after having spent the few preceding weeks at ¼c. per pound over the usual metal parity. The car or l.c.l prices on dry red lead, litharge and orange mineral were reduced ¼c. per pound Tuesday. There was no change in the car lot price nor was there any shift in the position of the basic metal. White lead held at the reduced level of a week ago and the corroders were accepting white lead business for delivery up to the end of the year only. Leaded zinc oxides also held at the prices established a week ago.

White Lead.—Corroders were booking business for delivery up to the end of the month at the reduced prices established a week ago. The response to the price cut in basic carbonate and basic sulphate has been strong and the quantities ordered indicate that some of the manufacturers are stocking up for forward needs. The current car lot prices are now 6¼c. to 6½c. per pound on dry basic sulphate and 6¾c. to 7c. per pound on basic carbonate.

Red Lead.—The l.c.l. prices were reduced ¼c. per pound Tuesday. This action brought the l.c.l. price into line with its usual parity with the basic metal cost. At the time of the latest metal reduction a few weeks ago, the l.c.l. prices for this and other oxides did not change. The price for 5-ton lots of material testing 95 percent or less Pb_3O_4 is now 8¼c. per pound delivered

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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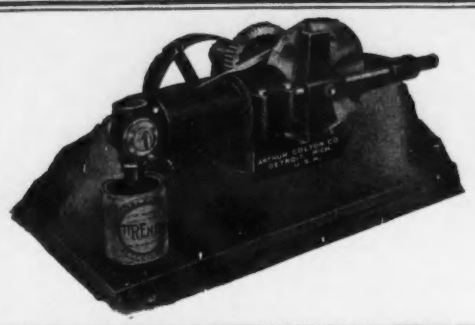

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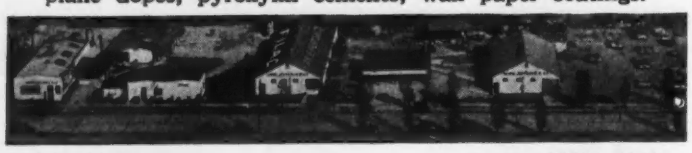

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Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and west of the Cascades in Ore., and Wash.; 8¾c. per pound delivered Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and east of the Cascades in Ore., and Wash.; 8½c. per pound delivered Colo., Mont., N. Mex., and Wyo.; and 8c. per pound delivered elsewhere. The schedule for less than 5-ton lots was ½c. per pound higher than the aforementioned prices. Material testing 97 percent was ¼c. per pound additional and the 98 percent quality was ½c. per pound additional.

Litharge.—L.c.l. prices were lowered ¼c. per pound Tuesday, representing a belated reduction in sympathy with the latest drop in pig lead prices which took place a few weeks ago. The schedule for 5-ton lots was now 7¼c. per pound delivered Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and west of the Cascades in Ore., and Wash.; 7¾c. per pound delivered Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and east of the Cascades in Ore., and Wash.; 7½c. per pound delivered Colo., Mont., N. Mex., and Wyo.; and 7c. per pound delivered elsewhere. Prices for smaller than 5-ton lots were ½c. per pound additional.

Lithopone.—The arrangements for the renewal of contracts for 1938 provided the market with the only sign of life last week. The withdrawals against the contracts that expire with the end of this month have been very light.

Orange Mineral.—Prices for American mineral were lowered ¼c. per pound Tuesday in company with a similar reduction on l.c.l quantities of other lead oxides. The reduction brings the schedule down to its usual parity with the current price of metallic lead.

Titanium Pigments. — Sellers have been renewing contracts for 1938 at the same prices and terms that were written in the contracts that expire with the end of this month.

Zinc Oxides.—The reduction which took place a week ago in 35 and 50 percent leaded zinc oxides was the latest price move in this group. Both the 35 and 50 percent leaded oxides were now selling at the basis of 6c. per pound. Contracts were being written for 1938 but the prices were firm up to the end of March and subject to quarterly adjustment thereafter.

Fillers and Extenders

Prices for domestic clay are being raised for 1938 delivery. A similar advance was made at the beginning of 1937.

Clay.—The domestic suppliers are increasing their prices 50c. per ton for 1938 delivery, according to the advices sent to buyers last week by the suppliers. The market was raised by a similar amount at the beginning of 1937.

Gypsum.—Sales of calcined material for pottery, terra cotta and plate glass totaled 52,609 tons in the third quarter of 1937, according to the Bureau of Mines. Sales of Keene's cement totaled 10,589 tons.

Dry Colors

Price developments of the week included further price cutting in carbon black, the issuance of 1938 contract prices for chemical dry colors, the offering of 1938 agreements on precipitated iron oxides and a reduction in the price of hydrated yellow oxide. Chemical dry colors were all repeated without price change, except in the case of lithol rubin toner which was reduced 15c. per pound and chrome oxide green which advanced 1c. per pound. Chrome yellow, c.p. and reduced chrome green, iron blues, toner reds and zinc yellow were all repeated for 1938 at the current prices, subject to quarterly adjustment.

Carbon Black. — Further confusion reigned. On Monday, one factor established a tankcar price for standard grades at ¼c. per pound below the car lot price for bags that had been in force for two weeks. On Wednesday, the West Coast prices were broken by the same seller. Monday's reduction represented the fourth price cut in carbon black since November 1.

The prices for black in bags were not changed. The tankcar cut placed the market for that style packing at 2.75c. per pound at the producing points; the base price for car lots in bags at the producing points is about 3c. per pound.

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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SUNOCO Spirits

Specialty blacks were unchanged in price.

Chrome Greens and Yellows.—Prices for yellow and for c.p. and reduced chrome greens for the first quarter of 1938 were issued on Tuesday and they are unchanged from those now in force. The prices are firm for the first quarter of the coming year and subject to quarterly adjustment thereafter.

Chrome Oxide Green.—Effective Friday, sellers advanced the price 1c. per pound to the basis of 22c. per pound. Contracts for 1938 were being solicited at this basis but the price was firm for the first quarter of the year only.

Iron Blues.—Contracts for the new year are now being offered at 36c. per pound, the same price that has been in force through 1937. The contracts are subject to quarterly price adjustment.

Iron Oxides.—Producers of precipitated iron oxides began offering contracts for 1938 on Friday of last week. The prices on black and brown oxides are unchanged from those in force and are offered firm for the first half of next year, subject to adjustment at the end of June; red oxides are offered unchanged in price and subject to quarterly adjustment. A reduction in hydrated yellow oxide is noted below.

Lithol Rubin Toner.—The price for this color was lowered 15c. per pound on Thursday of last week. The material is now offering at $1.35 per pound against a former price of $1.50 per pound.

Toner Reds.—Para, lithol and toluidin toners were being offered on contracts for 1938 at unchanged prices from those written on this year's contracts. The prices are subject to quarterly adjustment.

Yellow Oxide.—The price for hydrated yellow oxide was reduced on Thursday of last week to 6½c. per pound in car lots and 6¾c. per pound in less than car lots, both packed in barrels. These prices represented a reduction of ¼c. per pound and are being offered on contracts for 1938, subject to adjustment at the end of six months.

Varnish Gums

Replacement interest in natural gums continued small. The varnish makers were not prone toward covering on their forward needs and little business has been booked for delivery from abroad. There is not much spot business either. Prices were reduced on No. 2 Singapore dammar, No. 15 Congo gum and on bold Batu scraped East India gum.

Copals.—The price for No. 15 Congo gum was lowered ⅜c. per pound to the basis of 7¾c. per pound for car lots and bold Batu scraped East India gum was cut ¼c. per pound to 5¾c. per pound. The usual differentials for lc.l.c. quantities were in force.

Dammars.—The price for No. 2 Singapore gum was lowered ⅜c. per pound to the basis of 15⅞c. per pound for replacement. This price was for straight or mixed cars and was subject to usual differentials for smaller quantities.

Synthetic Resins

The ester gum manufacturers have not yet taken a position for 1938 business and were awaiting clarification of the raw materials market position before offering their material out ahead. The prices held at the recently established level of 9½c. per pound for car lots and 9¾c. to 10c. per pound for l.c.l. amounts but the sellers were not booking any forward business at this basis.

Naval Stores

Decidedly cold weather prevailed over much of the South last week and the indications seemed to point to a further and more marked shrinkage in receipts in primary centers in the near future. The drop in temperatures was severe, some points in the highlands reporting a fall to below zero while at various other stations in the Southeast and the Eastern Gulf States temperatures of 10 to 14 degrees were recorded. Operations in the woods were slowed up or suspended by the abnormally cold weather and predictions were heard that demand from consumers of rosin and turpentine would be likely to show some increase in the not distant future, especially as prices are now at what are regarded by some in the trade as unremunerative levels.

Last week business in Southern and local markets was generally along the same narrow lines witnessed in recent preceding weeks. At times there were reports of a somewhat better inquiry for rosin from buyers in the chief consuming industries but actual transactions apparently did not involve important quantities. The undertone of primary centers, however, was regarded as steady or firm. Receipts were moderate and daily of offerings in seaboard markets were comparatively light. There were reports late in the week of a somewhat better foreign inquiry as a result of the freezing weather in the American producing regions but the volume of business closed for the week was apparently not of important proportions. The statistical position did not undergo material change during the week, although stocks of rosin at Savannah showed some increase as the outward movement from that port was rather light.

Turpentine.—The market here had a steady tone, changes in quotations being narrow in the absence of wide fluctuations in primary centers where offerings were generally rather light. There were reports of a fair inquiry here but actual transactions were apparently limited to unimportant quantities, consumers and dealers being disinclined to purchase in advance of current needs at this period. Abnormally cold weather over much of the South was expected to be followed by a further decrease in production and marketing.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 10.—The turpentine market had a steady undertone. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
*Saturday..	..	...	...	...	.....
Monday ...	26¼	129	705	196	37,992
Tuesday ...	26¼	57	219	85	38,126
Wednesday..	26	64	395	41	38,480
Thursday ..	26	52	280	68	38,692
Friday	26	38	151	384	38,469

* Market closed Saturday during December, January, February.

JACKSONVILLE, Dec. 10.—Turpentine was fairly active. The market retained a steady tone. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
*Saturday..	..	...	...	...	.....
Monday ...	26¼	160	291	514	15,687
Tuesday ...	26¼	92	129	217	15,599
Wednesday..	26¼	67	103	...	15,702
Thursday ..	26	82	367	2	16,067
Friday	26	60	144	...	16,211

* Market closed.

PENSACOLA, Dec. 4.—Turpentine was quiet and steady. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Monday	137	...	27,197
Tuesday	70	160	27,107
Wednesday	79	...	27,186
Thursday	154	322	27,018
Friday	102	...	27,120
Saturday	80	...	27,200

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Turpentine is seasonally quiet, with prices little changed from previously established lows. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were: Five-drum lots, 37c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 42c.; single drums, 40c.; single barrels, 45c.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Quotations on turpentine were as follows:—

	Per cwt. in bbls. s.	d.
Saturday	31	3
Monday	31	0
Tuesday	31	0
Wednesday	31	0
Thursday	31	0
Friday	31	0

Stocks of American turpentine in London were:—

	Dec. 10.	Previous week.	Last year.
Barrels	29,015	24,187	23,445

Rosin.—The local market for rosin was a rather small affair last week. There was nothing in the action of primary centers to stimulate business and purchasing here was generally limited to comparatively small or moderate quantities. Extremely cold weather prevailed in many parts of the South and the drop in temperatures was expected to find reflection in the near future in a further and more marked shrinkage in the crop movement. Daily offerings in primary centers continued rather light.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 10.—Rosin sales were fair. The undertone of the market was steady. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted *Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	$4.75	$4.60	$4.40	$4.30	$4.20
D	...	4.75	4.60	4.45	4.30	4.20
E	...	4.75	4.60	4.50	4.30	4.20
F	...	5.25	5.15	5.00	4.90	4.80
G	...	5.30	5.20	5.10	5.00	4.90
H	...	5.35	5.25	5.25	5.15	5.05
I	...	5.40	5.30	5.30	5.25	5.15
K	...	5.55	5.45	5.45	5.40	5.30
M	...	5.85	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70
N	...	5.95	5.90	5.90	5.95	5.95
WG	...	6.55	6.50	6.50	6.55	6.55
WW	...	6.90	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85
X	...	6.90	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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	Barrels				
Sales	1,014	701	649	877	672
Receipts	2,299	2,080	1,160	1,545	909
Shipments	1,402	...	160	496	213
Stocks	82,808	84,888	85,888	86,937	87,633

* Market closed Saturday during December, January, February.

PENSACOLA, Dec. 4.—The rosin market was quiet. The crop movement was moderate. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels					
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Receipts	451	424	329	396	293	424
Shipments	150	1,096	...	150	...	300
Stocks	28,967	28,315	28,644	28,890	29,183	29,308

JACKSONVILLE, Dec. 10.—The rosin market was quiet. Offerings were moderate. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	*Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B		$4.75	$4.60	$4.40	$4.30	$4.20
D		4.75	4.60	4.50	4.30	4.20
E		4.75	4.60	4.50	4.30	4.20
F		5.25	5.15	5.00	4.90	4.80
G		5.30	5.20	5.10	5.00	4.90
H		5.35	5.25	5.20	5.15	5.05
I		5.35	5.25	5.25	5.15	5.05
K		5.45	5.35	5.40	5.35	5.25
M		5.70	5.60	5.70	5.70	5.65
N		5.95	5.85	5.85	5.95	5.95
WG		6.55	6.45	6.45	6.55	6.50
WW		6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90
X		6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90
	Barrels					
Sales		560	378	334	447	481
Receipts		874	429	769	1,566	455
Shipments		2,089	550	...	317	20
Stocks		52,958	52,837	53,606	54,855	53,290

* Market closed.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Few buyers are interested in the rosin market. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were: B grade, $7.60 per lot of 280 pounds; G grade, $8.20; M grade, $8.75; W. W. grade, $9.85.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Quotations on American rosin were as follows:—

	Per cwt. in barrels	
	Common.	W.W.
	s. d.	s. d.
Saturday	15 3	18 3
Monday	15 0	18 3
Tuesday	15 0	18 3
Wednesday	15 0	18 3
Thursday	15 0	18 3
Friday	15 0	18 3

Pine Oil.—Quotations were 10c. lower, and the tone of the market appeared to be easy. There was a steady movement into local and outside consuming channels although new business was apparently quieter.

Pitch.—There were no further developments in the way of price changes, previous quotations generally being repeated. There was a fair inquiry for moderate quantities.

Rosin Oil.—The market was steady at the recent downward revision of quotations. Purchasing was generally limited to unimportant quantities to fill current needs.

Tar.—Previous selling schedules remained in effect, the tone of the market being steady. There was a fairly active movement into consuming channels.

Shellac

The stability of prices on shellac in the London and Calcutta market was clear evidence of the fact that the commodity was basically firm abroad regardless of the current lack of substantial buying. Trade continued to be comparatively light notwithstanding the fact that in view of the recently poor business, so far as futures have been concerned, there might be some reason to expect a revival of interest in the more distant shipment position. Locally, prices were comparatively steady, reflecting the situation abroad. Business was well down within the limits usually associated with trade in the closing weeks of the year. Competition would be almost certain to show its head in the event of buying along more substantial sort. However, in view of the stability of foreign prices, the opportunity for price competition on spot would be restricted to comparatively narrow limits.

In the interest of clarity, a change in the basis of Calcutta prices in this publication has been put into effect. The Calcutta quotation is now calculated to a landed New York basis, at the prevailing rate of exchange on London, ex dock, net cash.

Calcutta, Dec. 10.—Shellac quotations, on the landed New York basis, ex dock net cash, were as follows:—

	Per pound	
	Dec. 10.	Dec. 3.
December	10¼c	9⅝c

Day-to-day quotations were as follows:—

	Per pound.
December 3	9⅝c
December 4	10¼c
December 6	10¼c
December 7	10¼c
December 8	10¼c
December 9	10¼c
December 10	10¼c

London, Dec. 8.—Prices quoted on pure T. N. shellac, basis of sterling exchange at $4.88, were as follows:—

	December 10		December 3	
	Shillings. Cwt.	Cents. lb.	Shillings. Cwt.	Cents. lb.
December	..	..	41½	9.0
March	42½	9.2	43½	9.4
May	43½	9.4	..	..

Day-to-day closing prices were as follows:—

	Per hundredweight		
	December.	March.	May.
December 3	41s 6d	43s 6d	.. ..
December 4	41s 6d	43s 6d	.. ..
December 6	.. ..	43s ..	44s ..
December 7	.. ..	43s ..	44s ..
December 8	.. ..	43s ..	44s ..
December 9	.. ..	42s 6d	43s 6d

Lacquer Materials

Business in the market for lacquer materials continued quiet during the week. The market was featured by the issuance of a new price schedule for methyl acetate. Otherwise the market was a rather quiet affair. Prices for acetone continued to display a firm tone. Ethyl acetate noted a firm tone. Reports from the automobile industry were to the effect that production schedules continued along conservative lines. However, some hope was held that production schedules would show some improvement after turn of the year.

Acetone.—A fair demand was in evidence for this product at times during the week. Prices remained unchanged.

Butyl Alcohol.—Shipments were moving out at a fair pace throughout the week. No change was disclosed in quotations.

Dibutyl Phthalate.—This market noted little change again last week, demand being along conservative lines. Prices were firm.

Ethyl Acetate. — Prices remained steady to firm during the week. Demand was fair.

Film Scrap.—A fair call was reported in this market. Prices ruled strong.

Methyl Acetate.—Prices for technical methyl acetate list tankcars delivered at 6½c. per pound; car lots, delivered, 7½c. per pound; 55-gallon non-returnable drums, delivered, 8c. per pound, and 5 and 10-gallon containers, f.o.b. works, 11c. per pound. Chemically pure methyl acetate, 97-99 percent, 5 and 10-gallon containers, 11½c. per pound, f.o.b. works; 55-gallon drums, delivered, 8½c. per pound; car lots, delivered, 8c. per pound, and tankcars, 7c. per pound.

Driers

The stearate manufacturers expected to offer contracts for the first quarter of the coming year by the middle of this week. Prices have not been determined yet but it is the general opinion among some of the sales executives of the industry that the prices will continue unchanged for another ninety days. As reported previously, acid costs are about even with their position at the time the current stearate and palmitate prices were set.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—Domestic material was lowered ½c. per pound last week to the basis of 11½c. per pound for car lot amounts of 20-30 mesh and 12c. per pound for 80-100 mesh, both delivered. The Argentine product went off a full cent per pound to the basis of 13c. for 20-30 and 13½c. per pound for 80-100 mesh.

Glues.—The period under review was another dull week. Bone glues were soft and in light demand. The hide glues were also in very light request.

Metal Powders and Leaf

A leading seller has revised the schedule of prices for aluminum powder and paste. The change is solely in the tonnage requirement for a buyer to qualify for the base price. Base prices are now arrived at on a quantity of 1,500 pounds for single shipments instead of the 2,000 pounds formerly stipulated. Base prices apply on single shipments of 1,500 to 4,999 pounds; 400 to 1,499 pounds are ½c. per pound additional; 200 to 399 pounds are 1c. additional, and 10 to 199 pounds are 3c. per pound additional. Orders for 5,000 pounds in one shipment are 1c. per pound lower than the base price and car lot orders for 30,000 pounds in one shipment are 2c. per pound below the base price.

According to this seller, the reason for the adjustment of the schedule is to bring the small consumer more into line with the prices accorded to volume buyers and does in spirit as well as in fact more closely approach the true interpretation of the Robinson-Patman act.

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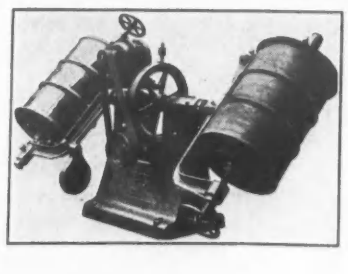
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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Further Decline in Tallow—Degras Easier on Lack of Demand —Babassu, Oiticica and Perilla Oils Shaded—Small Changes In Cottonseed Oil Futures—General Market Dull

The attitude of consumers of vegetable, animal and fish oils, fats and greases underwent little change last week, buying interest still being limited to small quantities. The movement of such lots for the week was unimportant and the prevailing tone was easy. Supplies of not a few products in the hands of sellers appeared to be comparatively small, but in the absence of any demand of consequence, competition for business continued rather keen and the trend of prices was still downward, various commodities being available at further concessions. A development of some interest was the publication of the final government estimate of the cotton crop, the indicated yield for the season being 18,746,000 bales, the largest on record.

Chinawood oil was stationary on spot, quotations still being nominal. Business in futures remained at a standstill. Babassu, oiticica and perilla oils were available at further concessions. Degras was still in light supply but in the absence of any demand of consequence the market had an easier tone. Tallow continued easy, sales being reported at a further decline. Greases were also shaded. Cash lard was irregular in company with futures but changes in prices were within narrower limits than in recent preceding weeks. Live hogs were steadier, the tone of western markets being influenced by smaller receipts than had been expected. Lard, neatsfoot, oleo and tallow oil quotations were stationary. Offerings of crude fish oils were light and local refined oil prices were unchanged.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

Babassu oil, ¼c. per lb.
Copra, ⅛c. per lb.
Corn oil, ⅛c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil fatty acid, 1c. per lb.
Degras, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.
Grease, ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb.
Lard, 10c. to 25c. per 100 lbs.
Linseed oil fatty acid, ½c. per lb.
Mustard oil, 15c. per gal.
Oiticica oil, ½c. per lb.
Palm oil, Niger, shipment, ½c. per lb.
Peanut oil, ⅛c. per lb.
Perilla oil, ¼c. per lb.
Sesame oil, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean oil, 1c. per lb.
Tallow, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
119.2	121.8	128.6	144.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Vegetable Oils

Babassu.—The market was easier, tankcars being quoted at 6½c. to 6⅝c. per pound. Few inquiries were received.

Chinawood.—Quiet conditions continued to prevail and the general situation lacked new features. Business in futures remained at a standstill and consumers manifested very little interest in spot supplies which were in the hands of resellers. The holdings were apparently small but consumers were inclined to hold off for further developments abroad. Spot quotations remained where they stood at the close of the previous week, the figures being nominal. There were reports of offerings from Hongkong at 14½c. per pound, December forward shipment, but no transactions were noted.

Coconut.—The tone of domestic markets remained easy in the absence of any material change in the Far Eastern position of copra and oil. With the trend of competing product downward at times, consumers of crude oil manifested little interest in the markets here or on the Pacific Coast. Here 3⅞c. per pound continued to be quoted for tankcars. Edible oil selling schedules were held at former levels by refiners.

Corn.—Crude oil was steadier although there was little in the way of activity to record. Offerings were reported as light in all positions, however, and quotations were maintained. Refined oil was in fair demand and steady.

Cottonseed.—Edible oil remained in a steady position, previous selling schedules being adhered to by refiners. There was a fair inquiry from local and other consumers, purchasing generally being limited to comparatively small lots. Imported oil continued nominal.

Mustard.—The market was easier, the tone being influenced by recent developments in other oils and fats and by a decrease in demand. Quotations were reduced to 75c. to 80c. per gallon, a decline of 15c.

Oiticica.—Quotations ranged from 12¾c. to 13c. per pound on spot and the same figures were named for shipment in some quarters though reports were current to the effect that distant positions were available at a lower level. There was a somewhat better inquiry but such transactions as were reported did not involve important quantities.

Olive.—Buying interest was apparently limited to comparatively small or moderate quantities to meet the current needs of consumers, the movement of such lots being reported as fair. With offerings light on spot and for shipment, the market retained a steady tone.

Palm.—Variations in spot and shipment prices were narrow during the week and at the close of the period the market appeared to have a fairly steady tone although competing product was easier and demand from consumers was reported as decidedly light.

Peanut.—The tone of crude oil markets was reported as somewhat easier, nominal quotations being shaded ⅛c. A market for trading in shelled peanuts futures is being formed on the New York Produce Exchange. The new market is expected to open early next year.

Perilla.—An easy tone prevailed although the situation abroad was reported as firmer with offerings light in all positions. Spot quotations were reduced ¼c.

Rapeseed.—A steady tone prevailed, spot and shipment quotations remaining about where they stood in the previous week. Spot supplies appeared to be small and offerings for shipment were reported as light.

Sesame.—The market had a somewhat easier tone, refined oil being available on spot at 10¼c. per pound in drums. Spot stocks were reported as light. The inquiry was slow.

Soybean.—An easier tone was due to recent developments in other oils and fats and to the absence of any improvement in demand, although there was said to be a fairly steady movement into consuming channels. Crude oil in tankcars was available at 6c. per pound, on spot.

Markets at Other Centers

San Francisco, Dec. 8.—With a lull in business hanging over the vegetable oil market, buyers last week retained their cautious attitude while prices in some instances drifted slightly downwards again. Ruling prices are:—

COCONUT.—The market is easier, with buying slow. Quoted on the basis of 3½c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports and/or mills for deferred delivery. Prompt oil slightly higher.

COPRA.—Buying has followed as a routine matter, of course, crushers here taking on supplies during the period at successive levels of price which late yesterday was said to have touched 2.10c. per pound, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports. This figure, however, is not general, the market for any sizable parcels being more in the neighborhood of 2.15c. to 2.175c.

CHINAWOOD.—Easier. Chinawood oil is quoted here on the basis of 14⅜c. to 14½c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports, with the market quiet.

COTTONSEED.—Foreign suppliers are not offering here owing to the unfavorable local market.

PERILLA.—Crude perilla oil is quoted on the basis of 10¾c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast for spot and nearby positions and 10½c. per pound for deferred delivery.

RAPESEED.—Refined rapeseed oil is quoted on the basis of 11¼c. per pound, duty paid, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports.

TEASEED.—Quoted on the basis of 8¾c. per pound in tankcars, nominally, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports, December/January shipment from the Orient.

Chicago, Dec. 10.—The general vegetable oil market has been marking time for the most part lately.

COCONUT.—Crude oil, 3½c. to 3⅝c. per pound, nominal coast basis; refined, edible oil, 9¾c. to 10¼c. per pound, car lots, and 10¼c. to 10⅞c., barrels, less than car lots.

CORN.—Crude, low acid, 6½c. to 6¾c. per pound, partly nominal. Refined, edible oil, 10c. to 10¼c. per pound, car lots; and 10½c. to 10¾c., barrels, less than car lots.

CHINAWOOD.—Ruling, nominal, 15c. to 16c. per pound.

SOYBEAN.—Crude, mills, 5¼c. to 5⅜c. per pound, spot.

PEANUT.—Crude, 6½c. to 6¾c. per pound, Southeast.

Chicago, Dec. 10.—Range for soybeans, No. 2, yellow, spot, 92c. to 95c., for week ended Dec. 7.

London, Dec. 2.—Soybean, British crude, 27s. per hundredweight, palm kernel oil, refined 31s. 3d.; rapeseed oil, crude, extracted, 38s.; coconut oil, Ceylon, 23s.; peanut oil, Bombay crude, 27s.; sardine oil, 16s. 9d.; whale oil, crude, 17s. 6d.

Linseed Oil

Changes in flaxseed quotations were generally moderate. Linseed oil, cake and meal steady.

Flaxseed—DULUTH, Dec. 10.—Until lake shipments ceased at the first of this week the strength set by the Argentina market was reflected here, and there was more or less interest in futures, with the cash market quite busy and strong. But with navigation closed, trading has virtually ceased for the time. It is expected that it will be resumed before long when demand gets strong enough for all-rail shipments to develop.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Dec.	May.
Saturday	$2.07	$1.96	$2.00
Monday	2.07	1.96	2.00
Tuesday	2.06½	1.95½	2.00
Wednesday	2.07	1.93	1.97
Thursday	2.06½	1.93	1.97
Friday	2.07	1.93	1.97

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Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts 1937.	Receipts 1936.	Shipments 1937.	Shipments 1936.
This week..	187	112,880	15,335	15,433
Since Aug. 1...	689,776	1,023,228	1,098,577	482,388

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 10.—Demand for cash flaxseed improved and prices were based on May futures because of the light trade in December futures. Crushers here were the buyers of day to day offers, which were too light to keep one good sized crushing plant in steady operation. Duluth was definitely out of the market and probably will be for the rest of the season if crushers can get enough Argentine seed to keep their eastern mills going. There is not enough flax left in the Northwest to keep presses going for long and currently the farmers are parting with very little of their reserve.

Linseed interests are making a determed effort to increase cultivation of flaxseed through the Northwest and hope to have a real crop next year, but insofar as this year is concerned the output was very disappointing and if continued may have serious effect on the local linseed oil industry.

Line elevator company managers report very light farm deliveries of flax for this time of the year. There may be a little spurt just before Christmas, but at the moment there is virtually nothing doing. Interior elevator stocks are light. Local elevator stocks decreased 50,000 bushels in four days. Shipments to out of town mills are fairly good and for the past five days have exceeded receipts by a good margin.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Dec.	May.
Saturday	$2.07½	$1.95	$1.97½
Monday	2.07¾	1.95	1.97¾
Tuesday	2.08½	1.94½	1.97½
Wednesday	2.09	1.95	1.98
Thursday	2.10	1.96½	1.99
Friday	2.08½	1.95	1.97½

Crop movement in bushels as follows:—

	Receipts 1937.	Receipts 1936.	Shipments 1937.	Shipments 1936.
This week..	35,820	129,400	72,750	49,840
Since Sept. 1...	2,838,130	1,500,050	453,590	341,980

WINNIPEG, Dec. 10.—Trading in flaxseed remained quiet. The week's closing range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Dec.	May.
Saturday	$1.71	$1.71	$1.74
Monday	1.72	1.72	1.73¼
Tuesday	1.71	1.71	1.73¼
Wednesday	1.69¾	1.69¾	1.72
Thursday	1.69	1.69	1.71½
Friday	1.67	1.67	1.70½

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 10.—Opening prices per bushel on February contracts were:—

	Last week.	Last year.
Saturday	$1.25⅞	$1.12⅝
Monday	1.25½	*
Tuesday	1.24⅞	1.12⅝
Wednesday	*	1.13⅜
Thursday	1.27⅝	1.13½
Friday	1.27⅝	1.13½

* Holiday.

Exports

To—	Bushels Last week.	Bushels Previous week.	Bushels Last year.
United States	503,000	776,000	445,000
United Kingdom	.....	.....	.....
Continent	213,000	295,000	91,000
Orders	.....	272,000	327,000
Otrers	.....	12,000	16,000
Totals	516,000	1,458,000	879,000

Since January 1

To—	Bushels This year.	Bushels Last year.
United States	25,323,000	14,198,000
United Kingdom	512,000	863,000
Continent	21,715,000	25,653,000
Orders	17,280,000	13,656,000
Others	5,227,000	2,719,000
Totals	70,057,000	57,089,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	3,150,000
Previous week	3,150,000
Last year	2,362,000

INDIA.—Exports of flaxseed from India last week were as follows:—

To—	Bushels Last week.	Bushels Previous week.	Bushels Last year.
United Kingdom	96,000	28,000	132,000
Continent	.....	.....	4,000
Others	20,000	.....	56,000
Totals	116,000	28,000	192,000

Since April 1—	Bushels This year.	Bushels Last year.
United Kingdom	6,435,000	7,408,000
Continent	268,000	824,000
Others	908,000	424,000
Totals	7,611,000	8,656,000

• OILS •
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PERILLA OIL
SARDINE OIL
SPOT FUTURE
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29 Broadway New York, N.Y.

HULL, Dec. 10.—Quotations on flaxseed were:—

	Per ton La Plata.	Per ton Bombay.
Saturday	£12⅝	£14⅞
Monday	12⅝	15
Tuesday	12¼	14⅞
Wednesday	12¼	14⅞
Thursday	12⅛	15
Friday	12⅛	15

Linseed Oil.—Quotations were maintained at previous levels by crushers, and general conditions remained about as noted in the previous week, so far as the local oil situation was concerned. Business remained quiet, many consumers and dealers still being inclined to await further developments in the Argentina crop situation as well as in domestic markets for securities and various other commodities. Uncertainty concerning tax and other legislation at Washington also had a tendency to make buyers hold off.

Demand for cash seed in northwestern markets was more active, and cash premiums over futures remained firm. Crushers were the principal buyers, and demand was sufficient to readily absorb the offerings. The country movement was light, and the indications seemed to point to a continuation of the limited movement as unsold supplies on the farms were said to be unusually small.

The first official estimate of the crop in Argentina will be issued this week. A published estimate of the exportable surplus for the coming season put it at about 70,000,000 bushels. Exports from Argentina to all destinations for the current season thus far have amounted to 70,057,000 bushels. Shipments to the United States have amounted to 25,323,000 bushels, against 14,198,000 bushels in the same time last year.

futures on the new New Produce Exchange from December 4 to December 10, inclusive. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks High.	Low.	Close.
March	...	...	9.00@9.25
May	...	...	9.00@9.35

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 10.—Reports indicate the dullest linseed oil trade of the crop year to date. The business recession permitted of further stretching of previously purchased supplies and buyers are not making fresh contracts until business matters clear up a little and more of a line is obtained on the Argentine crop situation.

Quotations on carload lots f.o.b. Minneapolis, cooperage 10.6c. per pound, warehouse lots 11c. per pound, tankcar lots 10c. per pound.

Shipments of oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1937.	1936.
This week	889,859	652,221
Since Sept. 1	17,736,589	15,006,675

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—Paint and linoleum manufacturers were not showing any particular interest in linseed oil and the call for material against old contracts has slowed up somewhat as well. Sellers however, are confident of some improvement in the near future as oil is not contracted very far ahead at the moment. Quoted: Tankcars, 10c. per pound; drum car-lots ex mill, 10.6c.; drum lots ex warehouse, 11c.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Demand for linseed oil has dropped off quite a bit recently. Offerings seem to be ample to take care of most all of the year-end requirements of the trade. Ruling prices of representative sellers are:—Tankcar, 10c. per pound; car lots, 10.6c.; less than car lots, 11c.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Quotations on linseed oil were:—

	Per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	26	10½
Monday	27	3
Tuesday	27	3
Wednesday	27	3
Thursday	27	3
Friday	27	3

Cake and Meal.—The market retained a steady tone, quotations being held at previous levels. Domestic demand for meal showed some increase as a result of the severe winter weather in many parts of the country. There was also a somewhat better export inquiry for cake.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 10.—Demand for meal is better than supply and prices continue strong. Crushers have nothing to sell for shipment up to the end of the present year but are willing to entertain bids on output of January, February and March. Full spot prices or better are demanded for deferred meal.

Quotation on carload lots, f.o.b. Minneapolis, 100-pound sacks, $37 to $37.50 per ton.

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Shipments of meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1937.	1936.
This week	4,280,380	2,497,480
Since Sept. 1	68,781,941	31,634,998

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Demand for linseed meal has been reaching smart proportions, with prices strong and buyers evidently in need of a continuing good amount. Round lot business is still limited. Ruling prices are:—Round lots, $36 per ton, largely nominal; car lots, $36 to $36.50; less than car lots, $38.50 to $39.

Cottonseed Oil

Refined oil futures were irregular within narrow limits. Southern markets were generally quiet.

Cottonseed Oil.—The market for refined cottonseed oil futures was quieter last week, there being a further material contraction of speculative operations as not a few traders were disposed to do little more for the time being than look on. The final government estimate of the cotton crop was published on Wednesday. It put the indicated crop as of December 1 at 18,746,000 bales, an increase within a month of 503,000 bales, but this failed to infuse any life or snap into the operations for the reason that the estimate was about in line with the expectations of many in the trade.

With the speculation very narrow, prices were easily influenced by a small preponderance of orders either way. Fluctuations were within unusually small limits, however, the range between the high and the low prices of the week being only about a dozen points. At the close of the period sentiment was still mixed, with many traders inclined to await further developments in the markets for securities and other commodities as well as in legislative affairs at Washington.

Southern markets for crude oil and other cottonseed products were quiet but the prevailing tone appeared to be steady and changes in quotations were generally unimportant. Offerings of crude oil were reported as light in all positions. Much colder weather prevailed in many parts of the South, temperatures of as low as 10 to 16 degrees being reported at various points. The cold wave was said to have hampered the work of ginning cotton and marketing seed.

According to Census Bureau returns the quantity of cotton ginned to December 1 was 16,178,042 bales, against 11,493,140 bales in the same time last season and 9,356,921 bales two years ago. Quotations on seed ranged from $16 to $22 per ton. Hogs and lard had a downward trend at times but changes in quotations were generally within narrower limits than recently. Receipts of hogs at some points were smaller than expected, this being attributed to cold weather. Arrivals of hogs in the principal centers for four days of the week aggregated 269,900 head, against 350,000 head in the same time last year. The weight of the hogs received in Chicago during the week ended December 4 averaged 230 pounds, against 234 pounds in the previous week and 222 pounds in the same week last year.

Predictions were heard that the forthcoming monthly cottonseed report from the Census Bureau would make a less bullish exhibit than in the previous month although the indications still pointed to a large consumption. Guesses on the November figures ranged in some cases from 350,000 to 425,000 barrels, against 484,633 barrels in the previous month and 264,192 barrels in the same month last year. According to official statistics consumption of cottonseed oil in the manufacture of margarin in this country during October was 20,153,444 pounds, or more than double the quantity consumed in the same month last year. Memphis advices reported sales of crude oil to the Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation at 5⅞c. per lb.

Commission houses were credited with purchases of May and July on weak spots. Shorts covered in the near months on recessions. Refiners were supposed to have sold.

Trading in bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange from December 4 to December 10, inclusive, comprised 443 contracts, a total of 26,580,000 pounds. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks High.	Low.	Close.
January	7.10	7.03	7.03@7.06
March	7.16	7.00	7.03 sale
May	7.21	7.04	7.07@7.08
July	7.23	7.06	7.11 sale
December	7.27	7.15	7.12@7.18

Crude, Southeast, 5.87½c. nom.

Chicago, Dec. 10.—A fair amount of interest in cottonseed oil has been making itself felt recently. Good, off-Summer, yellow fig oil is quoted at 7½c. per pound. Refined, edible oil is 9c. to 9½c. per pound, barrels, car lots; and 9½c. to 9¾c., barrels, less than car lots.

Hull, Dec. 10.—Quotations on cottonseed oil were:—

	Refined. Per cwt. s.	d.	Egyptian crude. Per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	21	0	15	0
Monday	21	0	18	0
Tuesday	21	0	18	0
Wednesday	21	0	18	0
Thursday	21	0	18	0
Friday	21	0	18	0

Cake and Meal.—Quiet conditions continued to be reported in Southern markets, activity apparently being limited mainly to the movement of supplies on unfilled contracts. The prevailing tone was steady and changes in quotations were unimportant.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, Dec. 8.—Cottonseed products have been quiet and prices have varied little during the past week. Cottonseed meal of 7 percent protein content is quoted in the southeast at a higher price than meal in the Memphis market of higher protein content, but no considerable sales are reported.

Quotations of this market are as follows:

OIL.—Prime crude 5⅞c. per pound.

MEAL.—7 percent grade, $22 per ton, interior mills.

HULLS.—Loose, $7.50 per ton.

Memphis, Dec. 10.—Federal Commodity Surplus Corporation purchased Valley crude cottonseed oil at 5⅞c. Big buyers are awaiting further developments. Mills are tenaciously clinging to 6c., at which price some oil can be obtained. Cottonseed meal steady at around $21.50 per ton for 41 percent, Memphis basis. Bulk slab cake $18.50, Valley basis. Hulls $4.50 per ton, mill points. Domestic demand for cottonseed products continues steady although not as keen as earlier in the Fall. Seed movement remains light and seed prices now about $4 per ton over the low point of the season in this section, $23 per ton having been paid this week. The large cotton crop indicates that the crush will be extended over a longer period than expected earlier in the season.

Closing cottonseed meal quotations on the Memphis exchange were as follows:—

	December 3.	December 9.
December	$20.85@—	$20.35@20.70
January	20.00@—	19.75@—
March	19.90@—	19.60@—
May	19.85@—	19.50@—

Animal Oils

Degras.—Absence of demand of consequence was reflected in an easier tone, quotations being shaded ¼c. to ½c. per pound. The easier situation was regarded as merely temporary by some as supplies are small.

Lard.—Former selling schedules were adhered to by producers, the tone of the market being steady. Business was generally limited to comparatively small quantities, consumers being disinclined to purchase ahead at this period of the year.

Neatsfoot.—The market remained steady on the basis of previous quotations. Business lacked snap but there was a fair inquiry for small or moderate quantities to fill the current needs of consumers.

Oleo.—Quieter conditions prevailed and the market had an easier tone. Previous quotations were repeated, but supplies were said to be available at concessions.

Tallow.—The market was quiet and steady, previous quotations being repeated.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Dec. 10.—Quietness has continued in the animal oils toward the end of the year, in sympathy with the rather featureless conditions existing in allied markets.

LARD.—No. 1, 10c. to 10¼c. per pound.

OLEO.—No. 2, 11¾c. to 12c. per pound.

TALLOW.—Acidless, 9c. to 9¼c. per pound, tanks; 10c. to 10¼c., drums.

Fish Oils

Cod.—Quiet conditions prevailed as offerings of Norwegian oil continued to be reported as light in all positions, with shippers abroad steadier in their views than recently. Newfoundland oil continued nominal.

Menhaden.—There were reports of a somewhat better inquiry here but aside from this the refined situation lacked new features of interest. Purchasing was generally limited to comparatively small or moderate quantities, consumers being disinclined to anticipate at this period of the year. Previous selling schedules remained in effect.

Sardine.—Consumers of refined oil showed little disposition to purchase

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

ahead on the eve of the inventory-taking period but there was a fair inquiry for small or moderate quantities. The market retained a steady tone.

Sperm.—Quotations were maintained at previous levels, the tone of the market being firm. There was a fair demand from local and other consumers.

Markets at Other Centers

San Francisco, Dec. 8.—Progress of the current season in California sardine reduction and oil marketing ran into a rather slow week during the period under review, a canvass of the trade revealing no transactions of any moment, while at the same time fishing operations dropped off abruptly in the amount of tonnage turned into the shore plants. The market remains nominally unchanged insofar as the price situation is concerned, prices being posted here at 35c. per gallon in tankcars, while in southern California the situation appears to be fixed at 38c. No sales on a tankcar basis could be found last week, however.

Bids in the market were fewer last week, although there was reason to believe that almost any reasonable amount of oil could, if sellers were able to offer, be turned into business at the stated levels. Producers, however, were using caution because of the light catch prevailing during most of the week. December 3 only accounted for 733 tons of fish being turned into the shore plants while on the 4th there were 1,460.

Late in November fishing was excellent and on the night of the 25th over 7,000 tons of raw fish were caught and processed by the shore plants, the largest catch on record, according to officials of the Fish & Game Department. There followed several days of very good activity and the market opened up for more oil sales.

At the moment, the current season is running almost parallel with the 1935 period, but it is some 70,000 tons below the 1936 season in the matter of fish tonnage. Operators of late have been reporting a yield of approximately 40 gallons of oil to the ton of fish. The catch for the season for shore plants to December 4 amounted to 158,745 tons, part of which has gone into cannery pack.

Baltimore, Dec. 8.—The menhaden fish oil market has been very uneventful during the last week, with no further sales and with the latest transactions dating back to two weeks or more, when a small quantity of oil was disposed of at 34c. per gallon. Because of the smallness of the production of oil during the last season there is no pressure to sell further supplies except at especially attractive prices, and the ideas of the producers are in fact above the stated level, while those of the potential purchasers naturally are under the amount mentioned. The market advantage seems to be with the sellers, for they are not in the least troubled by overproduction or inordinate supplies, and can thus afford to hold back.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—The market remained in an easy position, the tone being influenced by recent depressing developments in other commodities. Quotations were shaded ⅛c. There was a fair inquiry.

Lard.—Cash quotations showed irregularity, but changes were within a narrower range than in recent preceding weeks, and the tone of the market appeared to be steadier. There was a fair demand from domestic consumers. Export trade was quiet. Hog markets had a steadier tone as receipts were lighter than expected.

Stearin.—Demand was quiet but offerings were light and the market retained a steady tone.

Tallow.—The spot situation continued to be featured by an easy tone in the absence of any change in the attitude of large consumers. Sales were reported at 5⅞c. per pound for extra, showing a further decline of ¼c. Offerings were reported as light at the lower level.

Trading in tallow futures on the New York Produce Exchange from December 4 to December 10, inclusive, comprised 2 contracts, a total of 120,000 pounds. Following is a price record for the week:—

	—Cents per pound in tanks—		
	High.	Low.	Close.
January	6.05	6.05	5.70@6.05
December	6.05	6.05	5.70@6.15

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Dec. 10.—Values in the cash lard market have still been in an unfavorable range in comparison with a year ago, in keeping with the rather backward showing in the related speculative markets. Shipping trade has been limited.

The range of lard quotations from the opening Saturday, December 4, to the close Friday, December 10, is shown in the following table:—

	Per 100 pounds—				Previous
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday.
Cash	$8.75	$8.75	$8.32	$8.32	$8.62
Jan.	8.85	8.97	8.50	8.50	8.82
May	9.17	9.20	8.80	8.80	9.17

TALLOWS (tierces).—Edible, 6¼c. to 6½c. per pound; prime, 6¼c. to 6⅜c.; fancy, 6⅛c. to 6⅜c.; special, 5½c. to 5⅝c.; No. 1, 5½c. to 5⅝c.

GREASES (tierces).—Choice white, 6¼c. to 6½c. per pound; A white, 5⅜c. to 5½c.; B white, 5c. to 5¼c.; yellow, 10-16, 4½c. to 4¾c.; yellow, 16-20, 4⅜c. to 4½c.; brown, 4⅛c. to 4⅜c.

STEARINS (barrels).—Prime oleo, 8⅝c. to 8¾c. per pound; lard, packages, 9½c. to 10c.; A white grease, 6¼c. to 6½c.; yellow grease, 5c. to 5½c.; extra oleo stocks, 12¼c. to 12½c.; No. 2 stocks, 11½c. to 12c.

Liverpool, Dec. 10.—Quotations per cwt. on refined American lard were as follows:—

	Spot.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Saturday	53 0	46 9	46 9	47 6
Monday	54 0	48 0	47 6	47 9
Tuesday	53 6	46 6	46 3	46 3
Wednesday	53 0	45 6	45 3	45 6
Thursday	52 6	45 9	45 6	45 9
Friday	52 6	45 6	45 0	45 6

Liverpool, Dec. 10.—Quotations per cwt. on tallow were as follows:—

	Choice.	Fine, good mixed.
	s. d.	s. d.
Saturday	21 6	21 0
Monday	21 6	21 0
Tuesday	21 6	21 0
Wednesday	21 6	21 0
Thursday	21 6	21 0
Friday	21 6	21 0

Fatty Acids

Red Oil.—The market retained a steady tone, previous selling schedules being adhered to by makers. Purchasing was along conservative lines, consumers showing little disposition to purchase ahead.

Stearic Acid.—Raw material again weakened but the market for stearic acid remained steady. Quotations were held at former levels by producers. There was a fair demand from local and other consumers.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Dec. 10.—Buyers of fatty acids are not anxious to take on large amounts of material. They are evidently planning to keep stocks low at least through the year-end period.

FATTY ACIDS.—Corn oil, double distilled, 7¼c. to 7½c. per pound, tankcar; 7¾c. to 8c., barrels, car lots; 8¼c. to 8½c., barrels, less than car lots; coconut oil, acidulated, 7¾c. to 8c. per pound, tankcar, nominal; 8¼c. to 8½c., barrels, car lots; 8¾c. to 9c., barrels, less than car lots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, tankcar; 7½c. to 7¾c., barrels, car lots; 8c. to 8¼c., barrels, less than car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 2¾c. to 3c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 3¾c. to 4c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 1¼c. to 1⅜c.

STEARIC ACID.—Distilled, single press, 10½c. to 11½c. per pound; double press, 11c. to 12c.; triple press, 13¾c. to 14¾c.; saponified, ¼c. higher.

RED OILS.—Distilled or sponified, drums, 9½c. to 10½c. per pound; barrels, 9⅝c. to 10⅝c.

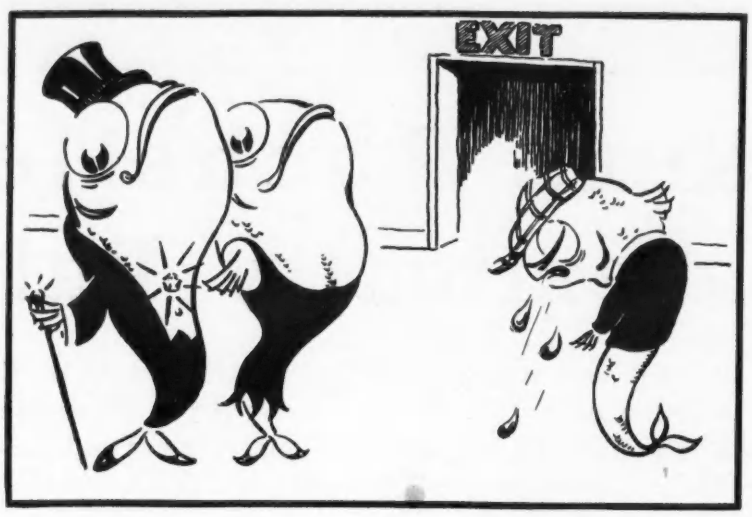
Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

George Quits Packers Tar After 40 Years' Service

A. W. George, vice-president, assistant treasurer, and a director of Packers Tar Soap, Inc., this city, resigned, effective November 30, and at a meeting of the directors a resolution was unanimously adopted that the board received the resignation "with the utmost regret and accepts with reluctance. Mr. George has served the corporation faithfully, diligently, and with great ability for more than 40 years and, in the opinion of this board, is entitled to a large measure of credit for the past success of the enterprise."

(Continued on page 67)

Elastoil Fish Scale Sketches



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Elastoil Products, through twenty years of constant development, have practically eliminated the word "fish" in connection with these highly developed oils. Kettle processed Elastoils not only are absolutely free of any fish odor but have less odor from after oxidation than any of the commonly used drying oils. They are, therefore, used in the production of certain types of finishes and printing inks where a maximum of freedom from after oxidation odors is essential. The odorless qualities of Elastoil Products together with their excellent non-yellowing characteristics account for the fact that they are used today in large quantities for the production of interior gloss, semi-gloss, and flat finishes.

Our Technical Service Department will be glad to help you select an Elastoil Product that is practically "tailor made" to your need.

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Baker's Rochelle Salt Is Chemically Balanced

Baker's Rochelle Salt is made from a selected grade of Argols. In the manufacture of Seidlitz Powders as in many other pharmaceutical preparations—neutrality or the chemical balance of each component part of Rochelle Salt is essential. BAKER'S Rochelle Salt, U.S.P., large crystals, fine crystals, or powder makes a solution, with chemical balance between the Alkali metals, Potassium and Sodium and Tartaric Acid.

It is free from insoluble matter and heavy metals to an unusual degree. Test Baker's Rochelle Salt. You will appreciate its physical uniformity and chemical balance. Quotations gladly made upon request.

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- Acid Acetylsalicylic USP 10, 16 and 20% Starch Granulation
- Acid Salicylic USP Crystal and Powder
- Ammonium Bromide USP Granular
- Bismuth Nitrate C.P. Crystal and Purified Crystal
- Bismuth Subcarbonate USP Powder
- Bismuth Subgallate USP Powder
- Bismuth Subnitrate USP Light Powder
- Iodine USP Resublimed
- Lead Acetate USP and Technical, Crystal and Powder
- Lead Acetate C.P. Basic Dry Powder
- Magnesium Carbonate USP Light Powder
- Magnesium Oxide USP Extra Light Powder

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220 South 16th Street

Chicago
435 N. Michigan Ave.

- Methyl Salicylate
- Potassium Bitartrate USP Powder (Cream of Tartar)
- Potassium Bromide USP Crystal, Granular or Powder
- Potassium Hydroxide USP Sticks and Pellets
- Potassium Iodide USP Crystal, Granular or Powder
- Silver Nitrate USP Crystal
- Sodium Bromide USP Granular or Powder
- Sodium Hydroxide USP Sticksand Pellets (Caustic Soda)
- Sodium Potassium Tartrate USP Crystal or Powder
- Sodium Salicylate USP

ANALYZED REAGENTS Baker's FINE CHEMICALS

MANUFACTURERS OF

"Baker's Analyzed"

C. P. CHEMICALS AND ACIDS

Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Quicksilver Reduction Fails to Affect Mercurial Schedule—Cocoa Butter Lower and Dull—Crude Glycerin Weak—Tartar Products Steady—Menthol Firmer—Alcohol Movement Gains

While some of the leading makers of drugs and fine chemicals continued to report business distinctly quiet and subnormal in volume, others indicated last week that they had experienced an increase of about 25 percent over the trade in November. Furthermore, there seemed to be fair unaniminity concerning the outlook for business after the turn of the year. Considered broadly, it was believed that inventories of numerous manufacturing consumers have run down sufficiently to make for an improvement in the prospect for trade in the new year. Price-wise, the market seemed to be generally steady.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Milk powder, skimmed, ½c. per lb. unskimmed, 4c. per lb.

Reduced

Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.
Glycerin, c. p., 4c. per lb.
dynamite, 4c. per lb.
saponification, ½c. per lb.
soaplye, ½c. per lb.
Quicksilver, $1 per flask.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
182.4	182.5	183.0	180.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Of interest was the fact that ephedrine contracts for 1938 delivery were being written. While definite figures were not available, it was indicated that the prices were comparatively high notwithstanding that there was a fair prospect for arrivals of ephedra herb in fair quantities with the advent of Spring.

Quicksilver showed further weakness and even at a further decline in price the market was unsettled and it was indicated that firm orders could be placed at less than open market quotations. Mercurials were unchanged.

Menthol turned firmer. Cocoa butter was in over supply at lower prices in a very dull market. Movement of alcohol for antifreeze purpose was stimulated by highly seasonal weather throughout the cold season states. Milk powder was higher because of raw material scarcity and the rising cost of production.

Seasonal items were in small demand, possibly because inventory was pending. Resumption of broader trading after the business crossed into the new year was a confident expectation of most producers of such entities.

Acetanilide.—It was but natural that demand during the past week should be conservative; inventory considerations reduced business to moderate limits. However, there were indications of a fair manufacturing requirement to develop with the turn of the year. Prices remained very steady.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic.—Trade was quiet. Movement to consumers was moderate so far as new orders were concerned but no more so than would be normal at this time of the year. Outlook for next year was considered to be reasonably satisfactory at this time. Prices were steady.

Acid, Benzoic.—The undertone of the market was generally steady. Business during the past year was fairly good most of the time and the general stability of the present market was in line with reasonably encouraging outlook for trade in the coming twelve months. Prices were steady.

Acid, Citric.—The market was one of routine sort usually current at the end of the year when consuming demand is usually at its lowest. Pricewise, the item was expected to end the year in very steady position. It is a price quite the lowest consumers have ever enjoyed.

Acid, Mandelic.—There was reason to expect that trade during 1938 would compare favorably with the excellent consumption that featured business during the past year. Also, it was said that prices would likely show greater stability during the months ahead.

Acid, Tannic.—The position of U.S.P. acid was one of generous stability and while the raw material situation is likely to improve during the coming year, the effect on prices for the derived product remains to be developed. The present tendency is to expect them to hold reasonably stable.

Alcohol.—Highly seasonal weather throughout the cold weather states encouraged an expansion of sales made by distributors and jobbers of antifreeze alcohol. The movement gained substantially last week and some producers said the improvement was reaching back to the makers. Industrial users of alcohol in general were not in the market for substantial quantities on new orders last week. However, a fair interest has been shown in deliveries to be made after January 1 and the general price situation was said to be very steady at the moment at least.

Aloin.—The year seemed certain to end with the market in very strong position. Outlook for strength was dominant for 1938 as the raw material situation was stronger than a year ago. Prices were very firm on the spot during the past week.

Ammonia Chloride.—Although it was the season when demand should be brisk, the call last week was conservative in size and, on the whole, sluggish. Prices remained very steady.

Bismuth Metal and Salts.—Prices on the raw material were no less stable than they had been for a long period of time. The outlook was for thorough maintenance of such quotations. Salts were steady. Demand was not very active but the volume was in line with that in recent weeks.

Borax.—Booking of 1938 requirements has placed under engagement a substantial portion of output of the mines during the first six months of the year. The maintenance of stable prices has encouraged consumers to go ahead and the outlook was considered to be favorable.

Cadmium Metal and Salts.—The situation so far as supplies of metal was no better. There appeared to be a ready market for available supplies notwithstanding the fact that some consuming industries have experienced a contraction in their operations. Prices for the entire group were very steady.

Castor Oil.—Business was generally quiet. It was the end of the year period during which buyers more often than not keep new orders down to a minimum, this for the purpose of keeping inventories low. The price position of the article continued to be one of stability and competition was moderate.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Castor oil business continues to hold up in the point of volume. Most buyers are wary of building up large inventories toward the year-end period, but immediate needs are covered without hesitation. Ruling prices are:—No. 1, drums, car lots, 10⅞c. per gallon; drums, less than car lots, 12c.; barrels, car lot, 11⅛c.; barrels, less than car lots, 12¼c.; five-gallon tins, 13¼c.; one-gallon tins, 15¼c.; No. 3, drums, car lots, 10⅜c.; drums, less than car lots, 11½c.; barrels, car lots, 10⅝c.; barrels, less than car lots, 11¾c.

Cocoa Butter.—Prices were lower at 13½c. to 14c. per pound for car lot quantities, prevailing over that range according to seller. The market was very slow and stocks appeared to be substantial.

Codeine.—Consumption of a seasonal sort has been very good thus far, though at the moment buying has become mainly routine on the spot. The market was fully steady. Resumption of normal seasonal requirements after the turn of the year was expected.

Codliver Oil.—Very good consumption of this item was noted and the higher market recently established on the spot was still in effect. Also, the foreign position of the material was one of strength as the unsold stocks in Norway were conservative in size. Im-

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

ACETONE
CHEMICALLY PURE

The production of Acetone from petroleum is an outstanding achievement in the chemical field and this new source of supply assures ample quantities at greatly reduced prices to consumers. This price development is an important factor to many users who formerly could not utilize this modern solvent because of its high price.

We are prepared for your inquiries and your orders. Stocks are available for immediate delivery from our warehouses strategically located throughout the industrial East and middle West.

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10 EAST 40th STREET, NEW YORK
Selling Agents for Shell Chemical Company

HEYDEN
fine chemicals
FORMALDEHYDE
PARA FORMALDEHYDE
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Acetyl Salicylic Acid
Salicylic Acid
Sodium Salicylate
Methyl Salicylate
Minor Salicylates
Guaiacol
Creosote
Guaiacol Carbonate
Creosote Carbonate
Potassium Guaiacol Sulfonate
Benzoate of Soda
Benzyl Chloride
Benzoic Acid
Benzaldehyde
Bromides
Silver Proteins
Glycerophosphates
FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS
HEYDEN CHEMICAL CORP.
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CHICAGO BRANCH: 180 N. WACKER DRIVE
factories: GARFIELD, N.J. - PERTH AMBOY, N.J.

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Largest Producers and Refiners of
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Packed in drums and cans
Also other grades—Stocks in principal cities
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Manufacturers and Importers for thirty years
M. W. PARSONS, Imports & PLYMOUTH ORGANIC LABORATORIES, Inc.
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MARTENS BRAND COD LIVER OIL
A/S JOHAN C. MARTENS & CO.
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Established 1838
THE CREAM OF MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL
Representatives
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Cable Address "Radrug" All Codes
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ports by sources during October were as follows:

	Gallons.
France	26,418
Germany	62,667
Iceland	49,153
Norway	361,691
United Kingdom	46,742
Canada	2,880
Newfoundland and Salvador	17,525
Japan	31,735
Total	598,811

Ephedrine.—Although definite values were lacking, reports indicated that such contract business as was being written for 1938 delivery was being taken at comparatively high levels. A moderate change in the situation in China seemed to indicate that by next Spring arrivals of ephedra herb might be resumed in fair volume. Last week fifty-two bales reached here from Yokohama, Japan. The present indications were for high prices to prevail on that raw material.

Glycerin.—Crude appeared to be still distinctly easy and need for cash kept distressed material a constant depressent on the market. As yet, quotations on refined and dynamite have not reflected the lower prices at which producers have been buying crude but continued pressure on the market might eventually force a further reduction in values, it was said. In the meantime, demand was very small, in keeping with the annual experience at this time of the year.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—C.p. glycerin is bought fairly well. Contract orders are coming in from a good proportion of the trade. There is no over-buying. Cancellations are not particularly bothersome. Other grades are holding their own. Ruling prices are:— C.p., car lots, drums, 19½c. per pound; less than car lots, 20c.; cans, less than car lots, 21½c. to 22½c., according to quantity; dynamite, 19½c.

Menthol. — While prices were unchanged, the general market position of this item turned firmer last week. The replacement position was more sturdily maintained, and the available spot supply no longer appeared to press substantially against local views on values. A betterment in demand would likely bring price improvement.

Methanol.—Although the market was fairly quiet last week, it retained a firm undertone so far as pure, 95% and 97% material was concerned. The recent decline in quotations on the denaturing grade has not been extended and the leading factors in that item look for reasonable stability for the immediate future. Monthly statistics on production of crude and synthetic methanol, representing practically the entire output of these commodities in the United States, have been released by Director William L. Austin, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. The data for the months of 1937 include production figures for twenty-eight manufacturers for March to October, twenty-nine for January and February; 1936, thirty-three makers. Wood carbonized in 1937 amounted to 53,813 cords in January, 50,410 cords in February, 54,164 cords in March, 52,116 cords in April, 51,118 cords in May, 49,709 cords in June, 47,525 cords in July, 45,699 cords in August, 39,925 cords in September, and 41,810 cords in October, comparing with 50,717 cords in January, 40,044 cords in February, 47,626 cords in March, 43,610 cords in April, 44,548 cords in May, 42,319 cords in June, 41,667 cords in July, 46,272 cords in August, 44,555 cords in September, and 53,022 cords in October.

Production

	Gallons			
	1937.		1936.	
	Crude.*	Synthetic.	Crude.*	Synthetic.
Jan.	525,070	1,835,815	494,081	1,418,863
Feb.	500,685	1,849,302	494,144	1,540,171
March	546,662	2,071,747	476,496	1,631,832
April	531,727	2,138,895	426,313	1,692,921
May	522,961	2,343,497	427,079	1,754,998
June	485,943	2,563,507	413,930	1,863,405
July	465,205	2,564,783	384,751	1,950,825
Aug.	462,584	2,735,963	447,499	2,309,377
Sept.	404,112	3,018,333	429,500	2,695,591
Oct.	423,792	3,532,091	511,541	3,279,052
Totals	4,868,741	24,363,933	4,505,334	20,136,035

* The refined equivalent would be approximately 82 percent of the crude production.

Methyl Acetone.—The natural article prevailed at a price effectively meeting, if not eliminating, all competition for business in the item. Synthetic material was out of the running for the

(Continued on page 67)

Carey PRODUCTS
Carbonate of Magnesia
Oxide of Magnesia
U. S. P. and Technical Grades
THE PHILIP CAREY CO.
Dependable Products Since 1873
LOCKLAND, CINCINNATI, OHIO

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION U.S.A.
SOLVENTS—CHEMICALS AND FINE ALCOHOLS
COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION
NEW YORK CENTRAL BUILDING, NEW YORK, N. Y.

MILK SUGAR
NATIONAL BRAND
National Brand Sugar of Milk has been the standard of Quality the world over since 1883.
Powdered Granular Impalpable
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Every Tablet of
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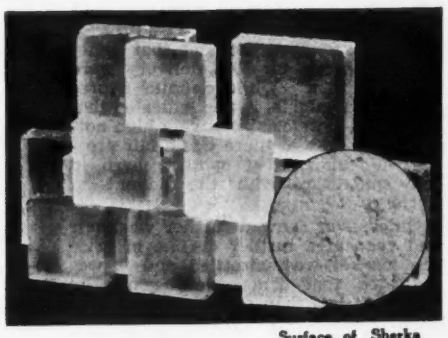

Surface of Sherka Synthetic Camphor U.S.P. Tablet magnified 150 times to show uniform structure and fineness.

for MEDICINAL, MOTH PREVENTIVE and OTHER PURPOSES
Meets all U. S. P. requirements—lower in price than the natural camphor. Tablets (½ and 1 oz.), Slabs (2½ lbs.) and Powder — all available from one source.
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Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
PURITY GUARANTEED OVER 99.5%
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"TRONA" MURIATE OF POTASH
TRONA Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
A 95-98% Grade for Agricultural Use.
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AMERICAN POTASH & CHEMICAL CORPORATION
70 PINE STREET - NEW YORK
Stocks carried in principal cities of the United States and Canada

Drug Trade Conference Urges Drug Law Revision

(Continued from page 5)

Consideration of the conditions of exhibiting at the New York world's fair, presented in a report to the meeting, was recommended to the members who might desire information in this respect.

A special committee, consisting of Carson P. Frailey, F. J. Cullen, and E. F. Kelly, was created to prepare a resolution in memory of the late Frank A. Blair.

Officers Re-elected

Nominated and elected without opposition, the following continue in the offices of the organization:—

President, Carson P. Frailey, of the American Drug Manufacturers Association, Washington.

Vice-president, A. C. Taylor, of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, Washington.

Secretary-treasurer, Rowland Jones, jr., of the National Retail Druggists Association, Washington.

The constituent organizations elected to be represented in the executive committee of the conference as follows:—

American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, by A. G. DuMez.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, by Carson P. Frailey.

American Pharmaceutical Association, by Robert P. Fischelis.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, by Harry Noonan.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, by R. E. Lee Williamson.

National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, by Robert L. Swain.

National Association of Retail Druggists, by Rowland Jones, jr.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, by E. L. Newcomb.

Proprietary Association, by J. F. Cullen.

Potent and Toxic Drugs

Dr. J. H. Beal, chairman on the committee on the tabulation of potent and toxic drugs, presented an amendment to the table proposed several years ago, exempting from the proposed labeling requirements the following:—

Derris and rotenone for use as insecticides.

Prussic acid when contained in preparations of wild cherry bark.

Belladonna, hyoscyamus, nux vomica, and scopola in coryza or cold tablets and in external preparations.

Belladonna and nux vomica in not more than average doses in pills or tablets.

Cacodylates, carbon tetrachloride, arsenates, arsenites, amyl nitrite, nitroglycerin, and organic mercurials in ampuls or hypodermic tablets.

Chloroform and ether in corn remedies and other external preparations.

Ethyl chloride in tubes for anesthesia

Iodine ointment.

Lead and mercury salts in plasters, ointments, and other external preparations.

Chromium sulphate in not more than average dose in tablets.

Gelsemium in not more than average dose in tablets.

Creosote in not more than average dose in pills or tablets.

Phosphorus and phosphides in tablets or elixirs.

Physostigmine and other alkaloids in hypodermic tablets.

Silver nitrate in wax ampuls for application to infants' eyes.

The committee recommended that its personnel be reorganized to include manufacturers' technical representatives familiar with packaging and labeling practice. It felt also that boards of pharmacy should be represented in the committee. It was the feeling of the committee, Dr. Beal said, that when the table was completed it would be recognized in the United States Pharmacopeia and the National Formulary. He urged that the new committee be appointed within the next thirty days—expressing a desire to be relieved from the work—and that all possible recognition be extended to technical men in the manufacturing field.

Dr. Robert L. Swain spoke of the value of the table in the preparation of State laws. Mr. Frailey mentioned the problems manufacturers face under basket clauses in State poison schedules. The report was received with thanks to Dr. Beal, and the recommendations will be adopted as the rules permit.

Uniform Narcotic Laws

Dr. Robert L. Swain, reporting on the movement for uniformity of State narcotic laws, said that thirty-five States had adopted the model in the past three years. He called attention to the basic departure from the Federal act in the requirements of official order forms in the sale of exempt preparations other than at retail. These preparations, he pointed out, are exempted as medicines, but all sorts of dealers may register, but State laws endeavor to restrict the retail sale to pharmacists. He felt that distribution should be thus limited, but said that enforcement of the requirement where it exists is not rigid.

Dr. Swain brought out the problem facing wholesalers because State laws require an order form for exempt preparations. In Maryland, he said, the interstate aspects of this had been met by requiring the retailer to order on a form and keep a copy. This, Mr. Frailey also said, was desired by Federal officials as a usual State practice. Dr. Swain showed how wholesalers might be likely to fail to recognize that brown mixture, Godfrey's cordial, and similar preparations required State order forms. Dr. R. P. Fischelis said that the New Jersey law was so worded as to permit the use of Federal forms. Harry Noonan explained the method of ordering by Federal registry number, but pointed out that retailers have no means of accurately identifying their customers.

Dr. Swain also commented on the Federal marihuana act, which, he said, had practically nullified the recognition of cannabis as a drug. It was said by several that druggists, both wholesale and retail, had thrown out their stocks of cannabis preparations because of the trouble and cost of complying with the new law. The general feeling was that the inclusion of cannabis in the Harrison act would have been a better method.

The report was accepted with thanks for Dr. Swain.

Endowments and Grants

For the committee on endowments for pharmacal schools, the chairman, Prof. Ernest Little, said that there were promising and potential resources in this direction if a proper approach were made with concretely developed objectives; he cited the experience of the American Pharmaceutical Association in establishing the American Institute of Pharmacy as proof of this. Quoting for support from the address of President Crockett of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, Professor Little showed that, while manufacturers desire laboratory research and trained men, the selection of a school for such work depends on full information in respect of available services. For this reason, undergraduate needs and research facilities should be fully studied and published.

Cooperation of the several associations of the conference in the development of knowledge and recogniton of the needs of colleges and of their qualifications was suggested by Professor Little in order that the detriment of an ill-advised program might be avoided. He sought information on whether the committee should continue to limit its functioning to the stimulating of interest, leaving details to individuals, or take up a more definite program.

There was evidence that the needs

Early this winter a wracking cough sent this kindly grandmother to her bed . . . the doctor prescribed a remedy incorporating chloroform. Soon, through the resting action of this anaesthetic, her throat grew well . . . once again she is happy, active and enjoying life.

In compounding the prescription it is quite possible that Dow Chloroform, U.S.P. was used. For, it so happens that Dow is a major producer of this valuable pharmaceutical.

This single instance of the participation of Dow in the lives of people could be multiplied a million fold. It is a constant reminder that, over and above the commercial integrity of honest manufacturing, there is a responsibility to the American people that can never be forgotten.

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Acetphenetidin, U.S.P. • Antipyrine, U.S.P. • Benzoic Acid, U.S.P. • Minor Bromides • Carbon Tetrachloride, C.P. • Chloroform, U.S.P. • Epsom Salt, U.S.P., Recrystallized • Ferric Chloride, U.S.P., X (Solution or Crystals) • Glycine • Magnesium Sulphate, Desiccated • Phenol, U.S.P. • Acetyl Salicylic Acid, U.S.P. (Powder or Crystals) • Acetyl Salicylic Acid, Granulation, 10% starch (White, Pink, Green) also 16% and 20% starch (White) • Methyl Salicylate, U.S.P. • Salicylic Acid, U.S.P. • Sodium Salicylate, U.S.P. • Minor Salicylates • Sodium Benzoate, U.S.P. • Strontium Bromide, N.F. • Tetrachlorethylene, Purified, N.F. • Trichloracetic Acid, U.S.P.

DOW

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Passed on from Generation to Generation of Penick Gatherers

S. B. Penick & Co.
occupies the unique position of being the only botanical miller and manufacturer to derive the majority of its domestic botanicals directly from the gatherers in the producing districts.

AVAILABLE FROM ONE RELIABLE SOURCE are Gums, Insecticide Bases, Crude Botanicals, Fish Liver Oils, Extracts, Alkaloids, Cosmetic Raw Materials.

Through generations, Penick collectors have passed on to their families the art of medicinal plant collection and identification—knowledge of the right season to gather for a maximum of active principles, how to remove adhering soil, how to dry plants correctly. More than two hundred Penick botanical drugs are gathered in the beautiful Blue Ridge Mountains of North Carolina.

The gatherers bring the botanicals to the Penick warehouse at Asheville, North Carolina. Today over fifteen hundred natives gather roots, barks and herbs during the harvesting season. In the collection house, the materials are carefully hand picked, rewashed, graded and thoroughly dried. Curing is completed in open-air drying sheds. An experienced manager supervises each process through to the time the different grades and qualities are separated, and samples sent to Penick control laboratories for examination.

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THE WORLD'S LARGEST BOTANICAL DRUG HOUSE

of pharmacal schools are widely recognized and that their deserts would well be made known. Dr. George D. Beal said that each school must show its capabilities and willingness to perform desired services, and that the profession of pharmacy must first manifest its appreciation of the value of research and welcome and support it. He suggested that the dues of State associations might be slightly increased for the purpose of maintaing scholarships. This, he said, would kindle interest on the part of others.

Dr. E. F. Kelly said that progress requires that institutional and research problems be reduced to intelligible definition, and he agreed that the profession should first show where it stands. Mr. Frailey pointed to the manner in which qualifications are given in application for positions, saying that, for colleges to make their needs and facilities appeal, these must similarly be made known. Prof. W. F. Rudd said that special training was needed to fit college graduates for the full needs of detailing work for pharmaceutical manufacturers, a field into which an increasing proportion is going.

Prof. C. B. Jordan, declaring that the industry as a whole must be interested in better trained men, said that most students cannot afford to carry their studies far enough, and the profession should help. He explained the operating of the Purdue Research Foundation, which provides funds for specific research. He advised conferences with industry for the selection of problems. Mr. Frailey felt that specific research grants were more desirable than general endowment. S. B. Penick had a different view, considering the financial adequacy of a school as of prime importance. He urged that the program be held to endowments. O. J. Cloughly agreed in this.

Dr. Swain suggested a liaison committee in the colleges' association. Prof. A. G. Du Mez urged a committee for contacts, representing manufacturers and colleges for mutual understanding of needs and services. This was recommended by the conference.

Prof. E. N. Gathercoal asked that the needs of the faculty directors of research be not overlooked in thinking of the students' needs. Provision should be made, he said, to cover the need for qualified instructors to do the guiding thinking in research. James A. Hoge said it was a healthy development that the drug world was becoming more conscious and appreciative of pharmaceutical learning. Manufacturers want this, he said, who formerly gave their attention almost wholly to advertising and selling. He saw desirable results in the development of a definite program of bringing further and better into the drug business its potential technical resources. Dr. F. J. Cullen pointed out that colleges have not made known their qualifications to the extent that manufacturers desire and need.

Status of Pharmacy

Progress of the conference toward a better conception of the general interests was noted by J. Lester Hayman for the committee on the status of pharmacy, but he felt that much more could be done if group jealousies were ousted and frank discussians of controversial matters were permitted.

The National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, he said, had found that college matriculations had dropped about 40 percent, a condition which raised a question of a shortage of qualified men, with a consequent lessening of the proportion of real drug stores. He wondered whether the long-talked-of severance of pharmacy from its many retail appendages was imminent. He held that there were not too many drug stores practicing pharmacy, but felt that the so-called "commercial" stores were at least unsatisfactorily distributed.

Since two classes of drug stores are popularly recognized, why not license two classes, he asked. Public opinion, he felt, may effect a limitation on the sale of drugs and require licensing of manufacturing. The industry must protect its best interests, but also must fully appreciate the public welfare, he said, and should sponsor legislation to correct shortcomings. In these he included the exposing of manufacturers' research results to imitation.

The boards are working on a list of accredited colleges, Mr. Hayman said. He thought that this would be beneficial, citing the effort to set up a criterion by testing students with board questions. He felt that many state pharmacy laws need modernization, and said that the preparation of a model law was contemplated.

With reference to events of the past year Mr. Hayman noted the enactment of fair trade legislation and urged that the responsibilities entailed be fully recognized. He commended the transferring of the N. F. laboratory to the American Institute of Pharmacy and asked that its work be encouraged and supported. The launching of the *American Journal of Pharmaceutical Education* added much to the literature of the profession, he said, and he was encouraged by the changes to be made by the American Pharmaceutical Association in its journal and the plans for a popular monthly companion.

Gratifying progress in respect of pharmacists in the United States Army was reported by Mr. Hayman. He thought that the marihuana act imposed unnecessary restrictions. While commending the restrictions of the United States Public Health Service on remedies for venereal diseases, he felt that indiscriminate free treatment was not desirable. He was disappointed in the lack of recognition of pharmacy in the socializing trend in medicine and urged that, while the providing of adequate medical care deserved support, the profession should not neglect its own interests.

Distribution of Drugs

The movement to get factual data on the effects of the existing system of distributing drugs and medicines was reviewed by Dr. Robert P. Fischelis. He urged the desirability of adequate professional control of all such products from their manufacture to their final sale. He also noted with disappointment the disregard of the pharmacist in the U.S.P.H.S. plan of free treatment in venereal diseases, and the offering of treatment to those able to pay in the usual channels.

Manufacturers, Dr. Fischelis said, should take thought of the trend in medicine and other lines, and in regulation, and not limit their conception of the problem of distribution to a comparison of limiting sales to the drug trade and indiscriminate distribution through other channels. Control of distribution, he declared, was as important as control of manufacture.

Pharmacy and Public Health

Reporting as chairman of a special committee on the status of pharmacy in national and state public health programs, Dr. Robert L. Swain outlined at length the various trends toward the socialization of medicine, pointing out that, although the programs included pharmacal service, pharmacy and pharmacists were not recognized. This, he said, was a matter of grave concern to the profession and to the drug industry as a whole, and he urged that a plan be worked out for the essential and adequate participation of pharmacy in public health functions.

Stress was laid by Dr. Swain on the usual practice of extensive and indiscriminate supplying of drugs and medicines free. He spoke also of the development of cooperative systems of hospital care, which, he said, were antagonistic to the interest of the retail druggist and he told of the study by the American Hospital association of pharmaceutical service in hospitals.

Dr. Swain advised the systematic collecting and study of data on the prevalence and growth of the cooperation and public health systems of medical care. The trend as a whole he regarded as a destructive force, and he urged the adoption of a strong declaration of the right of pharmacy to be properly recognized.

C. P. Frailey noted an inconsistency in the taxing of "prophylactics" in Texas. J. L. Hayman commented on relief schemes in the guise of help for the indigent ill. Prof. C. B. Jordan said that Indiana health groups had found that not more than 20 percent of hospital patients are paying for the service. Lee Williamson said that pharmacy's problem was to preserve its rightful role while co-operating in the necessary improvement of medical care. Hugh Craig told of the campaign started by a prominent New York physician in opposition to socialization of medicine, and suggested that, recognizing that better medical care was necessary and desirable, the drug industry essay co-

(Continued on page 54)

Botanical Drugs, Gums

Select Elm Bark Up Sharply as Competition Wanes—Papain Scarce at Rising Prices—Golden Seal Shows Strength —Rhubarb Slightly Unsettled Here

Suppliers of botanical drugs reported very quiet business during the past week. With the Christmas and New Year holidays near at hand, the usual lull in active trading prevailed and conditions appeared to make certain that, between now and the end of the year, business would be confined to a volume not in excess of jobbing size. Inventory activity was under way in the plants of many consumers of these entities and the desire that stocks be kept as small as possible was added influence in making the market one of smaller and slower activity.

Dealers on medicinal crude drugs were inclined to ignore the drop in business volume; it had been more or less expected and does not appear to have been greater than normal experience would make reasonable. The feeling was that trade would resume its usual course after the end of the inventory and holiday period.

The dominant and comforting thought in the minds of all suppliers was that decline in demand had not weakened the general structure of prices. It was a fact that values as a whole show strength of a sort that was based on small stocks. Given small stocks and a reasonably close to normal consumption, the trade cannot foresee anything but well maintained prices for some time to come. So far as supplies are concerned, the market was very thin. Reserves have been rarely if ever so small as they now are. That applies equally to spot and country holdings. And the only thing that can change that aspect of affairs is another collection season that shall be productive of far larger output than was the season of 1937.

Entries of botanicals at the part of New York since the week of January 1, 1937, the detentions of these items by the Department of Agriculture because of the presence of matter rendering them unfit for human consumption, were:—

	Bags	
	Detained.	Entered.
Anise	3,625	17,096
Caraway	3,036	19,786
Cardamom (cases)	61	1,931
Celery	591	7,330
Coriander	11,099	15,683
Cumin	2,178	7,455
Digitalis leaves (cases)	195	233
Dill	184	647
Fennel	521	2,713
Henbane leaves (bales)	141	373
Mustard	580	27,262
Poppy	1,800	49,056
Sage leaves (bales)	20	2,998
Sesame	278	12,762
Stramonium (bales)	449	.....
Thyme (bales)	670	1,590
Totals	25,428	167,444

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Aletris root, 2c. per lb.
Anise, Spanish, ¼c. per lb.
Star, ½c. per lb.
Beth root, 2c. per lb.
Caraway seed, ¼c. per lb.
Elm bark, select, 10c. per lb.
Ginger root, African, ¼c. per lb.
Juniper berries, ½c. per lb.
Paprika, Hungarian, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Lampong, ¼c. per lb.
white, Java Muntok, ½c. per lb.
Singapore Muntok, ¼c. per lb.
red, chillies, Japanese, 1½c. per lb.
Mombassa, 1c. per lb.
Prickly ash berries, 4c. per lb.
Papain, powdered, 25c. per lb.
Rapeseed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Belgian, ¼c. per lb.
Saffron, Spanish, $2.50 per lb.

Reduced

Canary seed, Morocco, 5 points per lb.
Turkish, 5 points per lb.
Argentine, 5 points per lb.
Cassia, buds, 10c. per lb.
China, extra select, broken, ½c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, ¼c. per lb.
Fleaseed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaica, bold, 1¼c. per lb.
medium, bold, ½c. per lb.
bright, grinding, ½c. per lb.
Marjoram, French, 2½c. per lb.
Tunisan, 2c. per lb.
Mustard seed, English, yellow, ¼c. per lb.
Bombay brown, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Tellicherry, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
138.2	137.3	138.7	114.9

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Balsams

Fir.—Canadian balsam was very difficult to secure on spot and almost unobtainable in the primary market. Relief from this dual shortage of supplies is not in sight at present. Holders of spot goods could set their own price as there was practically no competition.

Peru.—Some unsettlement was noted and prices were none too steady. However, in the absence of important demand last week, values lacked quotable change, though they were easy.

Barks

Angostura.—Since the recent decline in price, this item has assumed a steady if not very active position on the spot. The spot quotation was said to reflect well in the position of the item in the primary market.

Cascara Sagrada.—An inactive market prevailed last week but prices remained generally steady notwithstanding. In local circles it was felt that supplies would care readily for consuming requirements during the period between now and the marketing of new crop.

Cottonroot.—The market kept firm and fully maintained at prices quoted for some weeks past. The primary market's view on values was such as to have a tonic effect on local quotations. Demand was very narrow last week.

Cramp.—Collections of genuine cramp bark of top quality was none too plentiful last season and the reserves in hand at this time were held in very steady price positions. So-called cramp bark was in fair supply and prevailed in a very dull market.

Elm.—Select bark in bundles was in strong position and the local market at 50c. to 55c. per pound was being backed by a very good-sized consuming interest—that is, good considering the fact that the end of the year period is usually not expected to show more than the covering of immediate consuming requirements. Stocks were conservative in all quarters.

Beans

St. Ignatius.—Inactivity in spot circles has not brought reaction on the local price structure. Spot values were in line with a fairly high cost of replacements at the source. Stocks were not exceptional in size in this market.

Vanilla.—The spot market was inactive enough to encourage a substantial competition for business in Bourbon beans of but fair quality. Such material lacked change in price, however. Top quality merchandise was firmly held, spot stocks being reported to be larger, on the whole, than those available in France. Mexican beans were firm in undertone and values were fully maintained. As to the future, most importers felt that present values were so soundly placed on spot that any reasonable expansion in demand could do nothing less than strengthen prices generally.

Berries

Juniper.—Spot prices were slightly higher at 6c. to 6½c. per pound, emphasizing the firm position in which the article had been maintained over a substantial period of time, and indicating the absence of competitive weakness in local circles.

Prickly Ash.—Country prices were reported at higher levels and business in the spot market was said to have been done at 18c. to 20c. per pound, fairly substantial movement to buyers being reported thereat.

Flowers

Calendula.—Trade has been slack for some time past and signs of early improvement were lacking last week. Pricewise, the market here appeared to have a steady tone and competition was in no way prominently a part of local affairs.

Elder.—Jobbing business continued to be fair, but the tendency of buyers was to contract their purchases well within quantities dictated by the season of the year and the possession of fair-sized stocks in buyers' warehouses.

Orange.—Little has been said regarding the prospect for the crop in Southern Europe, but on the local market a moderate consuming demand has encountered prices distinctly firm and well maintained in all quarters.

Rosemary.—The foreign position was such as to justify fully the very steady spot price on this article, notwithstanding the fact that demand has been comparatively light for the past month or so. Stocks were in firm hands all around.

Saffron.—Further advance in quotations on Spanish flowers was lacking, but the market was distinctly firm because stocks on spot were small and replacement costs were maintained at comparatively high levels abroad. The market was $22 to $23 per pound for spot goods.

Gums

Arabic.—The market was easier in undertone, reflecting a tendency of primary market prices to move in favor of buyers for import. The spot was very dull and quotations were generally easier and subject to occasional shading of openly quoted limits.

Camphor.—A fair, but not especially

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

PROFESSIONALLY HOPKINS BRAND MILLED
ANALYZED - STANDARDIZED
CRUDE DRUGS
Acacia Gum, Aloes, Aniseed, Buchu Leaves, Chamomile, Deer Tongue, Doggrass, Ergot, Fennel Seed, Ipecac Root, Irish Moss, Juniper Berries

Kola Nuts, Lavender, Myrrh Gum, Papain, Quince Seed, Saffron, Sarsaparilla, Saw Palmetto, Senna Leaves, Tragacanth, Valerian, Wild Cherry Bk.
CRUDE J. L. HOPKINS & CO. DRUGS
220 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Vanilla Beans--Tonka Beans
Thurston & Braidich, Importers, 286 Spring Street, New York

DI-BUG PYRETHRUM
EXTRACTS AND POWDER
SHERWOOD PETROLEUM COMPANY, INC.
REFINERY — WARREN, PA. MAIN OFFICE — BUSH TERMINAL, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CHICLE, Mexican
F. HUBER & CO., 99 Hudson Street, NEW YORK

GUMS
IMPORTERS
GUM ARABIC
GUM KARAYA
GUM TRAGACANTH
LOCUST BEAN GUM
(CAROB FLOUR)
PAUL A. DUNKEL & CO., INC.
82 WALL ST., NEW YORK, N.Y. Hanover 2-3750-1

Finest Ground PYRETHRUM AND DERRIS POWDERS in the world
These powders contain more killing particles. More effective — more economical. Write for further information.
McCORMICK & CO., Inc.
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
STANDARDIZED PYRETHRUM AND DERRIS PRODUCTS

active, demand for this article in all its forms was noted last week. On the whole, the season thus far has not been an active one, at least from the standpoint of its use for medicinal purposes. Prices seemed to be generally steady.

Guaiac.—Trade was light. Inquiry indicated a jobbing requirement in most instances, and it was clear that buyers were trading mainly on a hand-to-mouth basis throughout the past week. Stocks were of fair size, but they were also held to a steady price position.

Karaya.—Immediate demand was moderate, but reports of better interest in goods for delivery after the turn of the year were not absent. Prices were generally on a steady to firm basis in the absence of much competition in local circles.

Myrrh.—Trade was routine and consisted of small orders for the most part. Sellers indicated that stocks were proving sufficient to meet current requirements with very little difficulty. Replacement costs were somewhat firmer, it was said.

Herbs and Leaves

Buchu.—A market of stable quality prevailed last week. Where price unsettlement appeared, it was only in the short leaf material. Stocks of the latter were better than fair, but those of the long leaf variety were sufficiently conservative in size to give prices for the same a firm aspect.

Digitalis. — Stocks were short when compared with what at one time was the normal reserve of this material. It appeared unlikely that normal supplies would be soon constructed in this market, this for the reason that import difficulties connected with meeting the requirements of the Food and Drug Administration were likely to lead to continued rejection of much material arriving on the spot.

Ephedra.—Fifty-two bales of this item arrived here from Yokohama, Japan, last week. This was the second lot to come to this country from Japan since that country secured control of the territory from which the article is obtained in China. No direct shipments have been made since the war gave control to Japan.

Marjoram.—The market was lower and easier, French selling at 17½c. to 18c. per pound and Tunisan being available at 17c. to 17½c. The partial shortage that had prevailed for some time past seemed to have been relieved to some extent.

Thyme.—The higher market reported at 20c. to 21c. per pound during the previous trading period was still in effect, and, although demand was moderate, values had a firm undertone because of the not very substantial quantity of unsold merchandise on this market.

Uva Ursi.—Since the recent but slight reduction in values the spot market has assumed a somewhat firmer aspect, and, in view of the fact that unsold reserves in the European markets were generally conservative in size, local importers kept clear of any serious trend toward competition.

Miscellaneous

Balm of Gilead Buds. — The higher market reported some time back was well supported during the period under review. Dried material was none too amply supplied, and it will be some time before new goods have dried sufficiently.

Grains of Paradise.—The market was practically nominal because of the fact that stocks were all but exhausted on the spot. Some goods were understood to be coming forward, but the quantity was not very large.

Kamala.—Detentions by the Food and Drug administration have kept spot stocks so low that even absence of much demand has failed to develop an easier tone to price. Values were fully firm.

Lycopodium.—Several small sales were made during the past week, and the business was sufficient to confirm the very firm position of the article in local circles. Replacements were in small supply abroad, and prices were generally on the strong side.

Papain.—Stocks were conservative in size, and difficulty was still experienced in getting offers from the primary market. Spot quotations were higher at $2.50 to $3 per pound, and most of the usual suppliers were not offering.

Roots

Aletris.—The price to be paid depended on seller. The range was 45c. to 50c. per pound, which was not much of an advance over the cost to replace in the primary market, where stocks were conservative in size and held in quarters fully strong in their views.

Beth.—Country prices were said to jutify fully a spot market on the basis of 18c. to 20c. per pound, and several sales made at that limit seemed to confirm the stronger position that has developed.

Golden Seal.—The endeavor of prominent suppliers is to keep this article priced on as stable a basis as possible. There is no doubting the reports of small stocks, and the desire of some sellers to run the market substantially above its present position. The future of values would seem to depend almost solely on how great and persistent demand may be in the future.

Mandrake—The small stocks still unsold in first hands was held at prices making the spot quotations appear to be almost of the bargain variety. Months must pass before another crop is collected, and in the meantime manufacturing needs show signs of remaining substantial, in all probability.

Rhubarb.—Prices were somewhat unsettled, and, though they were still high above the normal value of the material, there was some reason to expect that they will gradually work downward and in favor of buyers. That will depend on how much root can be shipped from China and the price thereof.

Seeds

Anise. — Fractionally higher quotations were noted, Spanish prevailing at 12c. to 12½c. per pound, and 15½c. to 16c. was the market for star. The firmness of the replacement market had tempered local competition to a substantial extent.

Canary. — Replacement costs were up fractionally and spot quotations on all varieties were advanced to the basis of 4.80c. to 5c. per pound. Business in local circles was reported to be generally moderate in size.

Caraway. — Somewhat more inquiry and a somewhat better sale of the article was noted and spot quotations moved up a small fraction to make the market 7¼c. to 7½c. per pound. Replacement in Holland was considerably firmer.

Flea. — India seed was reduced to 10c. to 11c. per pound and in keeping with the fairly substantial supplies being offered for shipment, the spot market had a comparatively easy undertone. French seed was dull as to demand, but lacking in price change.

Mustard. — The statistical position of Dutch seed was said to be strengthening steadily and some look for higher prices to develop in the primary market. On the spot, English yellow was shaded to 8¼c. to 8¾c. per pound and the Bombay brown was off to 6c. to 6½c. These were the sole change is spot quotations. Actual demand was not very lively here.

Poppy.—The market was on the firm side and with a fairly good interest being displayed, local sellers showed no disposition to shade quoted prices. Polish stocks were said to make a sizable holding which was, also, held very firm in all directions.

Rape.—The statistical position of Dutch seed was said to be stronger and spot quotations were advanced to 6⅜c. to 6¾c. per pound. Belgian seed was also higher at 6¼c. to 6½c. Japanese was quiet but not especially firm because of some easing of the export market in the Far East.

Spices

Cassia.—Stocks of buds have been renewed and prices have been reduced to the basis of 22c. to 23c. per pound. Extra select but broken China cassia were also lower at 5c. to 5¼c. These were the sole changes in this market.

Clove. — Madagascar material was quoted at 15½c. to 16c. per pound, a fractional reduction from previously quoted levels. Zanzibars lacked change. The Far Eastern market were declared to be showing some gain in strength. At least, that was the report of makers of clove oil.

Ginger. — African root was slightly higher at 14⅞c. to 15c. per pound. Jamaica bold root was lowered substantially to 15½c. to 16c.; medium bold, 14½c. to 15c.; bright grinding, 14½c. to 15c. The position of Jamaica root was traceable to the more competitive situation in local circles where demand was not very active.

Paprika. — Medium quality of Hungarian pepper was higher at 20c. to 20½c. per pound. No further rise in the extra fancy article was noted. Spanish material was quiet, moderately easy in undertone, but lacking in quotable change.

Pepper.—Stocks of Alleppy black were virtually exhausted and the market was strictly nominal at 7¼c. per pound. Lampong black was advanced to 5¼c. to 5⅜c.; Tellicherry, lower at 8¼c. to 8½c. White Java Muntok was higher at 8¾c. to 9c., and the Singapore Muntok went up to 8¼c. to 8½c. Red Japanese chillies brought the higher price of 16½c. to 17c., and the Mombassas were also advanced to 19c. to 19½c.

Trading in black pepper futures on the New York Produce Exchange from December 4 to December 10, inclusive, comprised 40 contracts, a total of 1,344,000 pounds. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound—		
	High.	Low.	Close.
May	5.30	5.30	5.15@5.30
July	5.45	5.37	5.25@5.35
September	5.45	5.44	5.35@5.45
December	5.07	5.05	4.90@5.05

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Drug Trade Conference Urges Drug Law Revision

(Continued from page 52)

operation in the campaign with a view of meeting the need.

Rowland Jones, jr., told of the cooperation of pharmacal, medical, and dental societies in South Dakota with the health authorities, which had resulted in the handling of public health supplies through drug stores. Although the compensation on these was small, he explained that it had also been arranged that all medicines for the needy were prescribed through drug stores, a schedule of prices having been co-operately set up. A. C. Taylor explained the workings of a medical care scheme set up in Washington by H.O.L.C. workers with the aid of federal funds. He expected this to spread, and said that it was already affecting the refilling of prescriptions by druggists. Plans for extension of the budgeting plan of medical and dental care also called for efforts for recognition of the pharmacist, he said.

Dr. R. P. Fischelis said that it was up to pharmacy and medicine to demonstrate that they can provide adequate medical care at a cost that is not unduly burdensome. He said that the buying of drugs by hospitals was increasing while purchases by retail druggists were decreasing. Members of the New Jersey Medical Society, he said, had agreed to give their services to care of the needy at certain periods at a small fee. James A. Hoge said that, while the medical needs of the middle class were not being met, largely because of cast, he did not see how this could be corrected by resolution. He stated that 38 percent of all small loans are for medical care. He suggested consideration of the legal aid systems supported by contributions from the legal profession.

New York World's Fair

An informative outline of the plans of the New York World's Fair in respect of public health exhibits was given by Harry Noonan. A total of some 35,000 square feet will be devoted to this class of exhibits, and drugs shown would be limited to ethical products approved by advisory committee on medicine and public health. Exhibit spaces in the section devoted to drugs and related articles would cost for rental, design, and preparation from $35 to $50 a square foot.

Other sections would be devoted to public health work, medical science, and a theatre of hygiene. A permanent educational health idea is contemplated, with the fair exhibits as a nucleus.

Drug Law Revision

Discussion of revision of the food and drugs act was not opened with any formal report. H. M. Bingham stated the position of the National Wholesale Druggists Association as set forth in action taken at the 1937 convention. This was confirmed in a telegram from E. L. Newcomb, who emphasized the association's advocacy of advertising control by the Federal Trade Commission. J. A. Hoge said that the position of the Proprietary Association had been but little changed. Believing that revision was long overdue the association was ready to accept the latest form of S.5 with a few corrections that would clarify the definitions of labeling claims and the confusion of false guaranties; would correlate the seizure provisions with the misbranding provisions in order that definiteness might be arrived at. Mr. Hoge believed that these points could easily be compromised.

With respect to the licensing plan offered as a result of the sulphanilamide elixir situation, Mr. Hoge said that his association was in sympathy with the purpose, but he doubted the practicability or efficacy of the suggested plan because it would be difficult to get authoritative declarations that drugs were safe. He suggested that manufacturers be required to submit new drugs and relevant data for official scrutiny thirty days in advance of their marketing, and that approval be required. Dr. R. L. Swain declared that public clamor for protection against unsafe drugs would be an influence on Congress. He favored submission of formulas but held that thirty days was not sufficient time for adequate investigation. In his opinion no bill for revision of the act would have prevented the elixir tragedy. Dr. R. P. Fischelis differed to declare that full formula disclosure would have been of great usefulness in preventing the sale of the sulphanilamide elixir.

Horace Bigelow said he felt that manufacturers' views in opposition to some few points in S.5 could be compromised without difficulty. Several speakers commented on the administrative difficulties set up by the provision for recognizing differences of medical opinion. Prof. A. G. DuMez said that the colleges of pharmacy still believed that all therapeutic ingredients should be stated on the label and that no variation from official standards should be permitted. Commenting on the licensing proposals, Dr. L. F. Kebler called attention to the long-existing licensing of the manufacture of biologicals.

Fair Trade Laws

There was no formal report on fair trade laws. Rowland Jones, jr., pointing to the administration's purpose to revise the antitrust laws, said that he felt that this forecast comprehensive changes which materially would reopen the question of fair trade legislation. He expressed the hope that nothing would meanwhile bring the fair trade idea into disrepute, and he felt that the idea could be maintained.

The report of the resolutions committee was presented by Dr. E. F. Kelly and unanimously adopted.

Penick Engages Gilruth To Manage Foreign Trade

S. B. Penick & Co., botanical raw products, this city, reports the appointment of Donald Gilruth as manager of the foreign trade department of the company. Mr. Gilruth brings to the company a long and successful experience in foreign trade. For more than seventeen years he has lived and traveled extensively in Europe, the Orient, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and Latin America. His intimate knowledge of those countries, their peoples, customs, and trade requirements will be helpful to the company in extending further its broad international relationships.

Donald Gilruth

Mr. Gilruth was born in Scotland, and was educated there and in France and England. He is an accomplished linguist, and has a distinguished military record. From 1914 to 1918 he served in the World War as an officer of the famous Black Watch regiment and was decorated for conspicuous service on five occasions. His appointment becomes effective immediately.

Richard H. Randall, formerly with the Procter & Gamble Company, who has recently joined the staff of McCormick & Co., insecticides and disinfectants, Baltimore, will be located at the home office in his new connection. He is a native Marylander, and during the World War served in the 48th Infantry. He has been active in civic affairs of Baltimore, serving as a director in the Baltimore Association of Commerce. He was one of the organizers of the Maryland Sales Representatives Association.

Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

Lemon Strengthens Abroad—Anise and Cassia Shaded Locally —Substantial Stocks of Domestic Orange Keep Market Weak —Drop in Clove Caused Solely by Local Conditions

Business in essential oils and aromatic chemicals continued to be affected by seasonal conditions. Desire for small inventories kept buyers from taking any material not absolutely needed at the moment and that fact, taken in conjunction with the decrease in demand that has accompanied the general recession in business, contributed to the creation of some market unsettlement on spot. On the whole, the trade expected that the final figures for this year would make a fair to good showing, although it was admitted that the showing would not be all that business earlier in the year had seemed to forecast.

Anise and cassia oils were shaded on spot, the result of purely local conditions. So far as getting normal shipments from China, the future was as uncertain as at any time in the recent past. Clove oil was another material in which a decline in price was the result of competition occasioned by recession in demand. The outlook was for sustained prices for spice and recovery of oil prices was expected to follow resumption of better business.

Orange oil was in plentiful supply, especially the domestic article which was in such reserve as to lead to an active pressure of stocks on a market the consuming capacity of which was not very great. Prices were subject to shading. Lemon oil was higher in Italy, a movement reflected locally. Domestic lemon held firm.

A few aromatic chemicals prevailed at slightly lower price positions but prices on such materials in the market as a whole displayed substantial firmness even though trade was feeling the result of the approaching year-end.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Bergamot, 10c. per lb.
Lemon, Messina, 5c. per lb.

Reduced

Acid, phenylacetic, 15c. per lb.
Anise, 5c. per lb.
Alcohol, benzyl, 2c. per lb.
Cassia, 5c. per lb.
Celery, 60c. per lb.
Clove, 5c. per lb.
Citral, 10c. per lb.
Diphenyl oxide, 5c. per lb.
Methylheptenone, 5c. per lb.
Terpinyl acetate, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
78.0	77.9	78.1	80.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Essential Oils

Almond.—While the market was no lower, it was still subjected to substantial competition on the spot and values were held none too steady. Demand was also rather narrow and that added to the continuation of the moderately easy undertone notable in recent periods.

Anise.—The market was quiet as far as demand was concerned. Trading was at low ebb for two reasons: First, buyers had a natural reluctance to increase inventories at this time; second, sellers were still reserved in their offerings because of difficulties in securing normal shipments from the source. An advice from a London source stated that contrary to other reports, the trade in this oil in China is not indirectly controlled by interests in Shanghai. The control is held solely by the Kwangsi Provincial Syndicate, which is comprised only of Kwangsi and Kwangtung merchants. Stocks of oil on this market were small, but prices were slightly lower at $1.25 to $1.30 per pound.

Bergamot.—The spot market stiffened, reflecting the well held cost of replacements in the primary market. Quotations stood at $4 to $4.10 per pound and the position was not subject to shading. Demand was irregular.

Camphor.—Moderate trading was noted. The undertone of the market was generally steady on spot and there was an absence of any unsettlement in the primary market position of the item. Values were well held. Stocks were fair in size.

Cassia.—The market was slightly lower, purely because of the inconsequential demand prevailing on spot at the moment. Quotations were $1.20 to $1.25 per pound. The situation so far as the future shipments from China was still highly uncertain and a return of normal conditions there seemed to be as far away as ever.

Celery.—Local competition was to the front once more and spot quotations were shaded to $9 to $12 per pound, the range covering questions of seller, quality, and quantity. Demand was very narrow.

Citronella.—Stocks appeared to be plentiful by reason of the recent arrivals of substantial quantities on this market. The undertone of the market was quiet and tended to be somewhat easier in view of local competition caused by the not active demand that was generally reported.

Clove.—Spot prices were lower at $1.05 to $1.10 per pound in drums; cans, $1.07 to $1.12. This was a development caused solely by absence of sustaining demand on spot. Lack of trade has caused competition to become more aggressive. So far as spice was concerned, the decline certainly was not justified. Recent and direct information from the source reported definitely that there was little chance of prices declining very much.

Cubeb.—The raw material market has shown substantial stability in recent weeks and absence of any change favorable to the oil makers has caused them to retain fairly firm views as to prices on their product. This firmness prevailed despite the not active call for the item.

Eucalyptus.—Firm undertones prevailed. Although demand for prompt deliveries was not very active, the trade had every reason to expect normal revival after the turn of the year. All sellers continued to have very firm views on prices.

Geranium.—Hand-to-mouth trading was the general rule. However, the movement was normal for the current time of year and dealers were disposed to stand pat on prices while awaiting the development of regular buying after the first of the year.

Grapefruit.—No further recession in quotations has been reported. Although new crop is not far away, dealers kept prices steady while awaiting further developments at the source when the new production shall reach the domestic market.

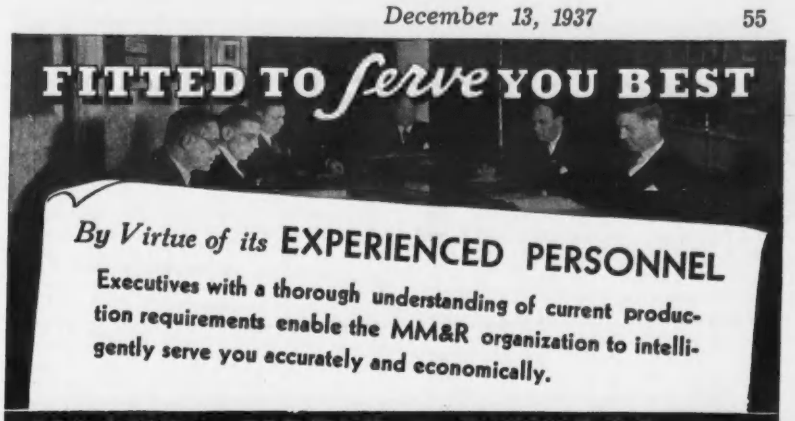
Ginger.—High cost of production was undisturbed nor was it likely to decrease until such time as prices on root shall be materially below the present levels. In the meantime, sellers marked time while awaiting a more liberal purchase policy on the part of the manufacturing consumers.

Juniper.—Raw material has strengthened to a fractional extent without materially affecting the production cost of this oil. Demand has narrowed considerable with the approach of the year end but values on oil still had a fairly firm position at the close of last week.

Lemon.—The basic position of this oil appeared to be very firm. Quotations on Italian oil for shipment were somewhat higher again and spot quotations improved to the basis of $2.60 to $3 per pound. California oil held at $2.50 per pound and while reports of competition from so-called independent sources were noted, the major source of supply felt that values were fully firm.

Lime.—The market has steadied and

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7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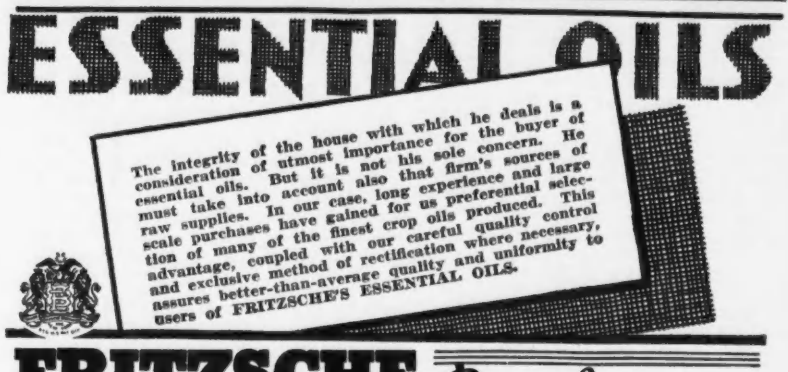
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conditions did not appear to forecast any material extention of the decline in prices on distilled material, notwithstanding the severity of competition coming from those supplying Mexican oil on this market.

Nutmeg.—Although not in much demand, the absence of sustained trading has not been accompanied by an increase in inventories of the producers. Hence, values have not weakened, nor were they expected so to do in the nearby future, it was said last week.

Orange. — Plentiful supplies of domestic oil were clearly available. The largest producer on the Pacific Coast held quotations unchanged but there were reports that other suppliers were shading what was considered to be the market at $1.75. As low as $1.50 was mentioned. Italian oil was in competitive position but not all sellers were meeting the minimum quotations at which oil was available. The situation continued to be highly unsettled.

Peppermint.—The decline was not extended. The movement in buyers' favor has run rather far and the feeling was that the reduction in quotations had about run its probable course. While there was not much trading reported from the primary market, it was clear that many holders there were disposed to stand aloof until such time as better prices can be obtained.

Petitgrain.—Jobbing business alone prevailed and the total of that sort of trade was not very substantial. However, in view of the absence of weakness at the source, prices were held fairly steady on the spot.

Sassafras.—Routine but always jobbing request was the condition usually reported on the spot. Competition appeared to be fairly aggressive but open quotations on the item failed to show further change favorable to buyers.

Spearmint. — Country prices were such as to make further reduction in spot quotations unlikely at this time. Present quotations were considered by the trade to be too low and to have been brought about solely by local conditions in which light trading had induced heavier competition.

Tansy.—The comparatively small production this year was in very firm hands and was held at country prices that discouraged any competitive shading of spot quotations regardless of how moderate might be the current movement to buyers.

Thyme.—Prices were very steady. The supply abroad was conservative in size and not subject to any substantial increase short of a settlement of the Spanish situation and a resumption of normal production and shipments from that country.

Wormseed.—Buyers were steady and disposed to hold current prices while awaiting a resumption of a more active trade in the oil probably after the turn of the year when European buyers were expected to be more liberal in covering their Spring needs.

Aromatic Chemicals

Acid, Phenylacetic.—The spot market was down slightly to the basis of $1.85 to $3.25 per pound, range covering seller, quality, and quantity. Demand was spotty.

Alcohol, Benzyl. — The market in drums was 61c. per pound while for canned material the quotation was 68c. per pound. The market lacked sustained request and conditions appeared to favor the continuation of a moderate competition locally.

Citral.—Competition was noted mainly because of competition in local circles. Quotations were shaded to $1.60 to $3.95 per pound, the range covering quality and seller.

Diphenyl Oxide. — Buyers could buy to somewhat greater advantage last week, quotations being noted at 55c. to 60c. per pound according to seller and quantity. Requirements of the consuming trade were comparatively small.

Geraniol.—Some qualities were available as low as 67c. per pound and as high as $3 was wanted for others. The market was generally narrow, usually within job size, and hence volume was comparatively low last week.

Linalyl Acetate.—The price range was very wide. As little as $1.70 per pound and as much as $6.30 was asked. It all depended on the strength of material required. Undertones were very quiet and the market was routine.

Methylhentenone. — Values were slightly lower at $2.45 to $3 per pound, depending on seller and quantity. Lack of sustained trading induced the moderate shading of quotations.

Paracresolmethyl Ether.—This powerful ylang ylang type was firm in price and subject to a routine but almost normal consuming interest.

Pelargol. — Business was somewhat quiet. Jobbing trade was fair but the placing of larger commitments was being held back until after the annual inventory taking. Prices continued to be steady.

Phenylethyl Acetate — Stocks were said to be somewhat smaller than those usually in hand at the end of the period. However, no important oversupply was in sight and hence prices were expected to hold steady.

Terpinyl Acetate.—A shading of prices brought the spot market down to the basis of 77c. to $1 per pound, range covering individual sellers' views on values. An undercurrent of rather more than usual competition appeared to prevail.

Terpineol.—Jobbing business was fair but there has been a general falling off in the call for substantial quantities without, however, affecting the generally steady price position prevailing for some time past.

Fritzsche Bros. Holds Annual Sales Meeting

Fritzsche Brothers, essential oils, aromatics, and compounds, this city, held its annual sales convention last week. The occasion brought to the city twenty of the company's salesmen for the annual conferences on business past and future. B. F. Zimmer, vice-president, with headquarters at Chicago, and George L. Ringel, also a vice-president, with headquarters at Columbus, O., were in attendance together with other officers of the corporation. F. H. Leonhardt, president, directed activities during the week.

The company has passed through a very successful year and during the past week the progress of the past twelve months was studied with a view to bettering the program in 1938. Where the objectives laid down a year ago had not been attained, the causes were analyzed and the development of means to remedy the situation was sought. A forward looking program was laid down by company officials and department heads and plans for the continued augmentation and improvement of Fritzsche business and service were made familiar to all.

The entertainment side of the annual meeting was not neglected. Luncheon at the Hotel New Yorker was programmed for December 9 and the evening of that day was spent at the International Casino. The annual banquet and dance took place on December 11, also in the Hotel New Yorker.

No action has yet been taken on the election of a a successor to A. D. Armstrong, secretary, who died November 28, but such action is expected within the next fortnight.

Givaudan's Guide to Aromatics

A new catalogue, designed to serve as a useful guide to the purchase and use of aromatics, has been issued recently by Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc. Attractively bound and illustrated, it includes not only a list of all the important aromatic materials produced by Givaudan and used by the perfume, cosmetic and soap industries, but also covers a wide variety of products of this type used in the rubber, paint, printing ink, and textile industries. Many of these materials are entirely original developments of Givaudan laboratories, while others are improved versions of familiar products. In addition to listing the items, this new catalogue gives valuable suggestions as to their application, thus serving as a permanently valuable reference book. Those interested in securing copies are requested to ask for catalogue No. 10.

Baltimore Drug Bowlers

The playing of the Baltimore Drug Trade Bowling League December 6 was remarkable in that the Armstrong Cork Company, Fort Howard, Bromo-Seltzer and Penn-Maryland teams whitewashed their opponents, the Glenn Martin, McCormick & Co., the Noxzema Chemical Company and the Maryland Dry Dock teams, respectively. Of the winning quintets Bromo-Seltzer made one team score of 1,009 points, while Penn-Maryland recorded one of an even 1,000 points.

The standing of the teams follows:—

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Armstrong Cork Company...	31	8	.818
Bromo-Seltzer Company.....	30	9	.769
Fort Howard Company.....	20	19	.513
Penn-Maryland Company....	20	19	.513
McCormick & Co.....	19	20	.482
Maryland Dry Dock Company	14	25	.359
Noxzema Chemical Company	13	26	.333
Glenn Martin Company.....	9	30	.231

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Leather

Tanning Assists Used in Making Leather

(Continued from December 6 issue)

Subject to bath of phosphoric acid or a glycerophosphate then treat with iron tanning bath
Sulphates
Sulphides
Sulphite cellulose extract
Sulphite cellulose lye (containing lignin substances)
Sulphite cellulose lye reacted with desmolase ferments, such as hydrases, peroxydases, and phenoloses
Sulphite liquor
Sulphites
Sulphonated cod oil
Sulphonated oils, fats, or fatty acids, or mixtures, with aromatic hydrocarbons, alcohols, ketones, lactones, or carboxylic anhydrides or chlorides
Sulphonates
Sulphonic acids
Sulphonic acids from fats, fatty acids, or oils
Sulphonic derivatives of the abietene family, their salts, or aldehyde condensation products
Sulphur
Sulphuric acid esters of alcohols having more than eight carbon atoms
Sulphuric acid esters of 7-ethyl-2-methylundecanol
Sulphurized naphthol derivatives
Sulphurized phenol derivatives
Tannin
Tanning extracts
Tillandsa
Titanium sulphate
Treatment with alkali bisulphites, boric acid or its salts, and soluble carbohydrates, preferably glucose
Tungsten compounds in acid solution
Vegetable tanning solutions
Waste sulphite cellulose liquors
Water-soluble salts of zinc
Zinc chloride
Zinc nitrate
Zinc sulphate

Tanning Liquor Reagents

Acetoethylicum bacteria
Bacillus butyricum
Bacillus macerans
Bacteria
Clostridium acetonigenum
Clostridium butyricium
Fermentation of sulphite cellulose liquor with acclimatized bacteria
Lactobacillus bulgaricus
Lactobacillus delbruckii
Lactobacillus pentaceticus
Products of breaking down of hexoses, pentoses, pentosans, lactic acid, ethyl alcohol, butyl alcohol, and methyl carbonate
Streptococcus lactis

Tanning Reagents Used in Making Leather from Intestinal Membranes

Ammonium oxalate
Ammonium sulphate
Barium chloride
Barium oxalate
Barium sulphate
Calcium chloride
Calcium oxalate
Calcium sulphate
Glycerin
Ferric chloride
Ferric salts
Lactates
Potassium ferrocyanide
Silica
Sodium carbonate
Sodium lactate

Thickening Agents for Hide Depilatories

Albumin solutions
Gelifying agents, such as alcohol
Glycerin
Neatsfoot oil and naphthalene in water
Saponified fatty substances
Soap

Waterproofing Agents for Leather

Amber
Animal oils
Aquafoe
Aqueous solutions of quaternary ammonium salts, quaternary phosphonium salts or sulphonium salt of aliphatic chain of not less than ten carbon atoms
Aredex W.P.
Asphalt
Base oil
Beeswax
Belt dressings
Bitumens
Blood albumin with formaldehyde
Burgundy pitch
Cadmium stearate
Candelilla wax
Carnauba wax
Castor oil
Celluloid
Ceresin
Cerin
Cetyldimethylsulphonium dimethylsulphate
Cetylpyridinium bromide
Chestnut extract
Chinese wax
Citronella oil
Clove oil
Copal
Cutch extract
Dodecyltrimethyl-ammonium chloride
Drip oil
Drizone
Esters of aliphatic dicarboxylic acids
Fossil wax
Frosterilize
Gelatin
Glue
Grease
Gums
Irish moss
Japan wax
Kromoid
Lead erucate
Mineral oils
Montan wax
Neatsfoot oil
Nitrobenzene
Nitrocellulose
Octadecylpyridinium iodide
Ozokerite
Paraffin
Paraffin containing soluble aluminum salts
Parastearamidophenyltrimethyl-ammonium methylsulphate
Petrolatum
Pine gum
Protective colloids
Resins
Rosin
Rosin and petrolatum
Rubber
Sandarac
Shale oil
Soaking with factice-forming oil and treating with sulphur dichloride
Sodium alginate
Stearin
Suet
Tallow
Tar
Tar with drip oil
Tragacanth
Triethylcetylphosphonium bromide
Vegetable oils
Viscol wax
Vix-ene
Wax creams
Wax emulsions
Zinc alginate

Water-treating Agents Used in Tanning Processes

Activated alumina
Activated carbons
Alkali borates
Alkali carbonates
Alkali phosphates
Alkali tartrates
Alkali-earth carbonates
Alum floc
Alums
Aluminum hydroxide
Aluminum phosphate
Aluminum sulphate
Aquamol
Barium salts
Bauxite
Borax
Calbaine
Calcium hydroxide
Calgon
Calum
Charcoal
Cleeritol
Disodium phosphate
Normalizer
Porofos
Potassium chromite-silicate
Potassium-aluminum sulphate
Silica gel
Sodium aluminate
Sodium chromite-silicate
Sodium hexametaphosphate
Sodium silicate
Sodium-aluminum silicate
Sodium-aluminum sulphate
Super alkalies
Zeolites

Waterproofing for Suede Leather

Deo-tex

Waterproofing Fillings for Leather

Calafene
Kromoid
Waterproof finish No. 131XC

Wetting Agents Used in Making and Finishing Leather

Abietenesulphonic acid
Acenaphthalene
Acenaphthalenedisulphonic acid
Acenaphthalenesulphonic acid
Acetyl ricinoleate
Albuminoid substances
Alginates
Aliphatic ester sulphates
Alkanol B, HG
Aluminum oxide gel
Ammonium betatetrahydronaphthalenesulphonate
Ammonium linoleate
Ammonium tannates
Amylamines
Amyltetrahydronaphthalenecarboxylic acid
Animal colloidal substances
Animal oil soap
Anthracenedisulphonic acid
Anthracenesulphonic acid

(To be continued)

Petroleum Solvents, Lubricants, Fuels

Reduced Crude Production and Faster Consumption of Furnace Oil Combine to Give Petroleum Its Best Appearance So Far This Season—Industrial Oils Quiet

The combined influences of reduced crude oil production in the Southwest and colder temperatures throughout the Atlantic seaboard sector, which moved larger quantities of burning oils into consumption, gave the petroleum market more buoyancy than it had possessed for several weeks. Heavy snows and cold weather from New England down to the deep South created a brisk demand for furnace oils, but the sellers have been so heavily loaded up with supplies that the week's movement was not sufficient to level off much of the heavy storage supplies. Another week or so of cold weather, however, should give the market considerable statistical improvement.

Solvents and other petroleum products used as industrial raw materials did not possess much for comment last week. The demands were light and scattered. The recent reduction of prices for petroleum thinners in the Northern New Jersey area did not spread to neighboring districts.

October's crude oil production was 3,577,800 barrels daily, according to the Bureau of Mines. This was nearly 90,000 barrels below the average of September, but 16 percent above the average of October last year.

Daily average production of crude oil in United States for the week ended December 4 was 3,387,000 barrels, a reduction of 38,800 barrels from the preceding week's average, according to the estimates of the American Petroleum Institute. The average for four weeks ended December 4 was 3,482,000 barrels and the average at this time a year ago was 3,000,200 barrels. Runs of crude oil to stills were reported to the A.P.I. by companies controlling 89 percent of the nation's refinery capacity as having averaged 2,900,000 barrels for 78.3 percent of refinery operation. An additional 330,000 barrels were estimated to have been sent to stills unreported for a total estimated daily average of 3,230,000 barrels, against 3,325,000 barrels during the preceding week.

Solvents and Diluents

The East Coast market for petroleum solvents nad naphthas has not been altered since the price reduction in petroleum thinners in the New Jersey area a week ago. Prices in New York and elsewhere along the middle Atlantic seaboard held at the levels that have been in effect for some while. The Midcontinent market seemed steady and fully recovered from the break in prices of a couple of weeks back. Industrial consumption of naphthas was light and expected to continue so far the next few weeks at least.

Cleaners' Naphthas.—Tulsa reported a more active demand for this material albeit there has been no visible improvement in the movement out of Eastern refinery points. The prices for tankcars continued unchanged both here and in the Midcontinent.

Petroleum Thinners.—The reduction in tankcar and tankwagon prices in New Jersey a week ago did not spread to other sections in the East Coast market. The Jersey tankcar price was 9c. per gallon and tankwagons were priced at 9½c. per gallon.

Rubber Solvents.—The tire manufacturers' demands continued light and the market's appearance was not much different from a week ago. Prices seemed steady at the Midcontinent refineries, having recovered fully from the reduction of a few weeks back.

Stoddard Solvent.—The Eastern refinery market position held steady and was not influenced by the recent cut in prices for petroleum thinner in Northern New Jersey. The demands here were light. Midcontinent prices were unchanged.

V. M. & P. Naphthas.—The paint manufacturing industry was not active in the market last week. Trade has been light for some time, but there was no change in quotations last week, and conditions here and at the Midcontinent appeared fairly steady.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Dec. 9.—Purchases of petroleum diluents and solvents recently have been all that could have been expected at this season. Despite some irregularities in the needs of various industries as mirrored in inquiries, etc., tone has been maintained on a fairly good basis. Ruling prices in tankcar lots, except as noted, were (tankcar prices f.o.b. Group 3, Oklahoma):—Blending naphtha, 4¼c. to 4½c. per gallon; cleaners' naphtha, 7⅜c. to 7½c., tankcar; 17.2c., tankwagon; petroleum spirits, 6⅜c. to 6½c., tankcar; 15.9c., tankwagon; rubber solvent, 7⅜c. to 7½c.; lacquer diluent, 8⅜c. to 8½c.; Stoddard solvent, 6⅞c. to 7c., tankcar; v.m.&p. naphtha, 7⅜c. to 7½c., tankcar; 18.2c., tankwagon.

Tulsa, Dec. 9.—The solvents market was quiet although cleaners' naphtha was slightly more active. The low operating rate of manufacturing plants is restricting trading. Quotations for all grades were unchanged.

Lighter Fractions

Producers of light gaseous solvents have maintained their prices firmly and without change for the past several months. The fluctuations in natural gasoline prices have not influenced the prices for these materials away from the levels at which they have been quoted for months. Industrial consumption continued light.

Butanes.—The market's position was unchanged with 2¼c. to 3¾c. per gallon named for tankcar quantities, f.o.b. Group 3, according to the number of cars used per month.

Hexane.—The normal grade continued at 10½c. per gallon in tankcars and the laboratory grade was 16c. per gallon in drum cars, both f.o.b. Group 3.

Octanes.—Conditions surrounding the market at the Group 3 producing points were unchanged. Quotations held at the long standing basis of 10c. per gallon for tankcars, f.o.b. Group 3.

Petrolatums and Waxes

White Mineral Oils.—The medicinal oil market was very quiet. The contract buyers have not been taking more than needed amounts, which were indeed small. There was very little spot business reported. Technical oils moved in a mild way and prices for all grades were unchanged.

Paraffin Waxes.—The scale wax market was very quiet last week. Quotations were nominally at 2.95c. per pound for 122-124 A.m.p. and 3c. per pound for 124-126 A.m.p. However, there were frequent offerings at 5 points below these figures and in some directions there were reported offerings of 122-124 wax at 2.85c. per pound. Buying was so light that the trade gave little concern to any quotations. Fully refined wax was quiet at unchanged prices. The Bureau of Mines reported October wax production at 44,240,000 pounds against 42,000,000 in September; exports were 17,624,000 pounds against 14,900,000 pounds; domestic demand, 23,398,000 pounds against 22,948,000 pounds; and end of month stocks were 128,995,000 pounds against 123,098,000 pounds at the end of September. Total production for the first ten months of the year was 429,240,000 pounds against 388,920,000 pounds in the same months of 1936.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Buying of refined wax was fairly good, having held up better than most products for some time. The prevailing price basis is making a favorable comparison with that in effect previously. Inquiries have reached fairly good proportions lately. Ruling prices are:—122-124, 5.65c. to 5.75c. per pound; 125-127, 4.9c. to 5c.; 127-129, 5.05c. to 5.15c.; 130-132, bulk or bag, 5.45c. to 5.55c.; 132-134, bulk or bag, 5.7c. to 5.8c.

TULSA, Dec. 9.—Quotations for solvents continued firm with most of the trading at 3c. per pound for the 124-126 American crude. However, some sales were reported at 2.85c. per pound. There has been some concession in the low melting point product but some refiners continue to quote as high as 3½c. per pound.

Petrolatum. — The week's developments were not important. Trade was very quiet. As reported previously, according to local opinion, the recent slash in crude oil costs in Pennsylvania may affect the selling price of white grades but the ambers were likely to hold free from the influence of lower crude costs because the ambers have been selling at a very close proximity to the cost of production.

Fuels and Lubricants

Lowering temperatures in the entire Atlantic seaboard sector livened the movement of burning oils into consumption. The deliveries of tankcars and barge lots were larger than those for any preceding week this season, according to opinion around the local market. Stocks of furnace oil are still heavy but with another week or so of business like that of last week, the market should be tightened considerably.

Tankwagon Price Changes

Standard Oil Company of Indiana, effective December 6, advanced sub-normal tankwagon prices of kerosene, tractor fuels and furnace oils one-half cent generally throughout its Mid-western territory, except in Chicago and Detroit metropolitan areas.

Market Conditions

Gasoline.—The position of the bulk market in the local area was still described as being soft. There were no open changes in price reported, but the fundamental position of the market was not overly strong. Jobber and consumer buying was very spotty. The export position at the U.S. Gulf continued unchanged. According to the Bureau of Mines report, October motor fuel production was 50,461,000 barrels against 49,561,000 barrels in September. Other October statistics compared with September were:—Exports, 3,830,000 barrels against 4,456,000 barrels; stocks (finished), 61,141,000 barrels against 58,037,000 barrels, (natural) 5,444,000 barrels against 6,278,000 barrels; domestic demand, 45,361,000 barrels against 47,245,000 barrels. January-October production was 475,170,000 barrels against 426,867,000 barrels in the same months of 1936; domestic demand during this period was 436,637,000 barrels against 402,279,000 barrels.

Kerosene.—The local tankcar market for 41,-43 water white material was unchanged during the week. Quotations at the refineries were based at 6¼c. per gallon. There was a livelier buying interest, particularly in the northern New York and New England areas. Export quotations at the Gulf continued unchanged. October production of kerosene was 5,731,000 barrels against 5,371,000 barrels in September. Domestic demand was 4,985,000 barrels against 4,397,000 barrels; exports were 708,000 barrels against 772,000 barrels; stocks at the end of the month were 8,877,000 barrels against 8,839,000 barrels.

Fuel and Gas Oils.—Furnace oils were moving faster because of the colder weather along the Atlantic seaboard. The tankcar and barge movement during the week was estimated to have been the best of the Winter season so far, but the sellers have been so heavily loaded up with supplies that the takings during the past few weeks have not made much of a dent in the stocks in storage. Residual fuel oil output in October was 28,199,000 barrels against 27,173,000 barrels; domestic demands were 26,847,000 barrels against 26,544,000 barrels; end of month stocks were 92,182,000 barrels against 89,007,000 barrels. The domestic demand for all fuels in October was 36,804,000 barrels against 35,216,000 barrels in September.

Lubricating Oils.—The Pennsylvania oil market was soft, but there were no open changes made last week. The sharp cut in prices a week ago was not extended, but there was a distinctly weak atmosphere around the market, and the buyers were not prepared to cover yet.

Markets at Other Centers

Tulsa, Dec. 9.—There has been a distinct improvement in sentiment in refined oil

Outputs and Quotas

A comparison of Bureau of Mines calculations for December production, State allowable quotas where they exist and the American Petroleum Institute's estimate of crude production for the week ended December 4 follows:—

	B. of M. Dept. of Int. calculations.	State allowable.	Estimated output.
Oklahoma ..	588,800	550,000	556,100
Kansas	186,000	176,700	168,800
Texas	1,399,800	*1,354,143	1,304,350
Louisiana ..	244,000	233,975	246,300
Arkansas ...	33,900	.....	44,100
Eastern	126,200	.....	137,000
Michigan ...	51,800	.....	53,750
Wyoming ...	57,100	.....	48,700
Montana	15,800	.....	15,750
Colorado	4,400	.....	4,300
New Mexico.	104,100	.....	104,750
California ..	679,400	.....	703,100
Totals	3,491,300	.....	3,387,000

*November 1 allowable revised to 1,354,143, effective November 16. In addition, the Railroad Commission's order calls for shutting down the East Texas field on the following Sundays; November 21 and 28; December 5 and 12, "in order to take pressure tests under more stable conditions."

The State of the Petroleum Market

There were no changes in crude oil prices last week. The refined gasoline market was soft.

	Dec. 10	Dec. 3	Last Year
Crude petroleum prices at well (average for ten fields) per barrel	$1.322	$1.322	$1.276
Gasoline prices at refineries (at four refining centers) per gallon	.0525	.0525	.0534375

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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Petroleum Production—Motor Fuel Stocks

	Barrels	
	1937 Jan. 1-Dec. 11	1936 Jan. 1-Dec. 11
Commercial crude oil production	1,198,692,000	1,014,234,000
	Week ended Dec. 11, 1937	Week ended Dec. 12, 1936
Daily average production	3,374,900	2,984,000
	Week ended Dec. 4, 1937	Week ended Nov. 27, 1937
Estimated motor fuel stock total	70,193,000	68,544,000
Estimated finished motor fuel stock at refineries	39,082,000	38,734,000

trading this week in view of the colder temperatures prevailing throughout the Mid-west which has stimulated demand for burning oils. While the seasonal consumption of heavy oils has been steadily increasing, the rate, nevertheless, had lagged. Buyers' efforts to bring out supply were futile at current quotations and a large number of orders flooded the entire Mid-continent field. Although the orders appeared to be in small quantities, it was believed that there was a very large volume of requirements awaiting to be filled as inquiries were so widespread.

The strength was reflected sympathetically in kerosene, which was raised ½c. per gallon by one of the largest integrated refiners. This is in spite of the fact that the movement has not been so large this season. The improvement in price conditions in burning oils throughout the Mid-west was believed partly responsible for this, which together with the fact that refiners have been operating at a loss since the gasoline market debacle has been an important factor.

The natural gaoline market was fairly buoyant as a result of a large number of small quantity orders. The colder temperatures stimulated the demand although the large refinery requirements are apparently satisfied for the time being. It was expected that quotations would easily hold another week at the present level. No important changes in prices, however, were expected. Although, if the motor fuel market picks up somewhat at the turn of the year, a stronger tone could easily develop.

There is also a better feeling regarding the crude oil market in well informed circles. Inquiries for mid-year requirements are coming into the market. Some of the important crude oil buyers see the inception of a definite turning in attitude toward crude prices, which were previously considered vulnerable. Following is a list of quotations of the products trading in the Mid-continent field on the basis of Group 3 prices:—

GASOLINE.—Although weakest, U. S. motor grade is most active and quoted at 3¾c. to 3⅞c. per gallon while the 76-79 grade ranges from 4⅝c. to 4⅞c. and the 70-72 grade is 4¾c. to 5¼c; the 68-70 gravity, 360 end point, is quoted at 5c.

NATURAL GASOLINE.—Quotations for all products were steady with the good volume of trading with Oklahoma and Texas on a parity. Three and three-fourth cents is quoted for the 26-70 grade and the 22-pound at 4⅛c. to 4¼c., while the 18-pound was 4½c. and the 14-pound 5c. per gallon.

KEROSENE.—Refiners ask 4c. to 4¼c. per gallon for the 41-43 grade and 4⅛c. to 4⅜c. per gallon for the 42-44 grade.

DISTILLATES.—No. 1 prime white is still quoted at 4c. to 4⅛c. per gallon; No. 1 straw 3⅞c. to 4c. per gallon and No. 2 straw, 32-36, is 3⅝c. to 3⅞c. per gallon and zero gas oils are 3½c. to 3⅝c.

FUEL OIL.—Offerings of the heavy grades below 15 degree gravity are softening the market. Considerable quantities of the residual have been offered at 65c. per barrel. Other fuels remain unchanged. The 24-28 is quoted at $1.07½ while the high cold test is 90c. per barrel.

LUBRICATING OILS.—Two large manufacturers of lubricants reduced quotations ½c. per gallon on all grades bright stocks. New prices range from 13.5c. on 100 vis., 15-25 pour No. 4 color to 19c. on 190-200 vis. 15-25 pour No. 4.5 color. Light blended oils were cut 1/10c. to 1c. per gallon. It was expected that cut would become general by the opening of this week. Heavy inventories in the Eastern market which brought about severe price reductions last month was responsible for reduction.

Chicago, Dec. 9.—While sellers have given more evidence of a moderately well-defined steadying on gasoline market tone, demand for the good heating oils has been exceeding all bounds for so early in the season. This has been caused by abnormal cold and a new high record in burner installations. Most grades of domestic fuels accordingly have been strong to fractionally higher. Meanwhile, gasoline is in lesser demand but prices are holding fairly well at this time. Kerosene, between the two, is dull. The heavy fuel market is soft, awaiting a reawakening of industrial demand. Heavy gas oils remain tight. Lubricants are still spotty.

GASOLINE.—Low octane motor, 4⅛c. to 4⅜c. per gallon; 63-36 octane, 4½c. to 4¾c.; 67-69 octane, 4⅞c. to 5⅛s.; 70-72 octane, 5⅛c. to 5½c.; 60-62, 400, 4⅛c. to 4⅜c.; 64-66, 375, 4¾c. to 5⅛c.; 68-70, 360, 5⅛c. to 5⅜c.

KEROSENE.—42-44, water white, 4⅛c. to 4½c. per gallon; 41-43, water white, 4c. to 4¼c.

FURNACE OILS.—No. 1 prime white, 4c. to 4⅛c. per gallon; No. 1 straw, 3⅞c. to 4c.; No. 2 straw, 3¾c. to 3⅞c.; No. 2 dark, 3⅞c. to 3⅞c.; No. 3, 3½c. to 3⅝c.; 32-36, dark, industrial gas oil, 3c. to 3⅛c.

FUEL OILS.—No. 4, $1.10 to $1.15 per barrel; No. 5, 82½c. to 90c.; No. 6, 75c. to 82½c.

New Orleans, Dec. 7.—The domestic market continued to hold its own during the past week with quotations remaining at a steady level. Foreign inquiries and exports were fair. U. S. motor gasoline was quoted at 5¾c.; U. S. Motor below 62 octane at 5¾c.; 63-67 octane at 6c. and 68-70 octane as 6½c.—all prices being on a per gallon basis at refinery.

The price of kerosene remained unchanged at 7⅜c. per gallon at refinery.

Bunker C fuel oil continued to be quoted at 95c. per barrel at terminal and $1 per barrel delivered alongside; Industrial plants in this vicinity were quoted on this grade at $1.46 per barrel, delivered.

Chicago Oil Men Elect Hirth

The Chicago Oil Men's Club held its annual meeting December 2 at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago. The following officers were elected:—President, Chas. P. Hirth, of the Hughes Oil Company; vice-president, H. George Donovan, of the Industrial Petroleum Corporation; treasurer, W. G. Franke, of the American Mexican Petroleum Corporation; treasurer, Carl H. Saas, of the Refiners Petroleum Company, and directors, F. E. Malone, of the Shell Petroleum Corporation; J. G. Phinney, of the Cities Service Oil Company, and H. J. Hough, of the A & A Oil Company.

Ewing to Retire from Socony-Vacuum Oil

Frederic Ewing, director of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, and vice-president in charge of Eastern operations, has announced his withdrawal from active service in the company, for reasons of health. At the request of the executive committee, Mr. Ewing will continue as director of the company during the next eighteen months before retirement.

The company has created the new position of Eastern sales manager in charge of operations for New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, with Walter Faust appointed to this new office, effective January 1.

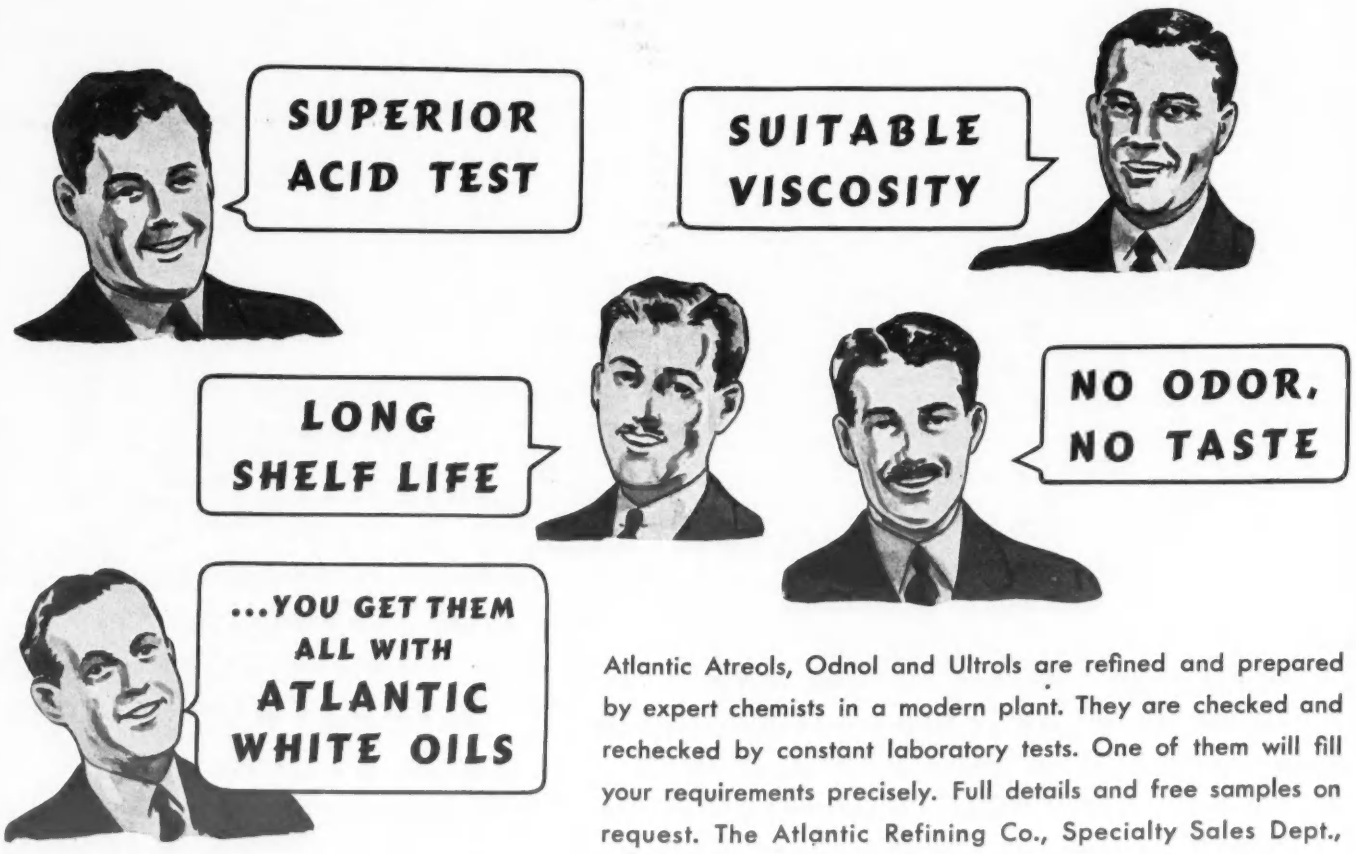
Standard Oil of N.J. to Give Key Executives Health Tests

Taking cognizance of the increasing number of "health casualties" among executives in key positions, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has expanded its medical department to give exhaustive annual examination to employees in the New York area. The service is free and available to all employees in this area, regardless of age or rank.

Additional offices have been rented and equipped at the medical department in Rockefeller Center. The new department will be in charge of Dr. James Moore Adams, former medical officer of the United States Army and medical director of the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, under the supervision of Dr. W. J. Denno, general medical director of the New Jersey company.

Oil Cracking Suit Ended

The Texas Company has announced sale to the Universal Oil Products Company of a non-exclusive right to grant licenses under the former's oil-cracking patent rights. Patent infringement suits which the Texas Company had been prosecuting against certain licensees of Universal Oil will be discontinued, it was said.



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ATLANTIC WHITE OILS

Fertilizer Materials

Quiet Continues and Little Change Is Expected Over Next Several Weeks—November Tag Sales in South Were Higher Than Year Ago

The agricultural chemicals market failed to find relief from the dullness of the past several weeks. Interest was still centered on the farm bill which was still under congressional consideration. The Census Bureau's final report for the year on the cotton crop, which indicated an all-time high record of 18,756,000 bales, was another brake to an already motionless market. And, as if to add to the miseries of the trade, a freeze in the deep South wreaked considerable damage to the early vegetable and berry crop in Florida and placed the citrus crop in danger. The Louisiana sugar cane crop also suffered under the cold wave which extended from Savannah southward.

Dealers in fertilizer materials said that an attempt to push for sales would be fruitless and were more or less resigned to the situation. Little change from the current immobility of the market was expected until the latter part of January when nitrate of soda and other chemical ammoniates should start moving against contracts.

Price movements were unimportant.

Fertilizer tag sales in November were 23 percent larger than last November in 12 Southern States, according to the monthly compilation by the N.F.A. Aggregate sales in the 17 reporting States totaled 123,465 tons, representing gains of 24 percent over November, 1936, and 43 percent over November, 1935. Five of the 12 Southern States reported larger sales this year than last, but most of the total gain was accounted for by Florida. In past years November sales were only slightly more than 2 percent of the total year's sales in the South, and were much less important in the Midwest. Details are contained in the accompanying table.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

Bone, Import, 4½ & 50, 50c. per ton. Tankage, dom., N. Y., unground, 10c. per unit-ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
66.7	66.7	66.7	63.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Ammoniates

Nitrate of Soda.—The occasional appearance of shipping instructions saved the market from utter lifelessness. Sellers expect the market to continue along its present quiet course until the latter part of January when the calls for deliveries against contracts usually improve. Prices continued in a steady and unchanged position. October imports of Chilean nitrate were 2,870 long tons, according to the Department of Commerce; exports in October were 17,892 tons, according to the figures presented in the classification "other nitrogenous chemical materials" which are usually interpreted as being mainly domestic nitrate of soda.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Here, too, occasional demands for shipment against the contracts booked earlier kept the market in a state of some flux. In some instances, shipments were being made from more distant points than usual because of the low supplies at some of the ovens. The market continually points toward a very tight position as a result of the continued low operating rate in the steel industry. The price situation is quite firm. October's imports of sulphate totaled 2,746 long tons, of which 1,924 tons came from Canada, according to the Department of Commerce. Only 821 tons came from the Netherlands.

Dried Blood.—There was very little trading life in the market. Imported material for December shipment remained at $3.30 per unit, while the domestic quotations continued at $3 per unit in New York and $2.75 per unit in Chicago.

Fish Scrap.—There was practically no activity in the market. Baltimore reported that 100 tons of unground menhaden scrap were available at $4 and 10c. per unit-ton, basis factory. Japanese sardine meal was still quoted at $46 per ton for shipment.

Nitrogenous Material.—The market's position was practically unchanged from a week ago. Importers were idle and the $2.60 per unit-ton price mentioned was more or less nominal. Latest prices heard from the West were $2.25 per unit.

Tankage.—The long change in the market's position last week was a reduction in the asked price for ground material in New York. The quotations were now based at $2.80 and 10c. per unit-ton against $2.90 and 10c. a week ago.

Urea.—The new compound with low acidity is priced at $64 per ton in bulk and $64 per ton in paper bags, for 20 ton lots, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., and/or Atlantic and Gulf ports. The material tests 42 percent nitrogen.

Potashes

The week to week position of the market for agricultural potash salts does not change at this time. There was practically no business being done except for a few deliveries against the contracts that were booked earlier in the season at discount prices.

Phosphates

Imported 4½ and 50 raw bone prices weakened fractionally last week following reductions in the prices for other grades of foreign bone a week ago. Otherwise, the group of phosphate materials continued at unchanged prices from a week ago. The group of materials included in this division of the market shared the general quiet with the ammoniates and potashes.

Bone Materials.—The only change in price last week was a reduction of 50c. per ton in the price for imported 4½ & 50 raw bone, which was now quoted at $28.50 per ton, c.i.f. The Chicago bone products market held at the reduced levels of a week ago.

Superphosphate.—The price structure held in a steady position. Although production of superphosphate in plants of acidulators reporting to the National Fertilizer Association was larger in October than in October of last year the increase was substantially less than that of recent months. Aggregate output during the month was 5 percent larger than a year earlier, while production in the January-October period exceeded the first ten months of 1936 by 38 percent. The figures for October were:—Production, 333,553 tons in bulk and 2,430 tons in base and mixed goods; shipments, 227,368 tons; and end of month stocks, 1,019,956 tons in bulk and 396,990 tons in base and mixed goods. These figures are expressed in equivalent tons of 16 percent a.p.a.

Sulphur and Pyrites

The sulphur market continued quiet. Shipment through marine channels that are usually ice-bound in Winter, have been completed and the movement from the mining points is expected to be small during the next several weeks. The price situation continued unchanged at its long standing level.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, Dec. 9.—The usual interest in fertilizer materials in the South at this season of the year is lacking. Apparently consumers are waiting to see what Congress is to do about cotton, before sizing up requirements.

Organic ammoniates are reported easier but cottonseed meal at $20 to $22 per ton is still regarded with favor by southern fertilizer manufacturers.

Extremely cold weather extended south to the limits of Florida this week.

Quotations of this market were as follows:—

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—$9.60 per ton, interior producing points.

NITRATE OF SODA.—$27 per ton f.o.b., ports.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—$29 per ton, port basis.

COTTONSEED MEAL.—$22 per ton for 7 percent grade, interior mills.

BLOOD.—$2.75 per unit, Chicago; imported $3.30, port basis.

TANKAGE.—$2.75 to $2.80 and 10c. per unit, Chicago.

NITROGENOUS.—$2.25 per unit, midwest; foreign $3.60, port basis.

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Fertilizer Tag Sales: November

Equivalent tons*

	November				January-November			
South—	P.C. of 1936.	1937.	1936.	1935.	P.C. of 1936.	1937.	1936.	1935.
Virginia‡	221	7,627	3,450	1,565	115	434,068	376,453	369,318
North Carolina	264	7,402	2,800	7,124	118	1,166,399	989,603	968,091
South Carolina	73	8,020	10,959	6,728	125	756,888	606,064	603,673
Georgia	41	3,791	9,160	4,310	127	853,115	674,050	614,839
Florida†¶	131	86,332	65,653	53,884	115	511,679	444,112	367,313
Alabama	63	250	400	500	133	620,910	466,400	416,900
Mississippi	..	210	.....	1,600	129	324,459	233,663	207,015
Tennessee†	362	3,254	900	2,561	121	141,325	117,138	96,444
Arkansas‡	95	500	525	10	150	68,175	45,431	37,393
Louisiana†	111	3,590	3,225	5,350	140	155,668	111,356	89,142
Texas†	73	1,912	2,625	2,000	141	87,614	62,309	59,497
Oklahoma	..	.....	.....	.....	113	6,845	6,055	6,619
Totals, South	123	122,888	99,697	85,632	124	5,127,145	4,132,634	3,836,244
Midwest—								
Indiana	525	331	63	47	108	274,275	254,087	191,192
Illinois	..	.....	56	375	134	46,652	34,820	25,151
Kentucky	..	.....	100	200	131	117,078	89,392	73,462
Missouri	..	240	.....	125	88	82,440	93,498	59,398
Kansas	..	6	.....	.....	137	15,257	11,140	7,298
Totals, Midwest	263	577	219	747	111	535,702	482,937	356,501
Grand totals	124	123,465	99,916	86,379	123	5,662,847	4,615,571	4,192,745

* Monthly records of fertilizer tax tags are kept by State control officials and may be slightly larger or smaller than the actual sales of fertilizer. The figures indicate the equivalent number of short tons of fertilizer represented by the tax tags purchased and required by law to be attached to each bag of fertilizer sold in the various States.

† Cottonseed meal sold as fertilizer included.

‡ Excludes 52,750 tons of cottonseed meal for January-November combined, but no separation is available for the amount of meal used as fertilizer from that used as feed.

¶ Includes 62,900 tons of phosphatic and lime materials for January-November, 1937.

(Compiled by the National Fertilizer Association)

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

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Calvert and Read Streets, Baltimore, Md.

BONE.—Steamed 3 and 50 at $26 to $27 per ton, Chicago.

Baltimore, Dec. 9.—The market for crude fertilizer materials remained stationary last week. There is little prospect now that activity will improve prior to the holidays and the indications are that matters will drag along because of the uncertainty as to next season's requirements.

FISH SCRAP.—According to reports from the lower Chesapeake Bay about 100 tons of unground menhaden scrap remains in the hands of one of the factories, and this is being held at $4 and 10c. per unit-ton. The market on the West Coast is pretty well sold out, according to advices received from there. West Coast sardine meal is stated to be at $50 per ton for December-January shipment, with c.i.f. Philadelphia and New York, with Baltimore omitted. Domestic menhaden meal is quoted at $53 to $54 per ton in car lots.

TANKAGE.—$2.80 and 10c. to $2.90 and 10c. per unit-ton, basis Baltimore.

BLOOD.—$3 per unit-ton, basis Baltimore.

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—$8.50 per ton for run of pile and at $9 per ton for 16 percent milled and screened stocks.

GARBAGE TANKAGE.—$8.50 per ton, a price that figures out about $12.50 per ton delivered Baltimore.

BONE.—$24 per ton for 1 and 60 steamed; $26 to $26.50 per ton for 3 and 50 ground steamed; $29 per ton for 5 and 40 per ton, all foreign stocks c.i.f. Domestic 4½ and 50 ground raw bone is steady around $36 per ton basis Baltimore.

Chicago, Dec. 9.—The general fertilizer materials markets has been quiet, and tending to bog down a little, on a lack of any very vital interest on the part of buyers. Most of the potential buyers are on the sidelines, and do not care to commit themselves, it seems, in the current near-inventory periods. Blood is offered a little more readily. Tankage is unchanged to a shade lower in some cases. Offerings of some grades of bone materials have been increasing a little here and there, with considerable irregularity reported in various sections.

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Natural Nitrate of Soda
Natural Potash Nitrate
Natural Iodine
CHILEAN NITRATE SALES CORPORATION
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

BLOOD.—Principal grade, $2.90 to $3.15 per unit of ammonia.

TANKAGE.—High grade, ground, $2.70 to $2.90 and 10c.; low grade, $15 to $16; liquid stick, $2.50 to $2.60; hoof meal, $3.20 to $3.30.

BONE MATERIALS.—Ground, steamed bone, 1¼ and 60 percent, $18 to $20; 3 and 50 percent, $20 to $22; 4½ and 50 percent, $26 to $30; grinding hoofs, pigs'toes and waste horn materials, $37 to $40, mostly nominal; junk and hotel kitchen bones, $17 to $18; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $21 to $22; pork cracklings, soft pressed, $35 to $40; beef cracklings, soft pressed, $30 to $35; hard pressed cracklings, per unit of protein, 55c. to 57½c.

San Francisco, Dec. 8.—This market has not yielded much of new interest lately. Routine parcels of blood and tankage are finding their way into the trade at cheaper prices and fish meals are being bought on a day to day basis with slight fluctuations in the amount paid for them. Contracted chemical materials are all moving along at this time, although such movement is not in full swing as yet. At large business contracted for the coming season is shown to be quite satisfactory and there is a fair amount of optimism present.

Ruling prices were:—

NITRATE OF SODA.—100-pound bags, $29 per ton; 200-pound bags, $28.30 per ton; bulk lots $27 per ton ex vessel, all San Francisco/Oakland.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Sellers of Pacific Coast and Canadian production have withdrawn from the market.

SUPERPHOSPHATE. — Domestic quoted at 75c. to 80c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. producer's plant, San Francisco Bay. Bags, quoted at from 80c. to 85c. per unit. Foreign material nominal.

AMMONIA SULPHATE. — Sellers have withdrawn from the market.

FISH MEAL. — California sardine meal is quoted for delivery from production out of the current season at from $35.50 to $36 per ton, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco-Monterey and $37.50 to $38.50 per ton, f.o.b. cars, production point, southern California.

TANKAGE. — Domestic packing house tankage, ground, fertilizer grade, quoted at $2.80 and 10c. per unit-ton, f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles. Lower grades, unground, quoted at $2.50 and 10c. Dry rendered, ground, quoted at 60c. per unit of protein, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco. Unground, dry rendered, quoted at 55c.

BLOOD MEAL. — Domestic, $2.70 per unit, f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles.

BONE MEAL. — Domestic and imported steamed bone meal, quoted in range, according to seller and quality, at $25 to $32 per ton, delivered Pacific Coast ports.

Soap-Glycerin Producers Elect F.A. Countway

The annual meeting of the Association of American Soap and Glycerin Producers was held December 8 to 10 in the Biltmore Hotel, this city. Addresses were made by trade leaders and the topics centered mainly in present day problems of business as a whole and their effect on the soap and glycerin business. The work done at the meeting led to no drawing up of formal resolutions, and hence no official action in that respect was taken.

The only changes in officers were the election of a president, F. A. Countway of Lever Brothers being so honored, succeeding S. Bayard Colgate of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, and Mr. Colgate succeeded Mr. Countway as vice-president for the eastern states. Officers re-elected for the coming year were: Vice-president for the central states, R. R. Deupree of the Procter & Gamble Company; vice-president for the western states, F. H. Merrill of the Los Angeles Soap Company; treasurer, M. S. Dahl of the John P. Stanley Company; assistant treasurer, A. Roy Robson, and secretary, Roscoe C. Edlund.

Shipping Information

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Imports at U.S. Ports

New York Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—34 dms, 1½ tons, 7 cwt, 1 qtr, 22 lbs, American British Chemical Supplies, Scythia, Liverpool
100 dms, Cameronia, Glasgow
50 dms, Waukegan, Liverpool
49 dms, 11 tons, 4 cwt, 1 qtr, Scythia, Liverpool
5 dms, 2 tons, 6 cwt, 2 qtrs, 7 lbs, Monsanto Chemical Co, Scythia, Liverpool
2 dms, General Electric Co, Scythia, Liverpool
NAPHTHENIC—142 dms, 71,709 lbs, Shell Union Oil Corp, Exminster, Constanza
STEARIC—100 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
ADEPS LANAE—40 dms, Th Goldschmidt Corp, Maasdam, Rotterdam
ALBUMEN, BLOOD—7 bbls, 3,553 lbs, Morningstar Nicol, Hamburg, Hamburg
EGG, HEN—22 cs, Bank of Manhattan, Tai Ping, Shanghai
34 cs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Tai Ping, Shanghai
56 cs, Tai Ping, Shanghai
56 cs, T M Duche & Sons, Tai Ping, Shanghai
28 cs, Bridges, Neumer & Co, Tai Ping, Shanghai
112 cs, Stein, Hall & Co, Tai Ping, Shanghai
ALCOHOL, DENATURED—500 dms, A Mersch, Emilia, San Juan
ALOE—7 cs, Comliebank, Aden
ALOIN—4 cs, Norwich Pharmaceutical Co, Ansonia, London
ALUMINUM LEAF—102 pkgs, F Gaskell, Gerolstein, Antwerp
38 cs, Globe Shipping Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
PASTE—2 cs, Aluminum Union, Ltd, Ansonia, London
POWDER—50 dms, 5,720 lbs, T D Downing & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
AMMONIA, SULPHATE—100 bgs, Synthetic Nitrogen Product Corp, Stavangerfjord, Berlin
500 bgs, Bradley & Baker, Maasdam, Rotterdam
ARTISTS MATERIAL—3 cs, Gallagher & Ascher, Maasdam, Rotterdam
4 cs, Favor, Ruhl & Co, Ansonia, London
13 cs, M Grumbacher, Kunikawa, Yokohama
1 cs, Favor, Ruhl & Co, American Merchant, London
ASPHALT—22 dms, D S Durant, Queen of Bermuda, Hamilton
694 cakes, Hamburg, Bremen
20 bgs, F S Jonas, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
BABASSU KERNELS — 1,925 bgs, General Foods Corp, Basil, Parnahyba
6,998 bgs, General Foods Corp, Basil, Maranham
BARIUM, HYDRATE—16 cks, Scythia, Liverpool
BAY RUM—31 dms, Bornu Distr Co, Emilia, San Juan
6 dms, Antonio Caligas, San Jacinto, Ponce
BORON FLUORIDE—15 cyls, 3,726 lbs, Standard Oil Co of N J, Black Heron, Rotterdam
BRISTLES—47 cs, N Wagman & Co, Tai Ping, Hongkong
28 cs, S Hirshenhorn & Son, Tai Ping, Hongkong
29 cs, H Rosenhirsch & Co, Tai Ping, Shanghai
2 cs, Barber S S Co, Tai Ping, Hongkong
21 cs, N Wagman & Co, Tai Ping, Hongkong
50 cs, F H Cone & Co, Tai Ping, Shanghai
100 cs, H Rosenhirsch & Co, Tai Ping, Chunking
44 cs, F H Cone & Co, Tai Ping, Chungking
83 cs, F H Cone & Co, Tai Ping, Tsingtao
15 cs, Chesnut, Cooper & Co, Aquitania, Southampton
5 cs, Drageer Shipping Co, Westernland, Antwerp
54 cs, Bank of London South America, American Merchant, London
1 cs, F W Von Stade, American Merchant, London
4 cs, American Merchant, London
10 cs, H Rosenhirsch Co, Kirishima, Moji
BRONZE POWDER — 5 cs, Heemsoth-Kerner Corp, Hamburg, Hamburg
10 dms, 4 cs, R F Downing & Co, Hamburg, Bremen
CAMPHOR, REFD—25 cs, S S Kresege, Kimikawa, Kobe
CANARY SEED—150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Exminster, Rodosto
450 bgs, Exminster, Rodosto
2,000 bgs, A G Dunn, Exminster, Rodosto
CARAWAY SEED—150 bgs, 16,500 lbs, President Harding, Hamburg
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Maasdam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, R L Friedler, Maasdam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Importers Com Co, Maasdam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Jewett & Sherman, Maasdam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Volendam, Rotterdam
250 bgs, 27,500 lbs, Levy & Levis Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Catz American Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, M Witsenburg, Volendam, Rotterdam
CARDAMON—78 tins, P H Petry & Co, Musa, Porto Barrios
CASSIA—500 bls, R T French Co, Silversandal, Hongkong
100 bls, L A Parke Co, Silversandal, Hongkong
150 bls, Wah Chang Trading Corp, Tai Ping, Hongkong
300 bls, Van Loan & Co, Silversandal, Hongkong
35 bls, Wood & Selick, Silversandal, Hongkong
100 bls, Durkee Famous Food, Silversandal, Hongkong
50 bls, B Fischer & Co, Silversandal, Hongkong
300 bls, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Silversandal, Hongkong
300 bls, A G Dunn, Silversandal, Hongkong
50 bls, Silversandal, Hongkong
BARK—70 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Tai Ping, Hongkong
ROLLS—30 bls, Tai Ping, Hongkong
CASTOR BEANS—1,700 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Basil, Bahia
3,394 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Basil, Bahia
8,414 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Basil, Bahia
5,122 bgs, Basil, Bahia
5,980 bgs, Bank of London South America, Basil, Macelo
CASTOR BEANS—2,050 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Basil, Macelo
10,200 bgs, Basil, Pernambuco
2,103 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Taubate, Santos
1,700 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Taubate, Rio de Janeiro
9,361 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Taubate, Rio de Janeiro
847 bgs, Taubate, Rio de Janeiro
CELLULOSE ACETATE—1 cs, General Dyestuff Corp, Maasdam, Rotterdam
CHALK, COMMON—1,600 bgs, R L Watkins Co, Ansonia, London
PRECIPITATED — 280 cks, 300 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Toronto City, Bristol
295 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Scythia, Liverpool
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS — 6 cs, 1,078 lbs, Hamburg, Hamburg
CHEMICALS—58 cks, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, Stavangerfjord, Heroen
1,016 bgs, 1 ck, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
25 cks, B L Lemke, Hamburg, Hamburg
9 cks, W R Warner & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
2 cks, 4 cs, Eimer & Amend, Hamburg, Hamburg
2 cks, 10 dms, Sandoz Chem Works, Hamburg, Hamburg
13 cs, Schimmel & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
7 dms, 1 ck, 2 cs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg, Bremen
40 bgs, 4 cs, Hamburg, Bremen
180 bgs, 267 cs, 50 balloons, Hamburg, Hamburg
20 cks, Hummel Chem Co, President Harding, Hamburg
400 bgs, O Hermann, Black Heron, Rotterdam
25 cs, Stanley, Doggett, Black Heron, Rotterdam
7 cks, W F Eissing, Black Heron, Rotterdam
35 cks, National Carloading Corp, Black Heron, Rotterdam
56 cks, Jungmann & Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
20 cks, 800 bgs, Black Heron, Rotterdam
40 bbls, H S Dorf & Co, Maasdam, Rotterdam
20 cks, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, Maasdam, Rotterdam
10 cks, Robinson, Wagner Co, Maasdam, Rotterdam
2 cs, Michel Export Co, Maasdam, Rotterdam
12 cks, P C Kuyper & Co, Maasdam, Rotterdam
38 cks, Innis, Speiden & Co, Maasdam, Rotterdam
10 cks, 4 bbls, General Dyestuff Corp, Maasdam, Rotterdam
5 cs, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, Maasdam, Rotterdam
37 pkgs, 25 dms, Maasdam, Rotterdam
10 cks, Westernland, nAwterp
466 bgs, 485 bbls, W H Muller & Co, Westernland, Antwerp
5 cs, Ciba Co, Normandie, Havre
5 cs, Hoffmann La Roche, Normandie, Havre
19 cs, E Fougera & Co, Normandie, Havre
8 pkgs, Roure Dupont, Normandie, Havre
1 cs, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Normandie, Havre
10 cs, E Fougera & Co, American Merchant, London
3 cs, Yardley & Co, American Merchant, London
50 dms, 1 cs, 667 bgs, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
3 cs, Volendam, Rotterdam
50 dms, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, Idefjord, Heroen
CHILLIES—115 bgs, I Harrison & Whitney, Matra, Port Sudan
CINCHONA PRODUCTS—37 cs, R W Greeff & Co, Maasdam, Rotterdam
CLAY—302 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, President Harding, Hamburg
BLUE—80 cks, M Greenebaum, Black Heron, Rotterdam
CLOVES—200 pkgs, Silversandal, Singapore
COALTAR, INTERMEDIATES—5 dms, General Dyestuff Corp, Hamburg, Bremen
31 dms, General Aniline Works, Black Heron, Rotterdam
4 cks, 29 dms, General Aniline Works, Maasdam, Rotterdam
7 jugs, 114 dms, General Dyestuff Corp, Maasdam, Rotterdam
49 dms, 1 cs, 2 cks, 3 bottles, General Dyestuff Corp, Volendam, Rotterdam
COBALT, OXIDE BLACK—70 kegs, Central Trading Corp, Agra, Vupari
COCOA BEANS—250 bgs, Bank of London, South America, Taubate, Victoria
500 bgs, Taubate, Victoria
1,663 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Martinique, Jeremie
50 bgs, Martinique, Jeremie
133 bgs, Transmarine Merc Corp, Pastores, Cape Haitien
500 bgs, Ancon, Cristobal
300 bgs, Struller & Wood, Amazone, Petit Goave
27 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Amazone, Pto Cabello
114 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Amazone, Curacao
100 bgs, Amazone, Curacao
250 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, San Jacinto, Puerto Plata
250 bgs, Machado & Co, San Jacinto, Puerto Plata
COCONUTS—1,263 bgs, 126,300 lbs, General Foods Corp, Emilia, San Juan
300 bgs, 30,000 lbs, Far Eastern Mfg Co, Pastores, Kingston
104 bgs, 10,400 lbs, Universal Import & Export Co, Pastores, Kingston
1,877 bgs, 187,700 lbs, General Foods Corp, Pastores, Kingston
300 bgs, 30,000 lbs, Simon & Co, Pastores, Kingston
250 bgs, 25,000 lbs, General Foods Corp, Ancon, Cristobal
920 bgs, 92,000 lbs, I L Toledano Corp, Ancon, Cristobal
10 bgs, 1,000 lbs, West Indies Prod Co, Borinquen, San Juan
12 bgs, 1,200 lbs, Simons & French, Borinquen, San Juan
300 bgs, 30,000 lbs, Borinquen, San Juan
COCONUT DESIC—100 cs, J H Vavasseur & Co, President Hayes, Colombo
1,500 cs, Wilbur, Ellis Co, Tai Ping, Davao
135 cs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Tai Ping, Manila
1,137 cs, Dodwell & Co, Tai Ping, Manila
767 cs, 138 crtns, Durkee Famous Food, Tai Ping, Manila
COCONUT, DESIC—5,094 cs, General Foods Corp, Tai Ping, Manila
100 cs, J H Vavasseur, Comliebank, Colombo
COLORS—8 bbls, Stanley Doggett, Maasdam, Rotterdam
20 dms, Kentler Bros, Westernland, Antwerp
BRONZE—13 dms, 1 cs, J E Mandlik, Hamburg, Hamburg
CERAMIC — 1 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Scythia, Liverpool
DRY—51 cks, C J Osborn & Co, Maasdam, Rotterdam
COALTAR—6 kgs, Progressive Color & Chem Co, Maasdam, Rotterdam
EARTH — 43 cks, 31,671 lbs, Fezandie & Sperrie, Hamburg, Bremen
PIGMENT—7 jugs, 1 cs, General Dyestuff Corp, Maasdam, Rotterdam
3 jugs, General Dyestuff Corp, Volendam, Rotterdam
PRINTING—5 cs, J E Mandlik, Hamburg, Hamburg
COLUMBITE ORE—840 bgs, H Sneath, West Humhaw, Port Harcourt
CORIANDER SEED—30 bgs, Front Bros, Batory, Gdynia
CORK—13 bls, Olympia, Casablanca
WASTE—457 bls, H Suhl, Exminster, Bone
1,621 bls, Exminster, Bone
WOOD—651 bls, L Mundet & Sons, Fernlane, Djidelli
CORNSILK—26 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Fernlane, Leghorn
52 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Fernlane, Leghorn
CUBEBS—28 bgs, Cingalese Prince, Singapore
8 bgs, President Hayes, Singapore
32 bgs, Silversandal, Singapore
DEXTRIN—12 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher, Maasdam, Rotterdam
25 bgs, Twentsche Bank, Maasdam, Rotterdam
DIGITALIS LEAVES—6 dms, 653 lbs, Hamburg, Hamburg
DRUGS, CRUDE — 20 cs, Central Hanover Bank Trust Co, Ansonia, London
DYES, ALIZARIN—10 cks, 24 dms, General Dyestuff Corp, Maasdam, Rotterdam
6 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, Volendam, Rotterdam
ANILIN—1 ck, General Dyestuff Corp, Hamburg, Hamburg
32 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Hamburg, Hamburg
2 cs, 5 jugs, 114 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, Maasdam, Rotterdam
18 pkgs, Ciba Co, Normandie, Havre
13 dms, L & R Organic Product Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
2 cs, 39 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, Volendam, Rotterdam
EGG YOLK, HEN—56 cs, Consumers Import Co, Tai Ping, Shanghai
EPHEDRA—52 bls, Parke, Davis & Co, Kunikawa, Yokohama
FAT, VEGETABLE—6 cs, 10 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
FENNEL SEED—20 bgs, 2,200 lbs, Hamburg, Hamburg
FERTILIZER NITRATE PHOSPHATE—2,050 bgs, Synthetic Nitrogen Product Corp, Gerolstein, Antwerp
FILTER COMPOUSD—85 bls, Mager Bros, Hamburg, Hamburg
PAPER—1 cs, Hamburg, Hamburg
16 pkgs, H Reeve Angel & Co, Aquitania, Southampton
1 cs, Universal Carloading & Distr Co, American Merchant, London
13 cs, H Reeve Angel & Co, American Merchant, London
FLEASEED—215 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, President Hayes, Bombay
270 bgs, President Hayes, Bombay
10 bgs, President Hayes, Marseilles
FLOWER WATER—6 dms, President Hayes, Marseilles
FULLER'S EARTH—750 bgs, 165,000 lbs, L A Salomon & Bros, Toronto City, Bristol
200 bgs, 44,000 lbs, L A Salomon & Bros, American Mercrant, London
GELATIN—31 cks, T M Duche & Sons, Gerolstein, Antwerp
3 cs, Dingelstedt & Co, Hamburg, Bremen
2 cs, J J Murphy & Co, American Merchant, London
POWDERED — 20 cs, T W Dunn Co, Cameronia, Glasgow
105 bgs, 10 bbls, R D McLellan, Maasdam, Rotterdam
43 cks, T M Duche & Sons, Westernland, Antwerp
4 bgs, Westernland, Antwerp
GINGER ROOT—350 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, West Humhaw, Freetown
GLASS, DUST—10 cs, Heemsoth, Kerner Corp, Hamburg, Hamburg
PLATE—3 cs, C Happel, President Harding, Hamburg
WINDOW—12 cs, Leo Popper & Son, Hamburg, Hamburg
6 cs, A Bendheim & Co, President Harding, Hamburg
2 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, President Harding, Hamburg
3,814 cs, Vitrea & Co, President Harding, Hamburg
50 cs, National City Bank, Westernland, Antwerp
22 cs, Westernland, Antwerp
GLUE, BONE—25 bgs, Hamburg, Hamburg
LIQUID—2 bbls, A Hurst & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
GLUESTOCK—660 bgs, American Express Co, Scythia, Liverpool
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, J F Starkey & Co, President Hayes, Colombo
1,565 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Silversandal, Singapore
GREASE—5 bbls, Welch, Holme & Clark, Hamburg, Hamburg
3 bbls, Concentrate Mfg Corp, Westernland, Antwerp
WOOL—49 bbls, Hummel Chem Co, Scythia, Liverpool
GUM—10 cs, R D Heins, Comliebank, Aden
ARABIC—10 bgs, Frank Vliet Co, Matra, Port Sudan
50 bgs, Orbis Product Corp, Matra, Port Sudan
250 bgs, H Heide, Comliebank, Port Sudan
150 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Comliebank, Port Sudan
160 bgs, Frank Vliet Co, Comliebank, Port Said
300 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Comliebank, Port Said
150 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Comliebank, Port Said
150 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Comliebank, Port Said
50 bgs, Comliebank, Port Said
CHICLE—1,890 bls, Mexican Exploitation Co, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
420 bls, Chicle Development Co, Platano, Port Barrios
COPAL—35 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Cingalese Prince, Singapore
GUM, COPAL—25 cs, 280 bgs, Stroock & Wittenberg, Cingalese Prince, Singapore
580 bskts, O G Innes Corp, Cingalese Prince, Macassar
280 bskts, G W S Patterson & Co, Cingalese Prince, Macassar
70 bskts, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Cingalese Prince, Macassar
36 bskts, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Cingalese Prince, Macassar
52 bskts, S Winterbourne & Co, Cingalese Prince, Macassar
98 bskts, France, Campbell & Darling, Cingalese Prince, Macassar
189 bgs, G W S Patterson & Co, Ansonia, London
133 bskts, O G Innes Corp, Silversandal, Macassar
586 bskts, Chase National Bank, Silversandal, Macassar
65 bskts, Irving Trust Co, Silversandal, Macassar
192 bskts, Stroock & Wittenberg, Silversandal, Macassar
DAMMAR—70 bgs, 100 cs, O G Innes Corp, Cingalese Prince, Singapore
75 cs, 210 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Cingalese Prince, Singapore
700 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Cingalese Prince, Singapore
200 cs, Stroock & Wittenberg, Cingalese Prince, Batavia
65 bgs, G W S Patterson & Co, Cingalese Prince, Macassar
111 bgs, Stroock & Wittenberg, Cingalese Prince, Macassar
142 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Cingalese Prince, Macassar
530 bgs, 50 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, President Hayes, Singapore
210 bgs, 50 cs, Stroock & Wittenberg, President Hayes, Singapore
280 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, President Hayes, Singapore
210 bgs, President Hayes, Singapore
10 cs, Hamburg, Hamburg
40 bskts, Chase National Bank, Silversandal, Macassar
300 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Silversandal, Batavia
100 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, Silversandal, Batavia
50 cs, Stroock & Wittenberg, Silversandal, Singapore
50 cs, O G Innes Corp, Silversandal, Singapore
210 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Silversandal, Singapore
210 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Silversandal, Singapore
140 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Silversandal, Singapore
100 cs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Silversandal, Batavia
ELEMI—129 cs, Gillespie, Rogers, Pyatt Co, President Hayes, Manila
GAMBOGE—4 cs, Silversandal, Singapore
KARAYA—133 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, President Hayes, Bombay
140 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, President Hayes, Bombay
328 bgs, Jacques, Wolf & Co, President Hayes, Bombay
200 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co, President Hayes, Bombay
192 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, President Harding, Hamburg
MASTIC—10 cs, W H Scheel, President Hayes, Port Said
PERILLA—54 bls, L A Dreyfus Co, Ancon, Cristobal
SANDARAC—10 bbls, Olympia, Casablanca
TRAGACANTH — 4 bgs, 9 cs, President Hayes, Marseilles
150 bgs, P H Penick & Co, Ansonia, London
GYPSUM—760 bgs, 41,800 lbs, Stanley Doggett, Hamburg, Bremen
5 cks, American Merchant, London
ROCK—2,050 tons, National Gypsum Co, Keret, Dingwall
HARDENING POWDER—40 dms, R F Downing & Co, American Merchant, London
HERBS, MEDICINAL — 14 bls, President Hayes, Marseilles
13 bls, Gerolstein, Antwerp
5 bls, 539 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Hamburg, Hamburg
5 bgs, 39 bls, Hamburg, Hamburg
38 bls, Westernland, Antwerp
HOPS—49 bls, Gerolstein, Antwerp
8 bls, Benj Schwarz & Son, Hamburg, Hamburg
25 bls, Bode & Voigt, Hamburg, Hamburg
110 bls, R F Downing & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
10 bls, Hamburg, Hamburg
40 bls, American Express Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
40 bls, W J Honan, Hamburg, Hamburg
10 bls, Globe Shipping Co, Hamburg, Bremen
10 bls, Keller & Co, President Harding, Hamburg
5 bls, Benj Schwarz & Son, President Harding, Hamburg
55 bls, J Sonnenschein Hop Co, President Harding, Hamburg
9 bls, Bing & Lust, Maasdam, Rotterdam
40 bls, Batory, Gdynia
HOREHOUND HERBS—14 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, President Hayes, Marseilles
IPECAC ROOT—34 bgs, C E Griffin Co, Ancon, Cristobal
IRON ORE—200 bgs, 15 dms, 7 tons, 8 cwts, 3 qtrs, 20 lbs, Reichard, Coulston, Scythia, Liverpool
OXIDE—61 cks, Reichard, Coulston, Maasdam, Rotterdam
225 bgs, T H Deutz, Maasdam, Rotterdam
8 cks, 2 tons, 7 cwts, 1 qtr, 24 lbs, J H Rhodes & Co, Scythia, Liverpool
10 cks, 2 tons, 17 cwts, 3 qtrs, 6 lbs, J A McNuity, Scythia, Liverpool
6 bbls, F H Hedinger, Amercan Merchant, London
ISINGLASS—10 cs, C H Reisig, American Merchant, London
JABORANDI LEAVES—32 bls, Basil, Parnahyba
JALAP ROOT—11 bls, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
JUNIPER BERRIES—100 bgs, President Harding, Hamburg
50 bgs, J L Hopkins & Co, Fernlane, Leghorn
104 bgs, Fernlane, Leghorn
100 bgs, J L Hopkins & Co, President Harding, Hamburg
LEAD WHITE, POWD—5 cks, J Lee Smith & Co, Ansonia, London
LIME—4 dms, Westernland, Antwerp
LINALYL ACETATE—1 dm, A G Nickstadt Co, Maasdam, Rotterdam
2 dms, P R Dreyer, Tai Ping, Yokohama
3 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna, Kunskawa, Kobe
LITHOPONE—400 cks, Benj Moore & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam

LUPULIN—6 cs, Globe Shipping Co, President Harding, Hamburg
MACE—23 cs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Cingalese Prince, Macassar
28 cs, Van Loan & Co, Cingalese Prince, Macassar
MAGNESIA CALCINED—54 cs, Schofield, Donald Co, Scythia, Liverpool
CARBONATE—200 bgs, 114,400 lbs, Hamburg, Hamburg
20 bgs, 10 cwts, 1 qtr, 14 lbs, Concentrate Mfg Corp, Scythia, Liverpool
176 cs, 10 bgs, Schofield, Donald Co, Scythia, Liverpoool
MAGNESITE CALCINED—30 dms, Speiden, Whitfield Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
MANGANESE, HYDRATED—2 cks, 1 ton, 3 cwts, 3 qtrs, 20 lbs, Scythia, Liverpool
MANGROVE BARK EXTRACT—3,731 bgs, Philippine Cutch Corp, President Hayes, Zomboanga
MATE—51 cks, Taubate, Rio Janeiro
MEDICINAL PREPS—50 cks, Maasdam, Rotterdam
20 cks, Italian Drug Import Co, Rex, Genoa
10 cs, Burroughs, Wellcome & Co, Ausonia, London
25 cs, Volendam, Rotterdam
MENTHOL—70 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Kunikawa, Kobe
METAL LEAF—1 cs, T D Downing & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
MICA—39 cs, Norwegian American Line, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
159 cs, Gillespie, Rogers, Pyatt Co, Comliebank, Calcutta
15 cs, American Merchant, London
BLOCK—48 cs, Matura, Calcutta
FILM—5 cs, Irving Trust Co, Matura, Calcutta
14 cs, Matura, Calcutta
SPLITTINGS—139 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Matra, Calcutta
355 cs, Philadelphia Natl Bank, Matra, Calcutta
50 cs, Irving Trust Co, Matra, Calcutta
50 cs, General Electric Co, Comliebank, Calcutta
180 cs, Mica Insulator Co, Comliebank, Calcutta
60 cs, Comliebank, Calcutta
MOLASSES—11,420 tons, United Molasses Co, Athelqueen, Sourabaya
1,682 tons, United Molasses Co, Athelqueen, Semarang
MUSTARD SEED—300 bgs, 66,000 lbs, I Harrison & Whitney, President Harding, Hamburg
200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Charles Gulden, Black Heron, Rotterdam
137 bgs, Catz American Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
MYROBALANS—11,550 pockets, National City Bank, Matra, Calcutta
NAPHTHALENE—2,000 bgs, 443,740 lbs, B L Lemke, Black Heron, Rotterdam
250 bgs, F B Bertrand, Waukegan, Liverpool
670 bgs, F B Bertrand, Waukegan, Manchester
NUTGALLS—10 bgs, A D Isbetcherian, President Hayes, Istanbul
336 bgs, Tai Ping, Shanghai
336 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Kunekawa, Shanghai
NUTMEGS—40 bgs, Van Loan & Co, Cingalese Prince, Macassar
144 bgs, Catz American Co, Cingalese Prince, Macassar
10 bgs, Cingelese Prince, Macassar
OIL, ANISE—10 dms, Hamburg, Hamburg
CAMPHOR—25 dms, Tai Ping, Shanghai
38 dms, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Kunikawa, Yokohama
CHINAWOOD — 207 tons, Tai Ping, Hongkong
133 dms, Murray Oil Prod Co, Tai Ping, Hongkong
100 dms, Wah Chang Trading Corp, Tai Ping, Hongkong
54 dms, Kane Import Corp, Silversandal, Hongkong
CITRONELLA—7 dms, H A Sothern, Musa, Porto Barrios
10 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Comliebank, Colombo
12 dms, H A Sothern, Platano, Port Barrios
CLOVE—4 bbls, Norwegian American Line, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
COCONUT—471 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Cingalese Prince, Manila
1,420 tons, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Tai Ping, Manila
10 cs, I L Toledano Corp, Pastores, Kingston
440 tons, Best Foods, Inc, Kirishima, Cebu
748 tons, Kirishima, Manila
1,028 tons, Philippine Refining Corp, Silversandal, Cebu
COD—200 dms, Stavangerfjord, Kr Sund
150 dms, E M Javitz, Stavangerfjord, Aalesund
100 dms, Stavangerfjord, Bergen
150 dms, W Fischer, President Harding, Hamburg
150 dms, Norwegian American Line, Idefjord, Bergen
150 dms, Idefjord, Kr Sund
CODLIVER—100 dms, Stavangerfjord, Kr Sund
100 dms, P R Dreyer, Stavangerfjord, Aalesund
1,000 dms, McKesson & Robbins, Stavangerfjord, Bergen
1 cs, H H Rosenthal Co, Stavangerfjord, Bergen
200 dms, Kachurin Drug Co, Stavangerfjord, Bergen
200 dms, Consumers Import Co, Stavangerfjord, Bergen
56 dms, R J Prentiss & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
100 dms, H H Rosenthal Co, President Harding, Hamburg
25 dms, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, President Harding, Hamburg
15 dms, Jacone Prod Co, President Harding, Hamburg
25 bbls, 305 dms, U S Line, President Harding, Hamburg
100 dms, Maasdam, Rotterdam
525 dms, Norwegian American Line, Idefjord, Bergen
CORIANDER—1 cs, Yardley & Co, American Merchant, London
CORN—180 dms, Corn Product Refining Co, Cameronia, Glasgow
99 dms, Ansonia, London

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OIL, CORN—289 dms, Toronto City, Cardiff
54 dms, Scythia, Liverpool
ESSENTIAL—8 pkgs, President Hayes, Marseilles
8 cs, President Harding, Havre
22 cs, Maasdam, Rotterdam
6 dms, Tai Ping, Yokohama
51 pkgs, Normandie, Havre
1 cs, American Merchant, London
9 cs, Volendam, Rotterdam
EUCALYPTUS—5 dms, Chas Fischbeck & Co, Kunikawa, Kobe
FUEL—476,414 gls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Canadolite, Aruba
65,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Paul H Harwood, Aruba
110,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Standard, Aruba
81,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Phoebus, Aruba
90,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Barfonn, Aruba
GERANIUM—1 dm, Yardley & Co, American Merchant, London
GREASE—15 bbls, Public National Bank, Tai Ping, Kobe
LAVENDER—10 dms, Yardley & Co, American Merchant, London
LEMONGRASS — 4 dms, Comliebang, Port Sudan
LUBRICATING—50 dms, Gerolstein, Antwerp
20 dms, Shell Union Oil Corp, Hamburg, Hamburg
6 cs, N Y & N J Oil Co, Cameronia, Glasgow
MINERAL—100 dms, Hamburg, Hamburg
OITICICA—308 dms, Basil, Ceara
OLIVE—5 dms, 395 cs, President Hayes, Genoa
700 cs, Rex, Genoa
935 cs, Fernlane, Leghorn
ORANGE—1 dm, Geo Luecders & Co, Pastores, Port Prince
PALM—1,019 tons, Van Leuwen, Boomkamp & Co, Cingalese Prince, Belawan
PALMAROSA—2 pots, Ungerer & Co, President Hayes, Bombay
PATCHOULI—25 cs, Cingalese Prince, Penang
POPPYSEED—5 dms, Fezandie & Sperrie, Volendam, Rotterdam
RAPESEED—280 tons, Mitsui & Co, Kirishima, Moji
SESAME—25 dms, Volendam, Rotterdam
SOYBEAN—2 bbls, New England Shortening Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
SUNFLOWERSEED—28 dms, Volendam, Rotterdam
VEGETABLE—50 dms, W R Grace & Co, Kunikawa, Kobe
VETIVER—4 dms, Catz American Co, Cingalese Prince, Batavia
YLANG YLANG—1 dm, 12 bbls, Matura, Port Said
ORE—254 bgs, Taubate, Rio Janeiro
ORRISROOT—96 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Fernlane, Leghorn
40 bgs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Fernlane, Leghorn
25 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, Fernlane, Leghorn
1 kg, Yardley & Co, American Merchant, London
PAPAIN—20 cs, S B Penick & Co, President Hayes, Colombo
22 pkgs, C T Wilson & Co, Comliebank, Colombo
PAPRIKA—25 bgs, Chase Natl Bank, President Harding, Hamburg
PARAFFIN — 4,800 bgs, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Ansonia, London
PATCHOULI LEAVES—83 pkgs, W J Bush & Co, Cingalese Prince, Penang
PEATMOSS—400 bls, New Amsterdam Import & Supply Co, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
3,750 bls, Dorothy, Hamburg
325 bls, Half Moon Manufacturing & Trading Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
904 bls, National Peatmoss Co, Maasdam, Rotterdam
1,659 bls, Premier Peatmoss Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
326 bls, National Peatmoss Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
2,910 bls, Volendam, Rotterdam
1,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Idefjord, Malmo
1,119 bls, Idefjord, Malmo
PEPPER, BLACK—1,032 bgs, Catz American Co, Cingalese Prince, Batavia
246 bgs, C T Wilson & Co, Silversandal, Oosthaven
WHITE—516 bgs, Catz American Co, Cingalese Prince, Batavia
250 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Silversandal, Oosthaven
258 bgs, Catz American Co, Silversandal, Batavia
84 bgs, R T French Co, Silversandal, Batavia
168 bgs, Silversandal, Batavia
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—90,584 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Canadolite, Las Piedras
64,854 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Senator, Las Piedras
103,266 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfbird, Las Piedras
80,775 bbls, Cities Service Asphalt Prod Co, Alexandra Hoegh, Las Piedras
REFINED—150 dms, R F Cruickshank Corp, Hamburg, Hamburg
PHOSPHORUS RED—10 cs, C W Campbell & Co, Tai Ping, Kobe
PITCH, STEARIN—54 bbls, Hamburg, Hamburg
POPPY FLOWERS—2 bgs, 110 lbs, Hamburg, Hamburg
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Levy & Levis Co, Maasdam, Rotterdam
200 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Catz American Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, M Witsenburg, Volendam, Rotterdam
POTASH, CAUSTIC—65 dms, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
MURIATE—205,000 kilos, N V Potash Export Mij, Dorothy, Hamburg
PRUSSIATE—15 cks, National Prod Refg Co, Maasdam, Rotterdam
SALT—7 cks, American Merchant, London
SULPHATE—70 bgs, N V Potash Export Mij, Hamburg, Hamburg
POTASH MAGNESIA SULPHATE—150 bgs, N V Potash Export Mij, Hamburg, Hamburg
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—2 cs, Dodwell & Co, Tai Ping, Kobe
FLOWERS—125 bls, J Powell & Co, Tai Ping, Kobe
125 bls, McKesson & Robbins, Kunikawa, Otaru
125 bls, S B Penick & Co, Kunikawa, Otaru
250 bls, J Powell & Co, Kunikawa, Kobe
750 bls, McKesson & Robbins, Kunikawa, Kobe
125 bls, Sherwood Petroleum Co, Kunikawa, Kobe
QUASSIA CHIPS—110 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, Ulua, Kingston
QUICKSILVER—45 flasks, Chase Natl Bank, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
QUINCE SEED—48 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Ansonia, London
RAPESEED—312 bgs, Wagner Bros, Kunikawa, Otaru
RHUBARB—40 cs, Tai Ping, Shanghai
24 cs, Peek & Velsor, Tai Ping, Shanghai
RICE FLOUR—560 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Maasdam, Rotterdam
SABADILLA SEED—40 bgs, Amazone, Pto Cabello
SANDALWOOD—1 kg, Yardley & Co, American Merchant, London
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—1 bale, Gillespie & Co, Platano, Pto Castilla
SAWDUST—612 bgs, State Chem Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
SENNA LEAVES—252 bls, S B Penick & Co, Comliebank, Colombo
70 bls, Comliebank, Colombo
SESAME SEED—62 bgs, President Hayes, Bombay
30 bgs, Wah Chang Trading Corp, Tai Ping, Hongkong
SHELLAC—15 bgs, 45 cs, A Hurst & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
25 cs, A Hurst & Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
480 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Matra, Calcutta
50 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Matra, Calcutta
150 cs, 400 bgs, E E Androvette, Matra, Calcutta
200 bgs, A Hurst & Co, Matra, Calcutta
100 bgs, Argenti & Co, Matra, Calcutta
10 cs, A Hurst & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, Philadelphia Natl Bank, Matra, Calcutta
200 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Matra, Calcutta
200 bgs, E J Cornelis, Matra, Calcutta
300 bgs, E J Cornelis, Matra, Calcutta
200 bgs, E E Androvette, Comliebank, Calcutta
200 bgs, Chase Natl Bank, Comliebank, Calcutta
100 bgs, Gillespie, Rogers, Pyatt Co, Comliebank, Calcutta
200 bgs, Argenti & Co, Comliebank, Calcutta
SILICON CARBIDE—1,600 bgs, Carborundum Co, Stavangerfjord, Eydehavn
SILVER SULPHIDES—85 bgs, Santa Maria, Antofagasta
SOAP—11 dms, Rohner, Gehrig & Co, Westernland, Antwerp
15 cs, American Merchant, London
BASE—45 cs, Yardley & Co, American Merchant, London
MILLING—7 cs, Yardley & Co, American Merchant, London
SADDLE—80 cs, Salomon & Philips, American Merchant, London
4 cs, Meadows, Wye & Co, American Merchant, London
STEARIC ACID — 14 cs, Yardley & Co, American Merchant, London
TOILET—1 cs, E Fougera & Co, American Merchant, London
SODA, CARBONATE CRYSTAL — 5 bgs, American Merchant, London
CYANIDE—1,000 dms, 181,093 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
500 cs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
PHOSPHATE DIBASIC — 7 cks, 5,929 lbs, Black Heron, Rotterdam
SILICOFLUORIDE — 80 bbls, 23,760 lbs, Hummel Chem Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
SULPHATE—2,509 bgs, 1,250 cks, Advance Solvents & Chemical Co, Gerolstein, Antwerp
SOOT DESTROYERS—11 cs, Hoole Service Co, American Merchant, London
SPONGES — 2 bls, G Willis & Alewangos, President Hayes, Alexandria
STARCH, POTATO—500 bgs, 110,000 lbs, Continental Grain Co, Black Heron, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
TALC—400 bgs, Soeldner Heyman Co, President Hayes, Bombay
100 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Fernlane, Genoa
2,310 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Fernlane, Genoa
700 bgs, Idefjord, Bergen
TALLOW, VEGETABLE—50 cs, Th Goldschmidt Corp, Maasdam, Rotterdam
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,250 bgs, Philadelphia Natl Bank, Cingalese Prince, Batavia
251 bgs, Overton & Co, Cingalese Prince, Batavia
1,288 bgs, Cingalese Prince, Batavia
771 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Silversandal, Cheribon
500 bgs, Silversandal, Cheribon
2,276 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Silversandal, Batavia
500 bgs, Silversandal, Batavia
500 bgs, Perkins Glue Co, Silversandal, Batavia
TARTAR—536 bgs, C Pfizer & Co, Fernlane, Genoa
453 bgs, Fernlane, Leghorn
117 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Maria, San Antonio
THYME LEAVES—64 bls, President Hayes, Marseilles
40 bls, Peek & Velsor, President Hayes, Marseilles
TIMBO ROOT—100 bls, Wm M Allison & Co, Basil, Maranhan
TOLU BALSAM—25 cs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Cacique, Pto Colombia
TONKA BEANS—13 bbls, Machado & Co, Amazone, Pto Cabello
TRIPOLI EARTH—331 bgs, Gerolstein, Antwerp
TUBA ROOT—30 bls, S B Penick & Co, President Hayes, Singapore
VALONIA—2,633 bgs, Barkey Import Co, Exminster, Ismir
1,440 bgs, Exminster, Izmir
EXTRACT—350 bgs, International Product Corp, Exminster, Piraeus
VANADIUM—1,050 bgs, Vanadium Corp, Santa Maria, Callao
VANILLA BEANS—11 cs, Irving Trust Co, President Hayes, Marseilles
20 cs, Integrity Trust Co, President Hayes, Marseilles
WATER, MINERAL—150 crtns, Westergaard Berg Johnsen Co, Stavangerfjord, Heroen
140 cs, Rohner Gehrig & Co, Maasdam, Rotterdam
WAX, BEES—58 bgs, McMuller Candle Co, President Hayes, Alexandria
32 bgs, D Steengrafe, Orizaba, Havana
100 bgs, D Steengrafe, Tubate, Rio de Janeiro
149 bgs, Taubate, Rio de Janeiro
21 bgs, National City Bank, Matra, Suez
CARNAUBA—616 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Basil, Ceara
125 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Basil, Parnahyba
125 bgs, W M Allison & Co, Basil, Parnahyba
280 bgs, W M Allison & Co, Basil, Ceara
45 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Basil, Bahia
50 bgs, Basil, Bahia
125 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Basil, Parnahyba
88 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Basil, Parnahyba
250 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Basil, Parnahyba
313 bgs, Bank of London South America, Basil, Parnahyba
150 bgs, Basil, Parnahyba
112 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Basil, Ceara
56 bgs, Laidlaw Co, Basil, Ceara
56 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Basil, Ceara
224 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Basil, Ceara
56 bgs, Bank of London South America, Basil, Ceara
112 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Basil, Ceara
OZOKERITE — 25 bgs, Heemsoth Kerner Corp, Hamburg, Hamburg
54 bgs, Hamburg, Hamburg
258 bgs, R M Dick, Batory, Gdynia
SPERMACETTI—50 cs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Cameronia, Glasgow
WOODFLOUR—500 bgs, Burnet Co, Stavangerfjord, Frederikstad
80 bgs, Burnet Co, Idefjord, Frederikstad
YEAST—110 bbls, Vulkan Yeast Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
30 dms, Hamburg, Hamburg
50 kgs, Compressed Yeast Corp, Hamburg, Hamburg
50 bbls, J E Bernard & Co, Hamburg, Hamburg
ZINC, OXIDE—65 bbls, Philipp Bros, Westernland, Antwerp
25 cs, Yardley & Co, American Merchant, London
RESINATE—10 cks, Red Hand Composition Co, American Merchant, London

New York Transit Imports

ARCHIL LIQUID—10 cks, 3 tons, 13 cwt, 1 qtr, 23 lbs, G W Sheldon & Co, Scythia, Liverpool, Chicago
OIL, CODLIVER—150 bbls, Upjohns Co, President Harding, Hamburg
PERILLA—167 tons, W G Smith Co, Tai Ping, Kobe, Cleveland
PAPAIN—49 cs, American Ferment Co, President Hayes, Colombo, Buffalo
SPONGES—20 bls, Orizaba, Havana, Paris
VANILLA BEANS—4 cs, M Cortizas Co, Orizaba, Vera Cruz, Philadelphia

Baltimore Imports

ALUMINUM POWDER—7 dms, Baltimore & Ohio R R Co, City of Newport News, Hamburg
BRONZE POWDER—4 cs, Trans Seas Shipping Co, City of Newport News, Hamburg
CHEMICALS—35 cks, Advance Solvents & Chemical Co, London Exchange, Rotterdam
300 bgs, City of Newport News, Bremen
CHROME ORE—5,339 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Mallemak, Nuevitas
1,000 tons, Exchange, Aghia Marina
CLAY, RAW—100 cks, London Exchange, Rotterdam
FERROMANGANESE—400 cs, Naruto, Yokohama
FISH MEAL—2,240 bgs, Awobasan, Kobe
2,240 bgs, Awobasan, Yokohama
IRON ORE—6,387 tons, Leo J Buck, Storviken, Narvik
21,600 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Chilore, Cruz Grande
8,718 tons, Leo J Buck, Binna, Narvik
21,300 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Lebore, Cruz Grande
11,000 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Cubore, Daiquiri
LATEX CREAM—3 dms, Cingalese Prince, Belawan
5 dms, Silveray, Belawan
MANGANESE ORE—2,000 tons, Tampa, Calcutta
7,560 tons, Amtorg Trading Corp, Gryfevale, Poti
8,200 tons, Troutpool, Takoradi
MEDICINAL PREPS—25 cs, London Exchange, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—1,386,588 gls, Cuba Distilling Co, Carrabulle, Matanzas
MYROBALANS—800 bgs, Tampa, Calcutta
OIL, FUEL—64,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Baltic, Aruba
31,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Livingston Roe, Aruba
PEATMOSS—2,655 bls, City of Newport News, Bremen
200 bls, London Exchange, Rotterdam
1,080 bls, City of Newport News, Hamburg
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—46,227 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Livingston Roe, Las Piedras
PITCH—152 dms, City of Flint, Hull
PYRITES—8,748 tons, Mount Ossa, Huelva
SARDINE MEAL—6,000 bgs, Awobasan, Kobe
TALC—1,200 bgs, Naruto, Dairen

Boston Imports

BARYTES—1,282 bgs, Crefeld, Bremen
BONES—433 bgs, 51,448 lbs, Eastman Gelatine Co, Collingsworth, Buenos Aires
CARRAGHEEN EXTRACT—1 bbl, 306 lbs, Crefeld, Hamburg
CHEMICALS—230 cks, Crefeld, Bremen
500 bgs, 110,230 lbs, Crefeld, Hamburg
125 bgs, 24,692 lbs, Innis, Speiden Co, Crefeld, Hamburg
167 bgs, 27,322 lbs, Chase National Bank, Crefeld, Hamburg
400 bgs, 88,889 lbs, Philip Bauer Co, Crefeld, Hamburg
CINNAMON—25 bls, Volkart Bros, Silversandal, Colombo
COCOA BEANS—7,000 bgs, Ayuruoca, Bahia
1,000 bgs, Daarnhouwer & Co, Ayuruoca, Bahia
FERTILIZER—175 bgs, Crefeld, Bremen
GOAT MANURE—1,000 tons, Thyra, Las Piedras
GAMBIER—122 cs, Littlejohn & Co, Silversandal, Singapore
GLASS, WINDOW—29 cs, 12,600 lbs, Lehigh, Hamburg
GLUE, POWDER—100 bgs, 11,420 lbs, Rex & Reynolds, Excalibur, Marseilles
GLUESTOCK, FISH—2 bbls, 10 bxs, J R Poole Co, Evangeline, Yarmouth
HIDE—473 bgs, 33 tons, 6 cwts, American Express Co, Scythia, Liverpool
27 bls, 2 tons, 2 cwts, 3 qtrs, 24 lbs, H Remis & Co, Lehigh, Hull
GUM, COPAL—179 bskts, O G Innes Corp, Penrith Castle, Macassar
GYPSUM—5,700 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Gypsum King, Windsor, N S
MEDICINAL PREPS—7 cs, United Drug Co, Scythia, Liverpool
MICA SPLITTINGS—93 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Matra, Calcutta
43 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Comliebank, Calcutta
WASTE—1,000 bgs, First National Bank, Comliebank, Calcutta
NUTMEGS—40 bgs, Modjokerto, Sabang
OIL, CHINAWOOD—25 dms, 11,770 lbs, Lehigh, London
COCONUT—1,005 tons, Philippine Refining Corpn, Silversandal, Cebu
COD—66 dms, Marden Wild Corpn, Evangeline, Yarmouth
CODLIVER—100 dms, Crefeld, Bremen
200 dms, 50,706 lbs, Carleton & Hovey, Crefeld, Hamburg
10 dms, 2,535 lbs, Lehigh, Hamburg
PALM—196 tons, Van Leeuwen Boomkamp & Co, Modjokerto, Belawan Deli
PEATMOSS—400 bgs, Crefeld, Bremen
100 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Crefeld, Bremen
900 bls, Crefeld, Bremen
500 bls, L E Page, Crefeld, Bremen
100 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Lehigh, Hamburg
800 bls, Peat Import Corpn, Lehigh, Hamburg
PERFUMED SPIRIT — 1 cs, Lever Bros, Scythia, Liverpool
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—63,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Franklin K Lane, Corpus Christie
POTASH, MURIATE — 1,005,298 lbs, N V Potash Export Mij, Crefeld, Hamburg
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—8,018 bgs, 873,586 lbs, American Tanners, Collingsworth, Buenos Aires
SAGO FLOUR—370 bgs, Cape York, Singapore
SHELLAC—50 bgs, Grace National Bank, Matra, Calcutta
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, Comliebank, Calcutta

SOAP—75 cs, 3,031 lbs, Conti Products Corpn, Excalibur, Leghorn
TOILET—2 cs, Lever Bros, Scythia, Liverpool
TANKAGE, GRD—994 bgs, 110,330 lbs, Collingsworth, Buenos Aires
994 bgs, 110,415 lbs, H. J. Baker & Bro, Collingsworth, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,206 bgs, Penrith Castle, Pasoeroean
1,978 bgs, Stein Hall Co, Penrith Castle, Cheribon
547 bgs, National City Bank, Modjokerto, Sourabaya
500 bgs, Modjokerto, Cheribon
551 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Silversandal, Sourabaya
500 bgs, Silversandal, Cheribon
535 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Silversandal, Pamanoekan
WATER, MINERAL—135 cs, 11,960 lbs, S S Pierce Co, Excalibur, Marseilles
WAX, VEGETABLE — 50 cs, Mitsui & Co, Awobasan, Kobe
WOOD, PRESERVATIVE—4 dms, 15 cwt, 3 qtrs, 24 lbs, Cuprinol, Inc, Scythia, Liverpool

Galveston Imports

COCONUTS — 4,200, Cranford Ellis, Puerto Castilla
SODA, CYANIDE—268 dms, Leerdam, Rotterdam

Los Angeles Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—18,390 lbs, Mariposa, Sydney
AGAR AGAR—40 lbs, Chichibu, Yokohama
ANTIMONY ORE—86,000 lbs, from Mexico
BLEACHING POWDER—36,600 lbs, Schwaben, Frankfurt
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—56,220 lbs, Vancouver, Koln, Ger
CHALK—10 lbs, Schwaben, Bremen
CHEMICAL COMPOUND—1,500 lbs, President Hoover, Kobe
700 lbs, Chichibu, Yokohama
2,000 lbs, Kongo, Yokohama
51 lbs, from Paris
740 lbs, Hokkai, Yokohama
SALT—1,010 lbs, Kirishima, Tokio
CLAY, BALL—444,300 lbs, Nebraska, Plymouth
VALLENDER—8,600 lbs, Nebraska, Hamburg
COALTAR PRODUCTS—10 lbs, Shunten, Kobe
COCOA BUTTER—670 lbs, Pacific Exporter, London
COCONUTS—7,500 lbs, Vancouver, Colon
60,000 lbs, San Clemente, Colon
COCONUT, DESIC—279,460 lbs, Granville, Manilla
COPPERAS—110,230 lbs, Vancouver, Antwerp
DRUGS, CRUDE—1,990 lbs, Nebraska, Kingston
FERTILIZER—107,520 lbs, Schwaben, Belgium
100,000 lbs, Vancouver, Brussels
FISH LIVERS—18,000 lbs, Chichibu, Yokohama
24,320 lbs, Kwanto, Yokohama
GELATIN, EDIBLE—6,090 lbs, Nebraska, Rotterdam
GINGER ROOT—600 lbs, Shunten, Tokio
GLASS, PLATE — 22,060 lbs, Vancouver, Brussels
ROLLED—1 cs, 1,300 lbs, Schwaben, Breslau
SHEET—4,840 lbs, Vancouver, Breslau
6,400 lbs, Vancouver, Prague
2,810 lbs, Schwaben, Charleroi
22,010 lbs, Schwaben, Prague
860 lbs, Nansenville, Brussels
GLUE—5 lbs, Kirishima, Yokohama
GUM, COPAL—10,000 lbs, Schwaben, Antwerp
GYPSUM ROCK—4,999,990 lbs, Griffco, Santa Rosalia
HERBS, CRUDE—10 lbs, Shunten, Kobe
HOPS—15,920 lbs, Vancouver, Hamburg
MAGNESIA, CARBONATE—3,500 lbs, Pacific Exporter, Newcastle-Tyne
MEDICINAL PREPS—20 lbs, Shunten, Kobe
1,000 lbs, Hermion, Yokohama
20 lbs, Chichibu, Yokohama
20 lbs, Kirishima, Yokohama
MENTHOL—600 lbs, Shunten, Kobe
MUSTARD SEED — 32,700 lbs, Villanger, Haarlem, Holland
OIL, EUCALYPTUS—2,000 lbs, Shunten, Kobe
HAIR—410 lbs, Shunten, Kobe
LUBRICATING—51,600 lbs, Schwaben, Hamburg
OLIVE—5,310 lbs, Indien, Leghorn
1,470 lbs, President Van Buren, Genoa
22,020 lbs, President Van Buren, Marseilles
PARAFFIN—10,000 lbs, from Antwerp
SESAME—180 lbs, Chichibu, Kobe
270 lbs, Chichibu, Yokohama
SOYBEAN—90 lbs, Chichibu, Kobe
PAPRIKA—2,750 lbs, Vancouver, Budapest
PARAFFIN — 291,200 lbs, Silverpalm, Balikpapan
PEATMOSS—33,600 lbs, Vancouver, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK — 11,020 lbs, Silverpalm, Batavia
POTASH, MURIATE — 80,600 lbs, Schwaben, Hamburg
130 lbs, Este, Hamburg
SULPHATE—1,684,480 lbs, Schwaben, Hamburg
800 lbs, Este, Hamburg
RESIN VINYL—1,400 lbs, from Montreal
RICE FLOUR—240 lbs, Kunikawa, Yokohama
150 lbs, Hermion, Yokohama
SALTPETER — 58,240 lbs, Schwaben, Berlin
SEAWEEDS—2,140 lbs, Shunten, Kobe
900 lbs, Hermion, Yokohama
1,650 lbs, Chichibu, Yokohama
SESAME SEED—240 lbs, Hermion, Yokohama
50 lbs, Chichibu, Yokohama
70 lbs, Shunten, Japan
240 lbs, Chichibu, Kobe
SOAP—160 lbs, Shunten, Kobe
TOILET—290 lbs, from Paris
5 lbs, from Europe
SODA CYANIDE—67,200 lbs, Nebraska, Frankfurt
SOYBEAN—300 lbs, Hermion, Yokohama
STARCHES—980 lbs, Shunten, Kobe
170 lbs, Hermion, Yokohama
150 lbs, Chichibu, Yokohama
TOILET PREPS—300 lbs, Hermion, Kobe
70 lbs, Shunten, Kobe
150 lbs, Hermion, Yokohama
TRICHLORETHYLENE — 620 lbs, Hermion, Yokohama
YEAST—4,200 lbs, Annie Johnson, Stockholm
WAX, VEGETABLE—3,360 lbs, Hermion, Kobe

Mobile Imports

BAUXITE ORE—2,522 tons, Curaca, Port of Spain
2,155 tons, Curaca, Paramaribo

New Orleans Imports

AMMONIA SULPHATE—453,593 kilos, Leerdam, Rotterdam
BAUXITE ORE—2,343 tons, Republic Mining & Mfg Co, Chipana, Paramaribo
353 tons, Republic Mining & Mfg Co, Chipana, Port of Spain
952 tons, Republic Mining & Mfg Co, Chipana, Brighton
3,119 tons, Aluminum Ore Co, Evelyn, Georgetown
1,384 tons, Aluminum Ore Co, Evelyn, Port of Spain
2,850 tons, Republic Mining & Mfg Co, Borgfred, Paramaribo
BAUXITE ORE—420 tons, Republic Mining & Mfg Co, Borgfred, Port of Spain
2,965 tons, Republic Mining & Mfg Co, Dalvangen, Paramaribo
CHEMICALS—72 csks, Advance Solvents & Chemical Co, Ermland, Hamburg
300 sks, Ermland, Bremen
46 bbls, Leerdam, Rotterdam
6 cs, 1 csk, United Fruit Co, Nemaha, Hamburg
COCONUTS—999 sks, Standard Fruit & S S Co, Cefalu, Ceiba
250 sks, Fruit Dispatch Co, Cadmus, Kingston
500 sks, Weinberger Banana Co, Cadmus, Kingston
200 sks, J Meyer, Cadmus, Belize
1,140 sks, F Beyer, Cadmus, Belize
200 sks, Cadmus, Belize
122 sks, Fruit Dispatch Co, Santa Marta, Puerto Cortez
COPPERAS—4,400 sks, United Fruit Co, Nemaha, Hamburg
IRON OXIDE—50 bbls, I C R R, Leerdam, Rotterdam
JALAP ROOT—8 sks, Tegucigalpa, Tampico
LIME HYDRATES—3,947 sks, United Fruit Co, Nemaha, Bremen
MINERAL, WATER—8 cs, Schenker & Co, Nemaha, Hamburg
MOLASSES—1,336,120 gls, Commercial Molas-Corp, Castana, Guantanamo
284,394 gls, Commercial Molasses Corp, Amolco, Manzanello
445,000 gls, Chase National Bank, Amolco, Santa Cruz del Sur
107,278 gls, Commercial Molasses Corp, Amolco, Cienfuegos
NAPHTHALENE—220 sx, Ermland, Hamburg
OIL, CODLIVER—125 dms, Leerdam, Rotterdam
CODLIVER POULTRY—1,500 dms, Colorado Springs, Hamburg
CREOSOTE—1,033 tons, Bernuth Lembcke & Co, Gustaf E Reuter, Manchester
PEATMOSS—5,610 bls, Ermland, Bremen
3,130 bls, Premier Peat Moss Corp, Leerdam, Rotterdam
5,885 bls, Peat Import Corp, Colorado Springs, Bremen
3,130 bls, Peat Import Corp, Nemaha, Bremen
POTASH CHLORATE—250 dms, Bank of Manhattan, Ermland, Hamburg
SALT—300 sx, United Fruit Co, Colorado Springs, Bremen
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—11 bls, Lusk Shipping Co, Leerdam, Tampico

Norfolk Imports

GYPSUM ROCK—2,100 tons, Chas W Priddy & Co, Bordvik, Cheverie, N S
LEATHER WASTE—40 bls, Manchester Producer, Manchester
1,246 bgs, Manchester Producer, Manchester
OIL, FUEL—21,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Baltic, Aruba
PEATMOSS—6,170 bls, 409 tons, City of Newport News, Hamburg
SOYBEAN CONCENTRATE—20 csks, 1 ton, City of Newport News, Hamburg

Philadelphia Imports

ASBESTOS FIBER—8,500 bls, Keasby & Mattison, Exchange, Limassol
CADMIUM METAL — 30 cs, L Hirsaler, Black Osprey, Antwerp
CALCIUM SILICIDE — 98 bbls, Philadelphia National Bank, Independence Hall, Havre
CAMPHOR, REFD—8 cs, Strawbridge & Clothier, Hokkai, Kobe
CANARY SEED—255 bgs, Examiner, Casablanca
CARAWAY SEED—56 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Black Osprey, Rotterdam
CHALK—540,000 kilos, Chase National Bank, Independence Hall, Dunkirk
CHEMICALS—118 dms, Industrial Sales Corp, Black Osprey, Antwerp
85 bbls, Innis, Speiden & Co, Black Osprey, Antwerp
CLAY—220 csks, Adolphe Hurst & Co, Black Osprey, Rotterdam
BALL—30 tons, English China Clay Mines, Boston City, Bristol
12 tons, Moore & Munger, Boston City, Bristol
CORIANDER SEED—200 bgs, Joseph Wienstein, Examiner, Casablanca
CORK, BITS — 2,375 bls, Monrosa, Terranova
REFUSE—3,140 bls, Minrosa, Lisbon
3,956 bls, Cork Insulation Co, Monrosa, Lisbon
6,012 bls, Monrosa, Terranova
4,500 bls, Monrosa, Calgliari
SQUARES—17 bls, Armstrong Cork Co, Examiner, Seville
VIRGIN—3,068 bls, Monrosa, Terranova
1,000 bls, Monrosa, Calgliari
240 bls, Monrosa, Lisbon
WASTE—830 bls, Crown Cork & Seal Co, Examiner, Seville
WOOD—5,800 bls, Cork Insulation Co, Fernlane, Djidjelli
200 bls, Armstrong Cork Co, Fernlane, Djidjelli
873 bls, Armstrong Cork Co, Examiner, Seville
FLEASEED—120 bgs, Examiner, Cadiz
FLUORSPAR—594,900 kilos, Examiner, Tunis
250 tons, E I duPont de Nemours & Co, Shanaliam, St Lawrence
GAMBIER—170 cs, Silveray, Belawan
GELATIN POWDER — 33 bbls, International Selling Corp, Black Osprey, Antwerp
LICORICE ROOT—17,563 bls, 2 bgs, McAndrews & Forbes Co, Rotenfels, Basrah
MOLASSES—1,328,711 gls, Cuba Distilling Co, Cassimir, Puerto Tarafa
MYROBALANS—1,905 bgs, Tampa, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE — 1,720 bgs, John H Faunce, Black Osprey, Antwerp
OIL, CODLIVER—50 bbls, Philadelphia Wholesale Drug Co, Black Osprey, Rotterdam
150 dms, Dichmann, Wright & Pugh, Inc., Black Osprey, Rotterdam
100 dms, Allen Forwarding Co, Black Osprey, Rotterdam
CORN—113,457 kilos, Black Osprey, Rotterdam
OLIVE—5 cs, Alberta, Trieste
200 cs, Berolio Import Co, Fernlane, Leghorn
OSSEIN— 780 bgs, Black Osprey, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—400 bls, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Black Osprey, Rotterdam
PEPPER—172 bgs, Catz American Co, Silveray, Batavia
84 bgs, Silveray, Batavia
172 bgs, City of Evansville, Batavia
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—106,786 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfhawk, Las Piedras
87,907 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfpenn, Las Piedras
109,957 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulf Wing, Las Piedras
REFINED—25 dms, Catalytic Co, Independence Hall, Havre
PUMICE—65 bgs, Examiner, Canneto
SAGE LEAVES—266 bls, Alberta, Trieste
SAGO FLOUR—363 bgs, Penrith Castle, Singapore
SARDINE MEAL—1,000 bgs, Hokkai Maru, Kobe
SHELLAC—200 bgs, Tampa, Calcutta
STRONTIUM—54 tons, Boston City, Bristol
TAPIOCA FLOUR SIFTINGS—426 bgs, National City Bank, City of Evansville, Sourabaya
FLOUR—1,673 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Silveray, Batavia
552 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Silveray, Cheribon
730 bgs, City of Evansville, Batavia
1,000 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, City of Evansville, Batavia
1,000 bgs, Chase National Bank, City of Evansville, Batavia
750 bgs, Chase National Bank, Mapia, Cheribon
1,070 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Penrith Castle, Pamanoekan
2,160 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Penrith Castle, Batavia
TESTING MATERIAL—1 bbl, Atlantic Refining Co, Winkler, Antwerp
VANILLA BEANS—14 cs, Cie Generale Transatlantique, Tampa, Port Said
WAX, CARNAUBA—250 bgs, Chase National Bank, Clement, Parmaiba
63 bgs, Clement, Parmaiba
112 bgs, Chase National Bank, Clement, Ceara
112 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Clement, Camocin

Portland, Ore., Imports

CHEMICALS—25 csks, 10 kgs, Stauffer Chemical Co, Portland, Hamburg
FLEASEED—20 sks, R J Prentis & Co, President Pierce, Marseilles (transshipped)
PETROLEUM, REFD—60 dms, Oregon Marine Supply Co, Portland, Hamburg

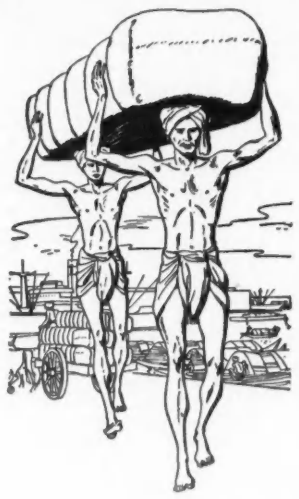
San Diego Imports

HOPS—10 cs, Bode & Voigt, Schwaben, Hamburg

San Francisco Imports

ACID, ARSENIC—1,715 dms, Indien, Marseilles
ALCOHOL—50 dms, S L Jones & Co, Silverpalm, Manila
ARSENIC—400 dms, 250 bbls, Annie Johnson, Gothenburg
BONE MEAL—654 sks, Indien, Trieste
CALCIUM TARTRATE—200 bgs, Indien, Genoa
CHEMICALS—6 cs, 250 sks, Wyoming, Antwerp
CHINA CLAY—158 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Wyoming, Antwerp (for Oakland)
CLAY, BALL—987 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Wyoming, Antwerp (for Oakland)
COCOA BEANS—250 sks, W R Grace & Co, Santa Elena, Balboa
300 sks, Santa Elena, Balboa
COLORS, ARTISTS, OIL—1 cs, Nebraska, London
COPRA—900 tons, Durkee Famous Foods, Michigan, Legaspi (for Alameda)
500 tons, Berkeley Oil & Meal Co, Michigan, Tabaco (for Oakland)
500 tons, Durkee Famous Fods, Michigan, Cebu (for Oakland)
550 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Granville, Zamboanga (for Oakland)
400 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Granville, Dumaguete (for Oakland)
500 tons, Berkeley Oil & Meal Co, Granville, Cebu (for Oakland)
300 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Granville, Cebu (for Oakland)
COPRA MEAL—11,200 sks, Taylor Milling Corp, Hoegh Transporter, Manila (for Oakland)
2,000 sks, Silverpalm, Manila
CORK—962 cs, Indien, Marseilles
GAMBIER—255 cs, Bank of California, N A, Silverpalm, Asahan
GLASS, WINDOW—625 cs, Wyoming, Antwerp
GLUE, GELATEN, POWD—10 bbls, Chas M Lee Co, Nebraska, Rotterdam
GRAPHITE—650 bgs, Hoegh Transporter, Colombo (for Oakland)
GUM, COPAL—293 bskts, Henry W Peabody & Co, Hoegh Transporter, Macassar
50 sks, Henry W Peabody & Co, Hoegh Transporter, Singapore
140 sks, France, Campbell & Darling, Granville, Manila
40 sks, Chase National Bank, Granville, Manila
50 sks, Henry W Peabody & Co, Granville, Singapore
50 sks, Henry W Peabody & Co, Silverpalm, Singapore
130 bskts, Henry W Peabody & Co, Silverpalm, Palopo
DAMMAR—150 cs, D Hecht & Co, Silverpalm, Batavia
ELEMI—128 cs, Chase National Bank, Granville, Manila
IRON OXIDE—23 cks, Jos A McNulty, Pacific Exporter, Manchester
ISINGLASS—15 bls, S Ishimitsu Co, Chichibu, Kobe
MACE—20 cs, Fred Catz & Co, Hoegh Transporter, Banda
14 cs, Fred Catz & Co, Silverpalm, Macassar
MEDICINAL PREPS—1 cs, Mutual Supply Co, Chichibu, Kobe
NUTMEGS—185 sks, Fred Catz & Co, Silverpalm, Banda
OCHER—15 csks, Richard Coulston, Indien, Marseilles
OIL, CHINAWOOD—250 dms, D Hecht & Co, Granville, Hongkong
72 dms, Federal Varnish Co, Granville, Hongkong
250 dms, Western Vegetable Oil Co, Inc, Granville, Hongkong
100 dms, Durkee Famous Foods, Granville, Hongkong
300 dms, S & H Trading Co, Granville, Hongkong
150 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Granville, Hongkong
CITRONELLA—8 dms, Fred Catz & Co, Hoegh Transporter, Batavia (for Oakland)
COCONUT, CRUDE—492 tons, Philippine Refining Corp of N Y, Hoegh Transporter, Manila
PEANUT—60 cs, Kwong Yick, Granville, Hongkong
PARAFFIN—3,040 sks, Shell Oil Co, Silverpalm, Balikpapan (for Alameda)
PEATMOSS—600 bbls, Bank of California, N A Nebraska, Rotterdam
PEPPER, WHITE—50 sks, A J Fuller, Hoegh Transporter, Batavia
243 sks, Java Sumatra Handel My, Granville, Pangkalpinang
SILICA SAND—1,300 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Ltd, Wyoming, Antwerp (for Oakland)
SODA CYANIDE—350 dms, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp, Nebraska, Rotterdam
SUMAC—210 sks, Indien, Naples
SUPERPHOSPHATE—400 sks, Nebraska, Rotterdam
TAPIOCA FLOUR—200 sks, National Adhesives Corporation, Hoegh Transporter, Sourabaya

RTWVE WRVCK VDTKU OCASL VEDU



SUCH a brief message in this bank's exclusive Three-Letter Telegraphic Code* can carry all the details relative to the purchase and shipment of a hundred tons of jute for a San Francisco bag factory.

A similar message to us, from a Manila correspondent, may send a tanker steaming through the Golden Gate with a cargo of gasoline for the Philippines.

In each case, the shipper who routes his transaction through this bank saves substantially on cable tolls . . . and enjoys the services of a Foreign Department staffed and equipped for efficient handling of overseas trade.

*Write for booklet about this brief, self-checking code, used between this bank and its correspondents throughout the world, saving customers up to 50% on cable tolls.

AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: SAN FRANCISCO :: BANKING SINCE 1854

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

MEMBER F.D.I.C.

TAPIOCA FLOUR—100 sks, Hoyt, Shepston & Sciaroni, Hoegh Transporter, Sourabaya
947 sks, Hoyt, Shepston & Sciaroni, Silverpalm, Batavia

Savannah Imports

SAGO FLOUR—1,818 bgs, Kertosono, Batavia
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,750 bgs, Kertosono, Batavia
1,198 bgs, Rhexenor, Cheribon
3,484 bgs, Kota Inten, Batavia

Seattle Imports

CHEMICALS—40 cks, Stauffer Chemical Co, Portland, Hamburg

POTASH, SULPHATE — 125 sks, Wilson & George Meyer & Co, Portland, Hamburg

Tacoma Imports

CHEMICALS—80 cs, Frank P Dow Co, Shunten, Kobe (transshipped)
TAPIOCA FLOUR—112 sks, American Trust Co, Hoegh Transporter, Sourabaya

Tampa Imports

COCONUTS—28,000, Beloit, Trujillo
PERFUMERY—3 crts, Cuba, Havana

Exports From U.S. Ports

New York Exports

Clearance Dates

American Farmer, November 19; American Importer, November 19; Asakasan, November 23; Barbarigo, November 23; Berengaria, November 24; Black Eagle, November 15; Borinquen, November 24; Caledonia, November 24; Calliope, November 27; Carabobo, November 24; Champlain, November 18; City of Cardiff, November 18; City of Fairbury, November 19; City of Manchester, November 20; Clan Macwhirter, November 26; Comanches, November 27; Comayagua, November 20; Conte Savoia, November 19; Edam, November 12; Ensley City, November 23; Europa, November 26; Examelia, November 24; Excambion, November 23; Exiria, November 16; Fort Townshend, November 19; Franconia, November 12; Greystoke Castle, November 17; Guayaquil, November 23; Guido, November 18; Haiti, November 10; Hammaren, November 19; Ilsenstein, November 19; Jean Jadot, November 20; Kent, November 27; Marna, November 5; Martinique, November 5; Montreal City, November 19; Munargo, November 13; Pastores, November 18; Port Sydney, November 19; President Roosevelt, November 29; Rigel, November 16; Rotterdam, November 20; Rydboholm, November 26; Santa Barbara, November 19; Santa Clara, November 13; Santa Rosa, November 19; Schodack, November 24; Spaarndam, November 26; Steel Navigator, November 6; Tachira, November 17; West Irmo, December 4; Zenda, November 19

ACETONE—4,968 lbs, Black Eagle, Antwerp; 2,484 lbs, City of Fairbury, Stockholm
METHYL—6,600 gls, Rigel, London
ACID, MURIATIC—34,510 lbs, Carabobo, San Juan
SULPHURIC—2,695 lbs, Pastores, Cartagena; (Marna) 5,060 lbs, Guayaquil; 40,671 lbs, Callao
ALCOHOL—17,660 gls, Rigel, London
AMMONIA, SULPHATE—204,000 lbs, Ensley City, Calcutta
ASPHALT—16,650 lbs, Guido, Newcastle; 2,510 lbs, Conte Savoia, Genoa; 804,412 lbs, City of Cardiff, Karachi; (Munargo) 60,763 lbs, Nassau; (Champlain) 2,215 lbs, Bordeaux; 10 346 lbs, Havre; 4,956 lbs, Coamo, Trujillo; 166,062 lbs, Exiria, Piraeus; (Kent) 10,186 lbs, Auckland; 31,215 lbs, Wellington
LIQUID — 23,639 lbs, American Importer, Liverpool; 28,847 lbs, President Roosevelt, Hamburg; 11,121 lbs, Caledonia, Glasgow; 8,815 lbs, Ensley City, Bombay; 44,510 lbs, Clan Macwhirter, East London
SOLID—83,355 lbs, American Importer, Liverpool
BAKING POWDER—39,675 lbs, American Farmer, London
BENZOL—66,605 gls, Asakasan, Kobe
BLOOD, DRD—22,100 lbs, City of Fairbury, Kotka
BLUE, VITRIOL—14,280 lbs, Munargo, Havana
VITRIOL CRYSTALS—1,624,248 lbs, Comayagua, Tela
VITRIOL, GRANULAR—105,400 lbs, Comayagua, Tela
BROMINE, LIQ—51,935 lbs, City of Fairbury, Leningrad
BUTYL ACETATE—7,531 lbs, Black Eagle, Antwerp
CALCIUM, ARSENATE—(Oklahoman) 180,800 lbs, Callao; 135,600 lbs, Huacho; 67,200 lbs, Pisco; 180,800 lbs, Santa Barbara, Supe; 5,687 lbs, Marna, Arica
CARBIDE—10,582 lbs, Coamo, Trujillo
PHOSPHATE—2,645 lbs, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
CHEMICALS—1,000 lbs, Black Eagle, Antwerp; 53,195 lbs, American Importer, Liverpool; 17,584 lbs, Asakasan, Kobe; 2,909 lbs, Jean Jadot, Antwerp; 10,047 lbs, American Farmer, London; 1,833 lbs, City of Fairbury, Copenhagen; 25,391 lbs, Schodack, Havre; 2,879 lbs, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
CHLORIDE—14,155 lbs, Guayaquil, Callao
CHLORINE—(Guayaquil) 2,015 lbs, Buenaventura; 12,880 lbs, Porto Colombia; 9,781 lbs, Cristobal
CLAY—20,400 lbs, American Farmer, London
COALTAR INTERMEDIATES—12,000 lbs, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
COLOR, DRY—560 lbs, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
CORN FLOUR—(Rotterdam) 470 lbs, Lobito; 470 lbs, Mossamedes; 8,472 lbs, Munargo, Havana; 34,545 lbs, Greystoke Castle, Manila; 3,990 lbs, Marna, Guayaquil
SYRUP—1,650 lbs, Fort Townshend, St Johns; 23,174 lbs, Munargo, Havana; 3,641 lbs, Steel Navigator; 28,350 lbs, Greystoke Castle, Manila; 91,416 lbs, Caledonia, Glasgow
CYANAMID—206,600 lbs, Comayagua, Porto Barrios
DEXTRIN, CORN—11,280 lbs, City of Manchester, Sydney
DIPHENYL OXIDE—1,179 lbs, Franconia, London
DOGWOOD BARK—4,024 lbs, Edam, Rotterdam
DRUGS—4,508 lbs, American Farmer, London
DYES—974 lbs, Black Eagle, Antwerp; 6,868 lbs, Rotterdam, Rotterdam; (Jean Jadot) 588 lbs, Antwerp; 14,544 lbs, Brussels; 2,521 lbs, President Roosevelt, Hamburg; 318 lbs, City of Fairbury, Helsingfors
ANILIN—2,161 lbs, President Roosevelt, Hamburg; 3,267 lbs, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
DYEWOOD EXTRACT — 8,351 lbs, Conte Savoia, Genoa; 7,980 lbs, Franconia, London
EPSOM SALT—37,017 lbs, Munargo, Havana
ETHYL FLUID—2,750 gls, Black Eagle, Antwerp; 1,650 gls, City of Manchester, Melbourne; 2,200 gls, Schodack, Havre; 4,125 gls, Examelia, Constanza
FERROVANADIUM — 23,253 lbs, President Roosevelt, Hamburg; 11,093 lbs, Europa, Bremen
FERTILIZER—121,835 lbs, Marna, Callao
FILTER SAND—368,627 lbs, Comayagua, Porto Barrios
GASOLINE—6,300 gls, Tachira, Panama City; (Pastores) 8,250 gls, Porto Colombia; 21,000 gls, Kingston; 370 gls, Barbarigo, Genoa; (Kent) 8,800 gls, Wellington; 12,110 gls, Lyttelton
GLUCOSE—26,459 lbs, Munargo, Havana
BLEACHED—49,611 lbs, American Importer, Liverpool
SOLID—(City of Cardiff) 3,750 lbs, Bombay; 602 lbs, Cochin; 750 lbs, Mangalore; 14,100 lbs, Clan Macwhirter, Port Natal
GLYCERIN—1,117 lbs, Marna, Guayaquil
GREASE, ANIMAL — 44,576 lbs, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
LUBRICATING — 50,216 lbs, American Importer, Manchester; 4,399 lbs, Port Sydney, London; (Santa Clara) 12,685 lbs, Guayaquil; 8,492 lbs, Callao; (City of Melbourne) 18,485 lbs, Melbourne; 3,840 lbs, Adelaide; 2,105 lbs, Rotterdam, Rotterdam; (Guido) 26,372 lbs, Hull; 10,615 lbs, Newcastle; 18,146 lbs, Montreal City, Bristol; 1,324 lbs, Gerolstein, Antwerp; (City of Cardiff) 1,202 lbs, Bombay; 17,410 lbs, Colombo; 3,004 lbs, Madras; 8,892 lbs, Rangoon; 11,285 lbs, Calcutta; 976 lbs, Jean Jadot, Antwerp; 16,750 lbs, Franconia, London; 13,580 lbs, Munargo, Havana; (Champlain) 1,622 lbs, Bordeaux; 26,864 lbs, Havre; 2,200 lbs, President Roosevelt, Hamburg; (Hammaren) 942 lbs, Gothenburg; 1,322 lbs, Stockholm; 18,246 lbs, Greystoke Castle, Manila; 62,797 lbs, American Farmer, London; 2,480 lbs, City of Fairbury, Helsingfors; 16,146 lbs, Schodack, Bordeaux; (Examelia) 8,104 lbs, Piraeus; 4,586 lbs, Salonica; 1,000 lbs, Istanbul; (Excambion) 19,673 lbs, Marseilles; 10,485 lbs, Lyon; 11,803 lbs, Alexandria; 5,046 lbs, Beirut; 26,054 lbs, Barbarigo, Genoa; (Exiria) 12,020 lbs, Piraeus; 7,245 lbs, Istanbul; 31,249 lbs, Spaarndam, Amsterdam; 8,164 lbs, Caledonia, Glasgow; 2,225 lbs, Rydboholm, Stockholm; (Ensley City) 6,418 lbs, Calcutta; 5,265 lbs, Karachi; (Kent) 14,155 lbs, Auckland; 22,878 lbs, Wellington; 1,422 lbs, Dunedin; (Clan Macwhirter) 10,861 lbs, Capetown; 10,865 lbs, Durban; 22,567 lbs, Port Natal
INK, PRINTING—2,402 lbs, Schodack, Havre
INSECTICIDE, AGRIC—60,900 lbs, City of Cardiff, Izmir; 5,254 lbs, City of Fairbury, Stockholm
HOUSEHOLD—3,010 lbs, Excambion, Alexandria; 14,940 lbs, Ensley City, Bombay
ISOPROPYL ETHER—38,600 lbs, Schodack, Havre
KEROSENE—(Martinique) 10,000 gls, Cape Haitien; 2,000 gls, Petit Goave; 4,000 gls, Jeremie; 10,000 gls, Coamo, San Juan
LARD—(American Importer) 109,915 lbs, Liverpool; 25,738 lbs, Manchester; 92,833 lbs, Rotterdam, Rotterdam; (Guido) 219,050 lbs, Hull; 305,175 lbs, Newcastle; (Montreal City) 118,625 lbs, Cardiff; 128,375 lbs, Bristol; (Conte Savoia) 20,708 lbs, Naples; 6,832 lbs, Messina; 29,402 lbs, Genoa; 188,370 lbs, Franconia, London; 119,430 lbs, President Roosevelt, Hamburg; 217,800 lbs, American Farmer, London; 4,938 lbs, Coamo, San Juan; 101,885 lbs, Berengaria, Southampton; 53,901 lbs, Spaarndam, Rotterdam; 34,671 lbs, Caledonia, Glasgow; 13,072 lbs, Borinquen, San Juan
LEAD, BLUE, SUBLIMED—4,718 lbs, Hammaren, Gothenburg
LICORICE PASTE—2,322 lbs, Edam, Rotterdam
LINSEED CAKE—4,570,563 lbs, Black Eagle, Antwerp; 2,711,113 lbs, Jean Jadot, Antwerp; 453,830 lbs, President Roosevelt, Havre; 3,044,900 lbs, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
MEAL—224,000 lbs, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
LITHOPONE—21,500 lbs, American Importer, Manchester; 8,000 lbs, Caledonia, Glasgow
LUBRICANTS—34,293 lbs, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
MAGNESIA HYDROXIDE—2,351 lbs, Coamo, San Juan
METALLIC—1,567 lbs, Franconia, London
METHANOL—2,310 gls, City of Manchester, Sydney
METHYL ISOBUTYL ETHER — 38,600 lbs, Schodack, Havre
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE — 6,000 lbs, Schodack, Havre
MOLYBDENUM CONCE—320,291 lbs, Franconia, London
NAPHTHA—(Clan Macwhirter) 148,500 gls, Reunion; 40,000 gls, Port Louis
OIL, BRIGHT STOCK—64,302 gls, Calliope, Brazil
BUNKER—50 tons, Martinique, Fort Liberte
CASTOR—4,598 lbs, Black Falcon, Antwerp; 5,020 lbs, Examelia, Istanbul
CASTOR, SULPH — 20,680 lbs, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
CORN—902 lbs, City of Cardiff, Aden; 1,220 lbs, Steel Navigator, Honolulu
CYLINDER—61,698 gls, Calliope, Brazil; 300 tons, Winkler, Antwerp; 480 tons, Comanchee, Bowling
ENGINE—4,200 gls, Edam, Rotterdam
ESSENTIAL—1,165 lbs, Franconia, London
EUCALYPTUS, RES—5,010 lbs, Rigel, London
FISH—1,295 lbs, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
HEAVY—62,916 gls, Calliope, Brazil
LUBRICATING — (Black Eagle) 8,904 gls, Strassbourg; 5,500 gls, Antwerp; (Ilsenstein) 825 gls, Rotterdam; 9,450 gls, Antwerp; 3,738 gls, Brussels; 19,295 gls, Rigel, London; 32,675 gls, Port Sydney, London; (Santa Clara) 3,400 gls, Buenaventura; 2,510 gls, Guayaquil; 7,785 gls, Callao; 770 gls, Fort Townshend, St Johns; (Zenda) 1,485 gls, Point Pitre; 1,650 gls, Basse Terre; 1,250 gls, Martinique; (City of Manchester) 32,220 gls, Brisbane; 92,070 gls, Sydney; 3,300 gls, Newcastle; 550 gls, Noumea; 54,990 gls, Melbourne; 4,895 gls, Adelaide; (Rotterdam) 275 gls, Rotterdam; 1,815 gls, Amsterdam; (Guido) 8,681 gls, Hull; 6,645 gls, Newcastle; 5,500 gls, Montreal City, Cardiff; (Asakasan) 110,000 gls, Yokohama; 22,000 gls, Kobe; (Gerolstein) 4,845 gls, Rotterdam; 2,530 gls, Antwerp; 210 gls, Conte Savoia, Naples; (Tachira) 575 gls, San Juan; 25,630 gls, La Rosa; (City of Cardiff) 30,250 gls, Karachi; 63,415 gls, Bombay; 2,575 gls, Colombo; 14,025 gls, Madras; 89,185 gls, Rangoon; 31,295 gls, Calcutta; 10,060 gls, Jean Jadot, Antwerp; 28,830 gls, Franconia, London; 4,150 gls, Steel Navigator, Honolulu; (Champlain) 1,176 gls, Dunkirk; 2,520 gls, La Rochelle; 8,960 gls, Bordeaux; 10,410 gls, Havre; (President Roosevelt) 9,225 gls, Hamburg; 770 gls, Reykjavik; 14,070 gls, Praha; 2,436 gls, Czechoslovakia; 12,101 gls, Havre; (Hammaren) 1,245 gls, Gothenburg; 2,015 gls, Malmo; 1,100 gls, Stockholm; (Greystoke Castle) 825 gls, Manila; 4,345 gls, Cebu; 2,860 gls, American Farmer, London; 1,815 gls, Martinique, Fort Liberte; 1,265 gls, Pastores, Cartagena; (Santa Barbara) 1,100 gls, Cristobal; 1,375 gls, Tumaco; 3,025 gls, Guayaquil; 4,975 gls, Callao; 1,428 gls, Antofagasta; 5,500 gls, Valparaiso; 4,400 gls, Oklahoman, Iquique; 180,462 gls, Calliope, Brazil; (City of Fairbury) 11,375 gls, Copenhagen; 14,025 gls, Helsingfors; (Schodack) 9,652 gls, Havre; 14,070 gls, Bordeaux; (Marna) 6,585 gls, Arica; 5,500 gls, Tocopilla; 4,290 gls, Coquimbo; 50,925 gls, Valparaiso; 3,740 gls, Corral; 2,050 gls, Magallanes; 10,310 gls, Talcahuano; (Examelia) 10,620 gls, Piraeus; 30,910 gls, Salonica; 1,320 gls, Istanbul; (Excambion) 6,640 gls, Marseilles; 18,700 gls, Alexandria; 1,760 gls, Beirut; 200 gls, Haifa; 2,772 gls, Barbarigo, Genoa; (Exiria) 9,750 gls, Piraeus; 1,720 gls, Istanbul; (Edam) 23,715 gls, Rotterdam; 550 gls, Amsterdam; (Spaarndam) 8,350 gls, Rotterdam; 6,100 gls, Amsterdam; 18,740 gls, Caledonia, Glasgow; (Rydboholm) 1,390 gls, Malmo; 19,855 gls, Stockholm; 935 gls, Helsingfors; 2,475 gls, Borinquen, Trujillo; (Ensley City) 3,552 gls, Bombay; 3,300 gls, Calcutta; 1,100 gls, Karachi; 605 gls, Madras; (Kent) 72,545 gls, Auckland; 72,980 gls, Wellington; 1,650 gls, Napier; 2,530 gls, Wellington; 33,160 gls, Lyttleton; 1,474 gls, Dunedin; (Clan Macwhirter) 275 gls, Durban; 4,675 gls, Port Natal; 550 gls, Beira; 6,875 gls, Reunion; 4,060 gls, Port Louis
OLEO—26,542 lbs, Port Sydney, London; 116,556 lbs, Rotterdam, Rotterdam; 23,234 lbs, Hammaren, Gothenburg; 73,239 lbs, American Farmer, London; 76,143 lbs, Edam, Rotterdam; 37,247 lbs, Caledonia, Glasgow; (Rydboholm) 23,258 lbs, Gothenburg; 23,256 lbs, Malmo
PALE—(Winkler) 1,000 tons, Antwerp; 300 tons, Hamburg; 1,760 tons, Comanchee, Bowling
PALM—1,794,140 lbs, West Irmo, Havana
PEPPERMINT—1,240 lbs, Rotterdam, Amsterdam; 646 lbs, Rydboholm, Stockholm
SULPHONATED—5,045 lbs, Caledonia, Glasgow
TRANSFORMER—275 gls, Edam, Rotterdam
WORMSEED—294 lbs, Edam, Rotterdam
PAINT—3,356 lbs, Black Eagle, Antwerp; 1,989 lbs, Asakasan, Yokohama; 4,250 lbs, Jean Jadot, Antwerp; 103,250 lbs, Clan Macwhirter, Port Elizabeth
PREPARED—10,987 lbs, Hammaren, Stockholm; 2,304 lbs, Spaarndam, Amsterdam
THINNER—1,815 gls, Marna, Valparaiso
PARAFFIN—195,132 lbs, American Importer, Manchester; 4,449 lbs, Black Eagle, Antwerp; 22,408 lbs, Ilsenstein, Antwerp; 515,162 lbs, Rigel, London; (Santa Clara) 31,285 lbs, Pimentel; 12,010 lbs, Pacasmayo; 71,585 lbs, Mollendo; 70,872 lbs, Rotterdam, Amsterdam; 59,310 lbs, Guido, Newcastle; 45,080 lbs, Munargo, Havana; 22,308 lbs, Santa Barbara, Callao; 50,180 lbs, Oklahoman, Buenaventura; 10,080 lbs, Coamo, Trijillo; (City of Fairbury) 22,244 lbs, Memel; 22,244 lbs, Libau; 11,122 lbs, Riga; 15,852 lbs, Helsingfors; 6,872 lbs, Abo; 10,101 lbs, Guayaquil, Puntarenas; (Marna) 21,256 lbs, Buenaventura; 45,225 lbs, Pimentel; 15,332 lbs, Examelia, Salonica; 22,444 lbs, Barbarigo, Susak; 5,556 lbs, Edam, Rotterdam; 7,787 lbs, Spaarndam, Rotterdam; (Rydboholm) 11,197 lbs, Gothenburg; 11,195 lbs, Norrhoeping; 10,080 lbs, Coamo, Trujillo
CRUDE—1,741,162 lbs, Asakasan, Kobe
REFINED—110,000 lbs, Examelia, Istanbul
SCALE—359,715 lbs, Rigel, London; 244,215 lbs, Montreal City, Bristol; 7,803 lbs, Spaarndam, Amsterdam; 5,224 lbs, Edam, Rotterdam
PETROLATUM, MED — 24,841 lbs, American Farmer, London
PETROLEUM, REFD—14,700 gls, Santa Clara, Panama City; 30,000 gls, Pastores, Kingston; 15,000 gls, Coamo, Trujillo; 1,980 gls, Examelia, Istanbul; (Clan Macwhirter) 41,000 gls, Reunion; 36,000 gls, Port Louis
PHENOL—(Asakasan) 119,900 lbs, Yokohama; 35,970 lbs, Kobe
PITCH, COALTAR—5,040 lbs, Guayaquil, Cristobal
POTASH, BROMATE—2,640 lbs, Edam, Rotterdam
MURIATE—450,180 lbs, Rigel, London
NITRATE—3,352 lbs, Marna, Buenaventura
PRIMER—42,995 lbs, Black Eagle, Antwerp
RESIN—3,387 lbs, City of Fairbury, Copenhagen
SYNTHETIC—12,760 lbs, President Roosevelt, Havre; 5,154 lbs, American Farmer, London; 3,119 lbs, Haiti, Porto Colombia
ROSIN—7,418 lbs, American Farmer, London; 10 425 lbs, City of Fairbury, Stockholm; 4,831 lbs, Edam, Rotterdam; 136,010 lbs, Kent, Auckland
SOAP—18,800 lbs, Martinique, Cape Haitien
POWDER—1,273 lbs, Caledonia, Glasgow
TOILET—10,255 lbs, Europa, Bremen
SODA, ASH—(City of Manchester) 7,518 lbs, Brisbane; 22,510 lbs, Melbourne; 33,575 lbs, Adelaide; 67,342 lbs, Munargo, Havana; 3,434 lbs, Pastores, Porto Colombia
BROMIDE — 106,180 lbs, City of Fairbury, Leningrad
CAUSTIC—(Santa Clara) 80,180 lbs, Valparaiso; 33,515 lbs, Paita; (City of Manchester) 11,045 lbs, Brisbane; 19,175 lbs, Melbourne; 35,923 lbs, Munargo, Havana; 46,800 lbs, Santa Rosa, Mazatlan; 28,740 lbs, Coamo, Trujillo; 41,585 lbs, Oklahoman, Callao; 10,570 lbs, Guayaquil, Panama City; (Ensley City) 127,015 lbs, Calcutta; 153,165 lbs, Karachi
CYANIDE—4,960 lbs, Santa Rosa, La Union; 3,372 lbs, Marna, Pisco
PHOSPHATE DI—11,998 lbs, Exiria, Piraeus
PHOSPHATE, TRI—(Hammaren) 4,440 lbs, Gothenburg; 4,440 lbs, Malmo; 4,080 lbs, Haiti, Porto Colombia; 7,200 lbs, Coamo, San Juan; 10,020 lbs, Guayaquil, Cristobal; 11,300 lbs, Caledonia, Glasgow
SILICATE—50,692 lbs, Munargo, Havana; 7,200 lbs, Coamo, San Juan; 4,455 lbs, Carabobo, San Juan; 4,080 lbs, Haiti, Porto Colombia; 22,464 lbs, Borinquen, Trujillo
SOYBEAN MEAL—112,000 lbs, American Importer, Manchester
STARCH, CORN—310,400 lbs, American Importer, Manchester; 2,256 lbs, City of Manchester, Melbourne; 16,300 lbs, Steel Navigator, Honolulu; 2,256 lbs, Clan Macwhirter, Capetown; 7,050 lbs, Ensley City, Calicut
SULPHUR—30,335 lbs, Marna, Buenaventura
TALC—22,240 lbs, American Importer, Manchester; 173,680 lbs, Rigel, London, 22,100 lbs, Guido, Hull
TANNING EXTRACT—14,830 lbs, Franconia, London; 3,644 lbs, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
TURPENTINE—250 gls, City of Manchester, Melbourne; 1,320 gls, Guayaquil, Port Prince; (Kent) 5,240 gls, Auckland; 1,690 gls, Wellington; 675 gls, Lyttleton
WITCH HAZEL EXTRACT—7,440 lbs, Rigel, London; 9,920 lbs, Montreal City, Bristol; 4,905 lbs, President Roosevelt, Havre
ZINC SULPHATE—22,610 lbs, Tachira, San Juan

Baltimore Exports

Clearance Dates

Black Gull, November 26; Capulin, November 16; Challenger, November 24; City of Havre, November 18; Chr Sass, November 30; City of Baltimore, November 26; Cold Harbor, November 27; Ensley City, November 17; Examelia, November 18; Executive, November 26; Facto, November 30; Frances Massey, November 30; Hallaren, November 26; Manchester Producer, November 27; Mangalore, November 24; Minnequa, November 26; Nasmyth, November 22; Oklahoman, November 17; Oregon, November 29; Peter Kerr, November 26; Robin Hood, November 26; Rydboholm, November 19; Schodack, November 17; Spaarndam, November 18; Tercero, November 15; Ulva, November 18; Ward, November 24; West Imboden, November 29

ACID, CHROMIC—(Black Gull) 1,100 lbs, Rotterdam; 2,200 lbs, Antwerp
AMMONIA SULPHATE—340 tons, Ward, Manila; (Chr Sass) 3,000 tons, Seville; 3,000 tons, Malaga
ASBESTOS REFUSE—56,000 lbs, Schodack, Havre
ASPHALT—11,848 lbs, West Imboden, Buenos Aires; 560 lbs, City of Baltimore, Havre
LIQUID—39,314 lbs, City of Havre, London
CADMIUM LITHOPONE—2,576 lbs, City of Baltimore, London; 560 lbs, Challenger, Port Natal; 220 lbs, Black Gull, Rotterdam
CALCIUM ARSENATE—(Oklahoman) 60,000 lbs, Huacho; 55,000 lbs, Callao
CHALK, POWD—50,000 lbs, Hallaren, Trelleborg
CHEMICAL SPECIALTY—100,000 lbs, Manchester Producer, Manchester
COCOA WASTE—155,304 lbs, Spaarndam, Amsterdam
CORN SYRUP—209,976 lbs, City of Havre, London; 125,804 lbs, Mangalore, London
DEXTRIN—(Robin Hood) 8,000 lbs, Durban; 8,000 lbs, Capetown
DIETHYL PHTHALATE—2,048 lbs, Manchester Producer, Manchester; 512 lbs, Examelia, Haifa
ELM BARK—4,766 lbs, City of Baltimore, London
FIRECLAY—10 tons, West Imboden, Buenos Aires
GLASS FRIT, CRSHD—40,106 lbs, City of Havre, London
GLUE, LIQ—80 gls, Robin Hood, Durban
GREASE, LUBRICATING—4,753 lbs, Minnequa, Rio Janeiro; 1,550 lbs, Peter Kerr, Panama; 1,000 lbs, Hallaren, Helsingfors; 5,743 lbs, Black Gull, Rotterdam; 1,800 lbs, Tercero, Santos; 625 lbs, Capulin, Dundee; (Ulva) 12,470 lbs, Maracaibo; 4,503 lbs, Puerto Cabello; 1,000 lbs, Rydboholm, Helsingfors
IRON SAND—46,200 lbs, Hammaren, Helsingfors
LEAD ARSENATE—2,016 lbs, Robin Hood, Capetown
LICORICE PASTE—6,900 lbs, Hammaren, Gothenburg
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—1,100 lbs, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
OIL, CYLINDER—60 bbls, Capulin, Hull
LUBRICATING—373 bbls, Mangalore, London; 59 bbls, Black Gull, Antwerp; 82 bbls, Manchester Producer, Manchester; (City of Baltimore) 159 bbls, Havre; 280 bbls, Rouen; 146 bbls, Schodack, Havre; (Capulin) 85 bbls, Hull; 99 bbls, Dundee
PEPPERMINT—1,200 lbs, City of Havre, London
OYSTER SHELLS, CRSHD—18 tons, Facto, Windsor
PAINT, ENAMEL—1,884 lbs, Ulva, Caracas
PALMKERNEL MEAL—1,120,000 lbs, Black Gull, Rotterdam
PASSION FLOWER HERB—644 lbs, City of Baltimore, Havre
PEACH TREE BARK—55 lbs, City of Havre, Havre
POLISH, AUTO—2,917 lbs, City of Havre, Slough Bucks; 6,336 lbs, 208 gls, Robin Hood, Durban; 2,310 lbs, City of Baltimore, Slough Bucks
SHOE—1,659 lbs, Challenger, Johannesburg
PORCELAIN ENAMEL FRIT—225 lbs, Executive, Alexandria; 200 lbs, Black Gull, Antwerp; 650 lbs, City of Havre, Oslo
POTASH BICHROMATE—735 lbs, City of Havre, Memel; (City of Baltimore) 673 lbs, Memel; 6,720 lbs, Calcutta
RUTILE—3,306 lbs, City of Baltimore, Hamburg
SAND, PREPARED—2,702 lbs, City of Havre, London
SASSAFRAS CHIPS—439 lbs, City of Baltimore, Havre
SHELLS, CRSHD—4,000 lbs, Cold Harbor, London
SOAP POWDER—720 lbs, Ulva, Curacao
SODA BICHROMATE—4,409 lbs, City of Havre, Memel; 44,800 lbs, Manchester Producer, Manchester; 6,720 lbs, City of Baltimore, Calcutta
SOYBEAN FLOUR—(Hammaren) 12,500 lbs, Gothenburg; 12,500 lbs, Stockholm; 6,250 lbs, Malmo
MEAL—100 tons, Mangalore, Avonmouth; (Black Gull) 1,008,000 lbs, Rotterdam; 224,000 lbs, Amsterdam; 257,600 lbs, Antwerp; 100 tons, Manchester Producer, Liverpool; 113,140 lbs, Cold Harbor, Avonmouth; 336,000 lbs, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
SOLDER DROSS—315,838 lbs, Capulin, Hull
STARCH—(Hammaren) 11,000 lbs, Gothenburg; 22,000 lbs, Oslo; 60,480 lbs, Ensley City, Bombay
CORN—141,500 lbs, Ensley City, Calcutta
STEEL PURIFYING COMP—13,068 lbs, City of Havre, Herts
SUPERPHOSPHATE—2,166 tons, Facto, Windsor
TANNERS EXTRACT—11,200 lbs, Hallaren, Malmo
TITANIUM LITHOPONE—4,800 lbs, City of Baltimore, London
WILD CHERRY BARK—1,240 lbs, City of Havre, Havre
WITCH HAZEL LEAVES—2,219 lbs, City of Baltimore, Hamburg

Beaumont Exports

Clearance Dates

Gymeric, November 27; Marie Maersk, November 27; Narbo, November 26

BLACK, CARBON—91 tons, Narbo, London
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—100,782 bbls, Marie Maersk, Buenos Aires; 69,321 bbls, Gymeric, Hamburg
SULPHUR—18 tons, Narbo, London

Boston Exports

Clearance Dates

American Shipper, November 30; American Trader, November 29; Black Falcon, December 1; Caledonia, November 27; Darien, December 6; Evangeline, November 24, 27,

December 1; La Perla, November 29; Mangalore, December 2; Nova Scotia, November 24; President Garfield, November 30; Samaria, November 27; Sarcoxie, November 27

ACID, NITRIC—15 crbys, 2,100 lbs, La Perla, Havana
ALUMINA OXIDE—1,615 bgs, 9 kgs, 163,801 lbs, Sarcoxie, La Courneuve; 4,135 pkgs, 419,496 lbs, Mangalore, London
BAKING POWDER—50 bxs, 20 crtns, 2,400 lbs, Nova Scotia, St John's, N F
BLACK, MINERAL—4 bxs, 200 lbs, Evangeline, Moncton, N B
BONE CHARCOAL—1,092 bgs, 272,990 lbs, Darien, Kingston
POWDERED—1 bg, 50 lbs, Darien, Coco Solo
BRISTLES—1 cs, 101 lbs, Evangeline, St John, N B
CEMENT, CAN—15 dms, 835 lbs, Mangalore, London
RUBBER—3 dms, 3 cs, 45 gls, La Perla, Havana; 1 dm, 55 gls, Darien, Panama; 7 bbls, 350 gls, President Garfield, Manila
CHALK—1 bbl, 386 lbs, La Perla, Caibarien
CHEMICALS—3 dms, 300 lbs, Mangalore, London
CLAY—31 bbls, 7,845 lbs, Sarcoxie, La Courneuve; 379 bbls, 45 tons, Mangalore, London; 220 bbls, 79,070 lbs, American Shipper, Manchester
CHINA—3 bbls, 834 lbs, La Perla, Caibarien
CLEANER, WINDOW—4 crtns, Evangeline, St John, N B
COALTAR—10 dms, 5,200 lbs, La Perla, Havana
COCOA CAKE—1,579 bgs, 246,185 lbs, Black Falcon
DEXTRIN—10 bgs, 2,000 lbs, La Perla, Havana
DIATOMACEOUS EARTH—90 bgs, 4,500 lbs, Samaria, Liverpool
DRESSING, LEATHER—9 crtns, 378 lbs, Nova Scotia, St John's N F; 1 bbl, 1 cs, 356 lbs, La Perla, Havana; 10 bbls, 9 cs, 5,496 lbs, Samaria, Leicester; 75 dms, 3,700 lbs, Mangalore, Walsall; 85 dms, 1,000 gls, American Trader, Walsall
SHOE—58 cs, 3,322 lbs, La Perla, Havana; 4 cs, 2 crtns, 312 lbs, Samaria, Capetown; 1 cs, 8 lbs, Samaria, Leicester
DRUGS—1 crtn, 25 lbs, Evangeline, Halifax
FINISH, LEATHER—1 can, 55 lbs, La Perla, Caibarien
GLUE, FISH—10 bbls, 555 gls, Mangalore, London
GREASE, LUBRICATING — 14 cs, 504 lbs, Nova Scotia, St John's, N F
SOAP—8 bbls, 2 dms, 4,189 lbs, La Perla, Caibarien; 2 bbls, 773 lbs, Darien, Kingston
GUM—4 dms, 344 lbs, Mangalore, London
INK, INDELIBLE—1 pkg, American Trader, Taunton
PRINTING—1 cs, 170 lbs, American Trader, London
WRITING—98 crtns, 1,837 lbs, La Perla, Havana; 1 pkg, Darien, France Field, C Z; (President Garfield) 23 pkgs, Manila; 32 pkgs, Honolulu
INVALID'S FOOD—44 cs, 950 lbs, La Perla, Havana
KEROSENE—200 bbls, 11,000 gls, Nova Scotia, St John's, N F
LARD—1,000 bxs, 56,000 lbs, Samaria, Liverpool; (Mangalore) 1,150 bxs, 64,000 lbs, London; 200 bxs, 11,200 lbs, Southampton; 300 bxs, 16,800 lbs, American Shipper, Manchester
LEATHER SCRAPS—377 bls, 237,393 lbs, Sarcoxie, Havre
LINING COMP—60 dms, 27,493 lbs, Sarcoxie, Havre; 2 dms, 1,144 lbs, Black Falcon, Antwerp
LITHOPONE—4 bbls, 1,600 lbs, La Perla, Caibarien
MEDICINAL PREPS — 793 bxs, 3,965 gls, American Trader, London; 799 bxs, 3,995 gls, Mangalore, London
MUCILAGE — 20 crtns, 880 lbs, La Perla, Havana
OIL, COALTAR—20 dms, 9,220 lbs, La Perla, Havana
FISH—1 dm, 212 lbs, Evangeline, Halifax
FLOOR—9 cs, 503 lbs, Samaria, Cairo
LUBRICATING—(Evangeline) 10 cs, 9 dms, 315 gls, St John, N B; 4 dms, Charlottetown, P E I; 4 dms, 200 gls, Yarmouth; 3 cs, 55 gls, Samaria, Liverpool
TANNERS' — 6 dms, 2,566 lbs, Mangalore, London
PAINT, COPPER—11 cs, 10 pails, 150 gls, La Perla, Havana
EARTH—9 bbls, 2,706 lbs, Sarcoxie, Havre
PREPARED—10 cs, 2 dms, 172 gls, Nova Scotia, St John's, N F
PASTE, ADHES—4 cs, 201 lbs, Mangalore, London; 24 pkgs, 905 lbs, President Garfield, Honolulu
LIBRARY—13 crtns, 489 lbs, La Perla, Havana; 5 pkgs, 825 lbs, President Garfield, Manila
PETROLATUM—20 bbls, 8,494 lbs, American Trader, London
POLISH, AUTO — 2 crtns, 17 lbs, Darien, Kingston
SHOE—12 kgs, 600 lbs, La Perla, Caibarien; (Darien) 5 bxs, 1,154 lbs, San Jose; 32 crtns, 1,085 lbs, Panama; 14 cs, 3,194 lbs, President Garfield, Manila
SAND, FIRE—448 bgs, 20 tons, Caledonia, Glasgow
SHELLAC — 1 bx, 100 lbs, Evangeline, St John, N B
SOAP, CORN OIL—2 bbls, 614 lbs, Sarcoxie, Havre
FLAKE—50 cs, 1,672 lbs, La Perla, Havana
POWDER—22 cs, 946 lbs, La Perla, Havana
TAR—44 cs, 1,102 lbs, La Perla, Havana
TOILET—50 cs, 1,218 lbs, La Perla, Havana
SODA SULPHATE—150 kgs, 40 bbls, 27,000 lbs, La Perla, Havana
SOLDER—3 crtns, 150 lbs, Evangeline, St John, N B
STARCH, CHEM TREAT—60 bgs, 6,362 lbs, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
STEARATE—1 dm, 50 lbs, Mangalore, London
TANNING EXTRACT—5 dms, 2,347 lbs, Black Falcon, Antwerp
TOILET PREPS—1 cs, 79 lbs, La Perla, Havana; 15 cs, 2,187 lbs, Darien, Panama; 1 cs, 57 lbs, Black Falcon, Der Haag; 1 cs, American Trader, London
TURPENTINE, GUM — 10 dms, 3,920 lbs, Evangeline, St John, N B
VARNISH — 1 cs, 6 gls, Nova Scotia, St John's, N F
WAX — 10 dms, 650 lbs, American Trader, Walsall
SEALING—1 cs, 56 lbs, La Perla, Havana; 1 cs, 88 lbs, Mangalore, London
SHOE—5 cs, 514 lbs, La Perla, Havana
SYNTHETIC—1 cs, 200 lbs, Mangalore, London
WATERPROOF—1 crtn, 20 lbs, Mangalore, London

Corpus Christi Exports
Clearance Dates

Binta, November 26; Noeco, November 26; Omphale, November 21; William Strachan, November 25

NAPHTHA—64,936 bbls, Noeco, Smiths Bluff
OIL, FUEL—58,416 bbls, Binta, Gothenburg
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—17,971 bbls, William Strachan, Trieste; 30,695 bbls, Omphale, Donges

Galveston Exports
Clearance Dates

I C White, November 30; Laurelwood, November 30; Leerdam, November 24; Lucia C, November 29; Marina, November 29; San Pedro, November 29; Tripp, November 30

BLACK, CARBON—600 bgs, 75 cs, Leerdam, London; 50 cs, 448 bgs, Lucia C, Trieste; 10 tons, Tripp, Manchester
CONCENTRATES—1 ton, Tripp, Manchester
MOLYBDENITE—704 bbls, San Pedro, Antwerp
OIL, GAS—11,000 tons, Laurelwood, Curacao
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—13,500 tons, Marina, Southampton; 43,000 bbls, I C White, Havana
SULPHUR—2,700 tons, Tripp, Manchester

Houston Exports
Clearance Dates

Almeria Lykes, November 29; Bockenheim, November 30; Delalba, November 24; Karabagh, November 28; Kersten Miles, November 30; Nishmaha, November 28; Ruth Lykes, November 28; San Pedro, November 27; Sheherazade, November 28; Stureholm, November 26; Westmoreland, November 28

BLACK, CARBON — (Stureholm) 205 cs, Oslo; 155 cs, Gothenburg; 352 cs, Copenhagen; 14 cs, 660 bgs, Gdynia; 150 tons, San Pedro, Havre; (Nishmaha) 350 cs, 6,700 bgs, Havre; 1,500 bgs, Antwerp; 224 cs, 448 bgs, Rotterdam; (Bockenheim) 20 tons, Bremen; 100 tons, Hamburg
COTTONSEED CAKE — (Kersten Miles) 1,000 tons, Odense; 1,000 tons, Aalborg
MEAL—175 tons, Stureholm, Oslo; 100 tons, Nishmaha, Rotterdam
GREASE, LUBRICATING—3 bbls, Westmoreland, Hamburg
LUBRICANTS—18 tons, Ruth Lykes, Havre
OIL, GAS — 9,800 tons, Karabagh, Rotterdam
LUBRICATING—200 bbls, San Pedro, Havre; 400 bbls, Bockenheim, Hamburg
PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 4,000 dms, Delalba, Santos; 17,800 tons, Sheherazade, Havre

Los Angeles Exports
Clearance Dates

Argyll, November 24; Bramora, November 22; Bronxville, November 27; Caledonia, November 23; Capella, November 19; Concordia, November 13; Erria, November 13; Fella, November 15; Fernbank, November 29; Garonne, November 18; Granville, November 23; Heiyo, November 17; Hoegh Giant, November 22; Katendrecht, November 27; Kingsley, November 13; Kiyosumi, November 20; Langleegorse, November 19; Lebec, November 19; Monterey, November 10; Nankai, November 9; Nansenville, November 10; Nebraska, November 23; Ogura, November 21; Orion, November 24; Pacific Reliance, November 12; Bakuyo, November 23; San Diego, November 24; Shunten, November 17; Solheim, November 11; Steel Exporter, November 4; Strix, November 25; Toorak, November 21

ACID, BORIC—1,100 pkgs, 134,400 lbs, Nansenville, London; (Monterey) 10 cks, 34 pkgs, 6,050 lbs, Sydney; 10 cks, 2,240 lbs, Auckland; 20 bgs, 2,240 lbs, Bluff; 400 bgs, 44,800 lbs, Pacific Reliance, Manchester
CRESYLIC—199,750 lbs, Heiyo, San Antonio
HYDROCYANIC—1,300 lbs, Heiyo, Manzanillo
BORATE—614 sks, 118,100 lbs, Shunten, Osaka; (Nansenville) 12,464 pkgs, 1,653,890 lbs, London; 4,020 bgs, 667,360 lbs, Gdynia; 750 bgs, 90,100 lbs, Monterey, Auckland
BORAX—(Rakuyo) 295 bgs, 50,040 lbs, Yokohama; 197 bgs, 22,060 lbs, Kobe; 297 bgs, 33,270 lbs, Osaka; (Shunten) 2,357 bgs, 259,800 lbs, Osaka; 1,269 sks, 139,910 lbs, Yokohama; 1,368 pkgs, 155,430 lbs, Nankai, Osaka; 300 bgs, 33,600 lbs, Nansenville, London; 300 bgs, 1,002 pkgs, 165,840 lbs, Monterey, Sydney; 600 bgs, 67,200 lbs, Pacific Reliance, Manchester; 2,000 bgs, 280,000 lbs, Fella, Marseilles
GRANULAR—200 bgs, 22,400 lbs, Monterey, Auckland
CLAY, GRD—10 sks, 500 lbs, Kingsley, Vancouver; 100 dms, 112 bgs, 32,940 lbs, Pacific Reliance, Manchester
COLOR, DRY—7,900 lbs, Monterey, Melbourne
GASOLINE—5,589 bbls, 1,458,730 lbs, Ogura, Tokuyama; 35,693 bbls, 9,315,870 lbs, Orion, Yokohama; 9,445 bbls, 2,465,150 lbs, San Diego, Kure; 37,416 bbls, 9,765,580 lbs, Strix, Curacao; 70 dms, 33,150 lbs, Argyll, Santa Rosalia; 80,841 bbls, 21,099,500 lbs, Garonne, Sydney; (Bramora) 29,351 bbls, 7,660,610 lbs, Melbourne; 41,785 bbls, 10,905,800 lbs, Sydney-Brisbane
GYPSUM, CALC—150,600 lbs, Monterey, Auckland
INFUSORIAL EARTH—219 bgs, 22,400 lbs, Erria, Hull; 20 bgs, 2,030 lbs, Nebraska, Vancouver; 447 bgs, 44,800 lbs, Pacific Reliance, London; 765 bgs, 78,500 lbs, Steel Exporter, London; (Nansenville) 175 bgs, 17,120 lbs, Oslo; 1,112 bgs, 112,000 lbs, Liverpool; 3,271 bgs, 323,250 lbs, London; (Monterey) 12,100 lbs, Melbourne; 22 bgs, 2,240 lbs, Sydney; (Pacific Reliance) 1,358 bgs, 134,400 lbs, Manchester; 1,120 bgs, 112,000 lbs, Glasgow; 1,087 bgs, 110,330 lbs, Fella, Casablanca
KEROSENE—38,571 bbls, 10,992,740 lbs, Strix, Curacao; 225 cs, 19,130 lbs, Sonora, San Jose; 7,290 bbls, 2,077,650 lbs, Garonne, Sydney; 6,463 bbls, 1,841,950 lbs, Bramora, Melbourne
OIL, DIESEL—3,219 bbls, 1,004,330 lbs, Fernbank, Kobe; 5,440 bbls, 1,697,280 lbs, Bronxville, Yokohama; 45,287 bbls, 14,129,540 lbs, Hoegh Giant, Kobe-Osaka; 54,963 bbls, 17,148,460 lbs, Toorak, Manila-Poro-Cebu; 4,875 bbls, 1,521,000 lbs, Granville, Singapore; 2,196 bbls, 685,150 lbs, Heiyo, Coquimbo; 50 dms, 19,660 lbs, Sonora, San Jose; 22,010 bbls, 6,867,120 lbs, Solheim, Osaka; 3,726 bbls, 1,162,510 lbs, Garonne, Sydney; 11,949 bbls, 3,728,090 lbs, Kosei, Yokohama-Osaka; 51,880 bbls, 16,186,560 lbs, Concordia, Osaka-Shimotsu; 6,938 bbls, 2,164,660 lbs, Shunten, Yokohama-Osaka
FUEL—55,436 bbls, 18,460,190 lbs, Hoegh Giant, Kobe-Osaka; 28,805 bbls, 9,582,070 lbs, Toorak, Manila-Poro-Cebu; 24,458 bbls, 8,177,810 lbs, Solheim, Osaka; 91,415 bbls, 30,441,200 lbs, Capella, Tocopilla
GAS—55,127 bbls, 16,648,360 lbs, Katendrecht, Curacao
LEMON—400 lbs, Monterey, Auckland
LUBRICATING—15 dms, 7,760 lbs, Sonora, San Jose; 10 dms, 4,700 lbs, Monterey, Sydney
ORANGE—500 lbs, Monterey, Auckland
ORANGE, DIST—1,120 lbs, Monterey, Auckland
PECTIN, CITROUS—3,000 lbs, Pacific Reliance, Dublin; 1,200 lbs, Monterey, Melbourne
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—68,732 bbls, 21,444,380 lbs, Ogura, Tokuyama; 57,400 bbls, 17,908,800 lbs, Orion, Yokohama; 65,030 bbls, 20,289,360 lbs, San Diego, Kure; 100,611 bbls, 31,390,630 lbs, Caledonia, Kudamatsu
POTASH MURIATE—5,000 bgs, 1,102,300 lbs, Kiyosumi, Yokohama
SHELLAC—1,500 lbs, Kingsley, Vancouver
SODA ASH—142 bgs, 2,700 lbs, Monterey, Auckland; 880 bgs, 194,000 lbs, Erria, Copenhagen
CAUSTIC—85 cs, 5,360 lbs, Monterey, Auckland
SOLVENTS—185 dms, 66,240 lbs, Fella, Wien
TALC—600 bgs, 60,000 lbs, Nansenville, Fredrikstad

New Orleans Exports
Clearance Dates

Arsa, November 17; Austvangen, November 22; Cripple Creek, November 10; Kertosono, November 22; Mayari, November 19; Montello, November 24; Vestvangen, November 6; West Quechee, November 17

ASPHALT—849 sx, Cripple Creek, London; 28 tons, West Quechee, Havre; 25 bbls, Austvangen, Kingston
BENZOL—145 tons, Montello, Genoa
BLACK, CARBON—1,685 cs, Cripple Creek, London; (West Quechee) 31 tons, Havre; 3 tons, Rotterdam; 21 tons, Montello, Genoa; (Kertosono) 70 cs, Port Swettenham; 50 sx, Manila; 5 cs, Batavia
FIRECLAY—20 sx, Vestvangen, San Fernando
GASOLINE—20 bbls, Mayari, Maracaibo; 9 tons, West Quechee, Havre
KEROSENE—75 cs, Vestvangen, Moengo
LARD—40 crts, Vestvangen, Port of Spain; 50 cns, Mayari, Maracaibo
OIL, LUBRICATING—425 bbls, Cripple Creek, London; (Arsa) 3 tons, Tangier; 14 tons, Casablanca; (West Quechee) 31 tons, Havre; 14 tons, Antwerp; 20 tons, Montello, Genoa; (Kertosono) 10 dms, Belawan Deli; 61 dms, Batavia; 3 dms, Palembang; 6 dms, Sourabaya
PINE—5 dms, Kertosono, Macassar
PAINT—23 cs, Mayari, Oranjestad
MATERIALS—17 pkgs, Austvangen, San Fernando
PINETAR—3 dms, Mayari, Maracaibo
PETROLEUM—100 bbls, Cripple Creek, London
ROSIN—12 bbls, Mayari, Maracaibo; 24 tons, West Quechee, Rotterdam; (Kertosono) 50 dms, Belawan Deli; 300 dms, Batavia; 100 dms, Padang; 45 dms, Sibolga; 350 dms, Cheribon; 321 dms, Semarang; 5 dms, Balik Papan; 200 dms, Sourabaya; 65 dms, Macassar; 10 dms, Menado; 10 dms, Samarinda
WAHOO ROOT BARK—10 sx, Cripple Creek, London
WAX—15 tons, Montello, Genoa

Norfolk Exports
Clearance Dates

City of Baltimore, November 27; Hjelmaren, November 29; Kongo, November 30; Rydboholm, November 22

BLUE, ULTRAMARINE—3 bbls, 918 lbs, Kongo, Yokohama
CORN SUGAR—1,500 bgs, 152,250 lbs, City of Baltimore, London
OCHER—600 bgs, 67,800 lbs, City of Baltimore, Havre
POTASH MURIATE—5,000 bgs, 495 tons, Rydboholm, Gothenburg; 5,000 bgs, 495 tons, Gothenburg
WITCH HAZEL LEAVES—37 bls, 7,383 lbs, City of Baltimore, Havre

Philadelphia Exports
Clearance Dates

Bilderdijk, November 27; Black Osprey, December 2; City of Bath, December 2; City of Flint, December 2; Clement, December 2; Cypria, November 29; Giulia, November 29; Gulfwing, December 7; Hjelmaren, December 1; Foylebank, November 27; Laila, November 23; Mangalore, November 23; Naruto, November 29; San Simeon, November 29; Toronto City, November 30; Ward, November 29; West Imboden, December 1

ALCOHOL, BUTYL—100 dms, Mangalore, London
ALUMINA SULPHATE—600 bbls, Ward, Manila
AMMONIA ANHYD—46 cyls, City of Bath, Karachi
ANTIFREEZE SOLUT—34 pkgs, Bilderdijk, Amsterdam
ANTIKNOCK COMP—230 dms, Mangalore, London
BARIUM—2 pkgs, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
BLEACHING COMP—12 dms, Ward, Kahului
BUTYL ACETATE—60 dms, Mangalore, London
CEMENT, GASKET—25 cs, City of Bath, Cairo
RUBBER—1 dm, West Imboden, Buenos Aires
TANK—1 bx, Gulfwing, Las Piedras
CLEANER—5 dms, Black Osprey, Antwerp
COCOA CAKE—640 pkgs, Bilderdijk, Amsterdam
WASTE—1,093 pkgs, Bilderdijk, Amsterdam
ETHYLCELLULOSE—7 dms, Mangalore, London
FERROMANGANESE—1 pkg, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
FILTER SAND—800 bgs, Giulia, Genoa
FIRECLAY—400 pkgs, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
GLUE—2 bxs, Ward, Manila
GREASE, LUB—4 dms, Laila, Valparaiso; (San Simeon) 1 dm, 20 dms, Guayaquil; 10 dms, Manta; 18 pls, 10 dms, 9 cs, Pasto; 5 dms, 1 cs, Barranquilla; 10 dms, Bogota; 26 dms, 90 bbls, 7 cs, Mangalore, London; 100 bskts, 20 cs, Cypria, Lisbon; 5 dms, West Imboden, Buenos Aires; 2 cs, City of Bath, Bombay
INK—2 cs, Ward, Manila
INSECTICIDE—10 ctns, San Simeon, Corinto; 12 cs, 3 dms, City of Bath, Bagdad
ISO-OCTANE—1 pkg, Bilderdijk, Delft; 25 cs, Mangalore, London
LICORICE PASTE—90 cs, Mangalore, London
WASTE—46 dms, Mangalore, London
LINSEED CAKE—649 bgs, Mangalore, London; 1,198 bgs, Black Osprey, Rotterdam
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—25 bbls, City of Flint, Glasgow
MANGANESE ORE, CONC—27 pkgs, Bilderdijk, Amsterdam
MEDICINAL PREPS—25 bxs, Ward, Manila; 3 bxs, City of Bath, Calcutta
MINERAL—15 dms, Black Osprey, Antwerp
NITROCELLULOSE—430 bbls, Mangalore, London
OIL, LUBRICATING—12 dms, Laila, Valparaiso; (Foylebank) 140 cs, 634 dms, Hongkong; 137 dms, 340 cs, Cebu; 215 dms, 244 cs, Iloilo; 1,021 dms, 245 cs, Manila; 30 cs, Ward, Manila; (San Simeon) 59 dms, 10 cs, Panama; 64 dms, 15 cs, 15 pls, 10 ctns, Guayaquil; 12 dms, Paita; 45 dms, Salaverry; 16 ctns, 31 dms, Callao; 60 dms, 33 cs, Valparaiso; 65 dms, 10 cs, Manta; 20 dms, 12 cs, Pasto; 41 dms, Barranquilla; 16 bbls, Porto Columbia; 29 dms, Bogota; 8 dms, 15 cs, Colombia; (Naruto) 1,633 dms, 1 cs, Yokohama; 909 dms, Moji; 60 dms, Kobe or Osaka; 627 dms, Darien; (Clement) 277 pkgs, Bahia; 94 bbls, 170 cs, Pernambuco; 40 pkgs, Manaos; 274 pkgs, Ceara; 1,041 bbls, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam; 240 bbls, 120 dms, 188 pkgs, Mangalore, London; (Cypria) 1,130 ctns, 50 dms, 439 bbls, Lisbon; 10 pkgs, Dilolo; 40 cs, Casablanca; 130 bbls, 50 pkgs, Marseilles; 159 dms, 20 cs, Haiphong; 247 dms, Saigon; (Toronto City) 20 bbls, Bristol; 10 bbls, Cardiff; (City of Flint) 65 bbls, Manchester; 65 bbls, Glasgow; 8 dms, Liverpool; 10 dms, West Imboden, Buenos Aires; (Hjelmaren) 1,067 pkgs, Stockholm; 88 pkgs, Sundsvall; 94 pkgs, Helsingborg; 102 pkgs, Norrkoeping; 664 pkgs, Gothenburg; 277 pkgs, Malmo; 17 pkgs, Helsinki; 15 dms, 81 bbls, 1 bx, Black Osprey, Antwerp; (City of Bath) 93 dms, 5 cs, Port Said; 1,830 bbls, 1,099 cs, 175 pls, 15 dms, Bombay; 9 pkgs, 93 dms, 20 cs, Basrah; 941 dms, 1,588 cs, Colombo; 398 dms, 175 pls, 331 cs, Calcutta; 1,070 pkgs, Madras; 4,810 pkgs, Karachi; 50 pkgs, Abadan
NEATSFOOT—6 bbls, Cypria, Marseilles
TRANSFORMER—3 dms, San Simeon, Bogota; 10 bbls, Mangalore, London
PAINT—33 pls, 6 dms, 1 cs, Laila, Valparaiso; 18 dms, San Simeon, Cristobal; 16 dms, 104 pls, West Imboden, Buenos Aires
GLAZE—1 cs, West Imboden, Buenos Aires
PARAFFIN—2,945 bgs, Ward, Hongkong; (San Simeon) 120 pkgs, La Plaz; 200 bgs, Callao; (City of Flint) 378 bbls, Dublin; 143 bbls, Belfast; 420 bbls, Glasgow
REFINED—210 bbls, Toronto City, Bristol
SEMIREFINED—30 cs, Mangalore, London
PETROLATUM—25 cs, City of Flint, Glasgow
POLISH, AUTO—24 ctns, City of Bath, Singapore
POTASH NITRATE—6 bbls, Ward, Manila
RESIN COALTAR—54 dms, 1 cs, Mangalore, London
SIZING PREP—7 bbls, San Simeon, Porto Columbia
SOAP—80 cs, Ward, Honolulu; 300 bxs, Mangalore, London; 300 bbls, Toronto City, Bristol
SODA BICHROMATE—1 pl, Laila, Valparaiso; 1 pl, West Imboden, Buenos Aires
NITRATE—7 bbls, Ward, Manila
TANNING EXTRACT—50 bbls, City of Flint, Glasgow
MATERIAL—5 bbls, Mangalore, London
TOILET PREPS—2 ctns, City of Bath, Bombay
VARNISH—1 bx, Gulfwing, Las Piedras

Port Arthur Exports
Clearance Dates

Andrea, November 25; Bianca, November 27; Brasil, November 25; Florida, November 26; Frimaire, November 22; Magister, November 25; Nantucket Chief, November 27; Nederland, November 19; Norfold, November 25; President Herrenschmidt, November 24; Ruth Lykes, November 19; San Luis, November 18; Shenandoah, November 23; South America, November 24; Tillie Lykes, November 23; Vivi, November 27

ASPHALT—3 cs, San Luis, Belize; 200 dms, 1 cs, Brasil, Rio de Janeiro
LIQUID—(Magister) 10 cs, Para; 3 dms, 20 cs, 1 bx, Manaos; 17 bxs, Kingston; 1 bx, Cabedello
PETROLEUM—1,784 dms, Ruth Lykes, La Union; (Tillie Lykes) 600 dms, San Juan; 333 dms, Guayanilla; 5 cs, South America, Antwerp; 2 bxs, Brasil, Rio de Janeiro
ETHYL FLUID—29 bbls, Shenandoah, Belize
GASOLINE—(San Luis) 520 bbls, 500 dms, 300 cs, Belize; 500 cs, 100 bbls, Ceiba; 575 bbls, 5 dms, 1,700 cs, Puerto Cortez; 69,569 bbls, Nederland, Stockholm-Malmo; 52,559 bbls, Shenandoah, Bilbao; 55,994 bbls, South America, Antwerp; (Magister) 9,000 cs, Bahia; 6,000 cs, 400 dms, Para; 500 cs, Iquitos; 5 cs, 300 bbls, Kingston; 3,000 cs, 300 dms, Natal; 8,400 cs, 300 dms, Ceara; 5,000 cs, Parnahyba; 10,000 cs, 300 dms, Cabedello; (Brasil) 50 dms, 300 cs, 16,426 bbls, Rio de Janeiro; 24,000 bbls, 800 cs, Santos; 13,000 bbls, Montevideo; 8,460 bbls, Port Alegre; 75,767 bbls, Florida, Durban-East London-Capetown; 54,180 bbls, Nantucket Chief, Marseilles; 63,305 bbls, Vivi, Gothenburg
GREASE, LUBRICATING—19 cs, 10 pls, 20 dms, San Luis, Belize; (Ruth Lykes) 2 dms, 20 ctgs, Buenaventura; 11 cs, Cristobal; 3 cs, Colon; 54 cs, Puerto Colombia; 10 dms, Tillie Lykes, Arroyo; 28 dms, 209 bbls, Shenandoah, Bilbao; 47 dms, 30 bbls, 15 cs, South America, Antwerp; (Magister) 7 dms, Para; 1 bbl, 1 dm, Iquitos; 47 dms, 178 cs, 5 pls, Kingston; 6 dms, Montego Bay; 55 cs, 2 bbls, Natal; 2 bbls, 75 cs, Ceara; 10 cs, Parnahyba; 112 cs, 3 dms, Cabedello; (Brasil) 60 dms, 135 cs, Rio de Janeiro; 150 dms, Santos; 50 dms, 35 cs, Montevideo; 8 dms, 20 cs, Corumba
KEROSENE — (San Luis) 300 bbls, 20 dms, 325 cs, Belize; 100 bbls, 900 cs, Ceiba; 2,800 cs, Puerto Cortez; 7,956 bbls, Nederland, Stockholm, Malmo; (Ruth Lykes) 1,000 cs, Panama City; 50 bbls, Colon; 5 dms, South America, Antwerp; (Magister) 15,000 cs, Bahia; 8,500 cs, Para; 500 cs, Iquitos; 4,000 cs, Kingston; 500 cs, Montego Bay; 3,000 cs, Natal; 4,000 cs, Ceara; 500 cs, Morant Bay; 400 cs, Savla-Mar; (Brasil) 300 cs, Rio de Janeiro; 9,807 bbls, Montevideo; 2,600 bbls, Port Alegre; 8,968 bbls, Florida, Durban-East London-Capetown; 11,314 bbls, Vivi, Gothenburg
NAPHTHA — (Magister) 50 cs, Ceara; 60 cs, Manaos
OIL, DIESEL — (San Luis) 200 bbls, Belize; 30 bbls, Ceiba; 268 bbls, Puerto Cortez; 11,018 bbls, Nederland, Stockholm-Malmo; 14,195 bbls, South America, Antwerp; (Magister) 200 cs, Para; 100 dms, 2,000 cs, Manaos; (Brasil) 4,307 bbls, Rio de Janeiro; 4,000 bbls, Santos
FUEL—86,954 bbls, President Herrenschmidt, Santa Cruz de Teneriffe; 46,846 bbls, Andrea, Flushing; 36,356 bbls, Norfold, Teneriffe; 54,382 bbls, Bianca, Rotterdam
GAS—32,962 bbls, Norfold, Teneriffe
LUBRICATING — (San Luis) 19 dms, 74 cs, Belize; 8 dms, 2 cs, Ceiba; 25 dms, 64 cs, Puerto Cortez; 438 dms, 295 cs, Nederland, Stockholm-Malmo; (Ruth Lykes) 10 cs, 48 dms, Buenaventura; 11 dms, Cristobal; 75 dms, Antofagasta; 60 dms, Colon; 5 dms, Panama City; 10 cs, 25 dms, Puerto Colombia; (Tillie Lykes) 93 dms, Arroyo; 30 dms, San Juan; 13,910 bbls, 676 dms, Shenandoah, Bilbao; 75 dms, South America, Antwerp; (Magister) 2 dms, Bahia; 230 dms, 100 cs, Para; 8 bbls, 420 cs, 25 dms, Manaos; 9 dms, 8 cs, Iquitos; 273 dms, 541 cs, Kingston; 7 dms, 32 cs, Montego Bay; 47 dms, 72 cs, Natal; 295 cs, Ceara; 95 cs, Parnahyba; 57 dms, 149 cs, Cabedello; (Brasil) 7,997 bbls, 698 dms, 181 cs, Rio de Janeiro; 10 dms, Santos; 375 dms, 275 cs, Montevideo; 21 dms, Port Alegre; 165 cs, Corumba; 638 dms, 460 cs, Vivi, Gothenburg

PAINT, PREPARED — 3 dms, Ruth Lykes, Cristobal; 3 dms, Magister, Kingston
THINNER—50 dms, Nederland, Stockholm-Malmo; 10 bbls, 10 cs, Magister, Kingston
PARAFFIN—1 bg, Magister, Kingston
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—98,036 bbls, Frimaire, Bordeaux
POLISH, AUTO — 4 dms, Brasil, Rio de Janeiro
SOLVENT, CLEANING—200 cs, 10 dms, Brasil, Rio de Janeiro; 15 dms, Vivi, Gothenburg
WAX—1,250 bgs, Shenandoah, Bilbao
LIQUID DRESSING—5 cs, San Luis, Belize; 10 cs, Magister, Kingston

San Francisco Exports

Clearance Dates

Antigua, November 13; Capac, November 19; Charlie Watson, November 13; Chiriqui, November 18; Dinteldijk, November 18; Este, November 13; Fella, November 13; Ferncastle, November 16, Heiyo, November 15; Hoegh Silverlight, November 17; Kingsley, November 16; Moveria, November 13; Siantar, November 13; Silverwalnut, November 15; Sonora, November 17; Virginia, November 20; Washington, November 18

ACETONE—(Dinteldijk) 182 dms, England; 321 dms, Holland
ACETYLENE—1 cyl, Capac, Champerico
ACID, HYDROFLUORIC—A quantity, Capac, San Salvador
MURIATIC—(Capac) 60 crbys, San Jose de Guatemala; 24 crbys, Amapala; 25 crbys, Corinto; 15 crbys, San Juan del Sur
NITRIC—2 cs, Hoegh Silverlight, Philippine Islands; (Capac) 2 cs, Amapala; 1 crby, Corinto
SULPHURIC—7 dms, Capac, Acajutla
ALCOHOL, BUTYL—2 dms, Kingsley, Calgary
ALKALI, TANNERS—10 bbls, Capac, Manzanillo
ALLSPICE—1 sk, Este, Puntarenas
AMMONIA—(Capac) 4 crbys, Acajutla; 3 cyls, Corinto
SULPHATE—19,599 sks, Silverwalnut, Philippine Islands
APRICOT KERNELS—(Dinteldijk) 25 sks, England; 140 sks, Holland
ASPHALT—(Siantar) 350 dms, Capetown; 50 pls, 10 dms, Nairobi; 632 dms, Durban; 30 dms, East London; 83 dms, Algoa Bay; 223 bbls, Heiyo, Callao; (Silverwalnut) 6,561 dms, Batavia-Samarang; 300 dms, Philippine Islands; 61 bbls, Kingsley, Vancouver; (Hoegh Silverlight) 7,892 dms, India; 1,000 dms, Straits Settlements; 49 sks, Fella, Italy
BARIUM MED—1,000 sks, Capac, Talara
BLACK, CARBON—5 cs, Hoegh Silverlight, Jaya
BONE ASH—3 dms, Capac, La Union
BORAX—2 sks, Capac, San Miguel
GLASS—(Capac) 30 cs, Amapala; 5 cs, La Union
BRONZE, LIQ—1 cs, Capac, Mexico City
CANARY SEED—1 sk, Capac, Santa Ana
CARBON BISULPHIDE—5 cs, Kingsley, Vancouver; 58 dms, 50 pls, Sonora, Mazatlan; (Capac) 1 dm, Corinto; 4 dms, Callao
CELERY SEED—10 sks, Kingsley, Vancouver
CEMENT, LINOLEUM—5 cs, Siantar, Natal; 2 dms, Kingsley, Vaucouver
LIQUID—10 pls, Washington, Belgium
ROOF—(Siantar) 46 cs, Durban; 20 pls, 100 cs, Port Elizabeth; 5 pls, 10 cs, Natal
CHEMICAL COMP—24 pkgs, Siantar, Durban
CHLORINE, LIQ — 28 cyls, Silverwalnut, Philippine Islands
CINNAMON—5 bls, Chiriqui, Colon; (Capac) 10 bls, Tegucigalpa; 6 bls, Guayaquil; 2 bls, Puntarenas; 4 bls, San Miguel; 25 bls, Managua
CLEANER—30 pls, Dinteldijk, England; 1 cs, Capac, Champerico
FLOOR—1 cs, Kingsley, Vancouver
GLASS—300 cs, Kingsley, Shellburn
CLOVES—1 sk, Este, Puntarenas; 2 bls, Capac, Santa Ana
COLOR, DRY—2 kegs, Kingsley, Victoria; (Capac) 4 bbls, Manzanillo; 7 cs, Miguel; 3 cs, San Jose De Guatemala
COPRA—4,422,820 lbs, Sonora, Mazatlan
CUMIN SEED—(Capac) 1 sk, Amapala; 5 sks, Guayaquil; 4 sks, San Miguel; 1 sk, Santa Ana
DENTRIFICE—1 cs, Capac, San Miguel
DRESSING, AUTO TOP—1 cs, Capac, Champerico
EPSOM SALT—200 sks, Capac, Manzanillo
FILLER—4 cs, Siantar, Durban
FIRECLAY—100 sks, Antigua, Panama
FULLER'S EARTH—(Capac) 1 sk, Manzanillo; 3,200 sks, Talara
FUNGICIDE, AGRIC—1 sk, Silverwalnut, Manila
GASOLINE—50 cs, Charlie Watson, La Union; 40,044 bbls, Ferncastle, Shanghai; (Capac) 200 dms, Corinto; 220 dms, Puntarenas; 25 dms, San Jose de Guatemala; 20 dms, Manzanillo; 3,000 dms, 500 cs, Puntarenas
AVIATION—(Ferncastle) 10,000 bbls, Shanghai; 20,033 bbls, Hongkong; 67 dms, Kingsley, Shellburn
GLYCERIN—50 cs, Silverwalnut, Manila; 1 dm, Capac, Acajutla
GREASE, LUBRIC—4 dms, 15 cs, Fella, Rodi; 3 dms, 12 cs, Charlie Watson, La Union; 10 dms, Silverwalnut, Siam; (Kingsley) 61 dms, 135 pls, 57 cs, Shellburn; 19 dms, 20 pls, 15 cs, Vancouver; (Hoegh Silverlight) 8 cs, Philippine Islands; 29 dms, Java
GUM, ELEMI—30 cs, Virginia, Havana
HERBS—5 bls, Kingsley, Vancouver
HOPS—13 cs, Capac, Mexico City
INFUSORIAL EARTH—3 sks, Kingsley, Victoria
INK, PRINTING—6 dms, 1 cs, Kingsley, Victoria; 3 cs, Hoegh Silverlight, India; 1 cs, Chiriqui, Cristobal; 50 dms, Capac, Valparaiso
WRITING—5 cs, Siantar, Johannesburg
INSECTICIDE—3 cs, 5 dms, Capac, Amapala
IRON OXIDE—3 dms, Capac, Champerico
KEROSENE—(Ferncastle) 33,438 bbls, Shanghai; 10,000 bbls, Hongkong; 200 cs, Capac, Puntarenas
LACQUER—(Siantar) 16 cs, Port Elizabeth; 136 cs, 195 pls, Capetown; 23 cs, Salisbury; 17 cs, East Lnodon; 47 cs, Durban; 1 cs, Capac, Mexico City
REMOVER—1 cs, Siantar, Durban
THINNER—(Siantar) 4 dms, 30 pls, Port Elizabeth; 65 dms, Durban; 250 pls, 8 dms, 3 cs, Capetown; 9 dms, 10 pls, 4 cs, Salisbury; 5 dms, 40 pls, 2 cs, East London; 14 dms, Capac, Mexico City
LAUREL LEAVES—10 bls, Kingsley, Vancouver
LEAD, RED—300 kegs, Hoegh Silverlight, Philippine Islands
RED, IN OIL—1 cs, Capac, Champerico
WHITE, IN OIL—1 cs, Capac, Champerico
LIGHTER FLUID—25 cs, Kingsley, Vancouver
LIME—(Capac) 90 dms, Acajutla; 400 dms, San Juan del Sur
LITHARGE—(Capac) 1 cs, Corinto; 3 pls, La Union
LUBRICANT—1 cs, Kingsley, Shellburn
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—5 bbls, Kingsley, Vancouver
MEDICINAL PREPS—3 cs, Capac, Puntarenas
METHYL CHLORIDE—4 cyls, Hoegh Silverlight, Philippine Islands
MILK POWDER—23 cs, Antigua, Ciudad Bolivar
SUGAR—560 bbls, Moveria, Liverpool
NAPHTHA—84 bbls, Dinteldijk, Holland
NUTMEGS—(Capac) 2 sks, La Union; 1 sk, San Miguel; 2 sks, Santa Ana
OAK BARK EXTRACT—82 bbls, 18 sks, 1 cs, Kingsley, Vancouver
OIL, CYLINDER—65 dms, Washington, France; (Capac) 2 dms, Manzanillo; 2 dms, La Union
DIESEL—(Capac) 8 dms, San Jose de Costa Rica; 20 dms, Manzanillo
ESSENTIAL—1 cs, Silverwalnut, China
FISH—(Capac) 30 sks, Puntarenas; 50 sks, 1 dm, Callao; 20 sks, Arica
GRAPEFRUIT—1 cs, Hoegh Silverlight, Straits Settlements
LUBRICATING—(Siantar) 1,615 dms, 400 cs, Durban; 25 dms, 50 cs, Port Elizabeth; 73 dms, Capetown; 5 dms, 25 cs, East London; 40 dms, 350 cs, Beira; 160 dms, 325 cs, Lourenco Marques; 76 dms, 123 cs, 40 pls, Charlie Watson, La Union; (Silverwalnut) 176 cs, Philippine Islands; 90 dms, Siam; 3 dms, China; 495 dms, Saigon; (Kingsley) 83 dms, Shellburn; 63 dms, Vancouver; 147 dms, 505 pls, 94 cs, Sonora, Guaymas; (Hoegh Silverlight) 50 dms, Federated Malay States; 2 cs, Philippine Islands; 305 dms, India; 435 dms, Straits Settlements; 78 dms, Java; 10 dms, Dinteldijk, England; 20 dms, Chiriqui, Kingston; (Capac) 12 dms, Toncontin; 10 dms, Corinto; 25 dms, Santiago; 10 dms, Lima; 6 dms, La Union; 1 dm, Champerico; 130 cs, 3 dms, Guayaquil
MACHINE—25 cs, Kingsley, Shellburn
OLIVE—3 dms, Kingsley, Vancouver
PAINT—(Siantar) 5 dms, 47 pls, 3 cs, Capetown; 68 cs, 20 pls, 15 dms, Durban; 20 pls, 50 cs, Port Elizabeth; 6 cs, 40 pls, Beira; 2 cs, Sonora, Guaymas; (Hoegh Silverlight) 40 pls, Philippine Islands; 12 cs, Straits Settlements; 1 pl, Chiriqui, Valparaiso; (Capac) 2 cs, San Miguel; 250 cs, 8 dms, San Jose de Costa Rica; 52 kegs, Sa, San Sebastian; 62 cs, 25 kegs, Champerico; 233 pls, 4 dms, Mexico City; 14 cs, 24 kegs, Puntarenas
AUTO—5 cs, Siantar, Durban
ENAMEL—(Capac) 30 pls, Mexico; 165 pls, 10 dms, Mexico City; 3 cs, San Miguel
THINNER—(Capac) 5 dms, Mexico City; 1 cs, San Miguel
PARAFFIN—400 sks, Capac, Callao
PEPPER—10 dms, Chiriqui, Colon; 25 sks, Capac, Champerico
BLACK—1 sk, Este, Puntarenas; (Capac) 1 sk, Amapala; 3 sks, Guayaquil; 1 sk, Puntarenas; 3 sks, Santa Ana
WHITE—1 sk, Capac, Puntarenas
PETROLEUM—(Siantar) 20 cs, Capetown; 10 cs, Port Elizabeth; 10 cs, East London; 40 cs, Durban; 200 dms, Hoegh Silverlight, India; 95 dms, Capac, Talara
REFD—3,000 cs, Charlie Watson, La Union; 500 cs, Capac, San Juan del Sur; 1 cs, Salisbury; 3 pls, 2 cs, Port Elizabeth; 4 cs, East London; 9 cs, Capetown; 22 pls, Fella, Italy; 2 cs, Capac, Puntarenas
POTASH ALUM—1 bbl, Capac, San Miguel
XANTHATE—404 dms, Fella, Cyprus; 538 dms, Kingsley, Britannia Beach
PUTTY—(Siantar) 11 cs, Port Elizabeth; 3 cs, Capetown; 1 cs, East London; 5 cs, Fella, Italy
QUICKLIME—1,000 dms, Capac, Corinto
SALT—518 tons, Kingsley, Vancouver
SHELLAC, DRY—1 cs, Capac, Puntarenas
SOAP, SCOURING—4 cs, Capac, Managua
SODA ASH—15 sks, Hoegh Silverlight, Philippine Islands
CAUSTIC—(Capac) 10 dms, San Jose de Guatemala; 2 dms, Amapala; 41 dms, San Juan del Sur
CAUSTIC—9 dms, Capac, Guayaquil
CYANIDE—20 dms, Kingsley, Vancouver
SILICATE—200 sks, Silverwalnut, Manila; 2 dms, Capac, Amapala
SULPHIDE—2 dms, Capac, San Miguel
XANTHATE—(Kingsley) 4 dms, Britannia Beach; 160 dms, Flin Flon
SOLVENT, CLEANERS—5 dms, Kingsley, Vancouver
SULPHUR—100 sks, Siantar, Capetown; (Capac) 37 sks, Corinto; 40 sks, San Juan del Sur; 10 sks, San Salvador; 10 sks, 3 cs, San Miguel
DIOXIDE—1 cyl, Hoegh Silverlight, Philippine Islands
REFINED—30 sks, Hoegh Silverlight, Philippine Islands; (Capac) 30 cs, Acajutla; 15 cs, Corinto
TALLOW—(Capac) 75 dms, Amapala; 20 dms, Corinto
TAPIOCA—4 sks, Capac, Guayaquil
TAR—2 dms, Capac, Champerico
TOILET PREPS—(Capac) 10 cs, Managua; 2 cs, San Miguel; 12 cs, Fella, Syria; 1 cs, Silverwalnut, China
TREE WASH—80 cs, Siantar, Capetown
SEAL—16 cs, Siantar, Capetown
VANILLA EXTRACT—1 keg, Hoegh Silverlight, Federated Malay States
VARNISH—(Capac) 30 pls, 2 dms, Mexico City; 4 cs, Champerico; 3 dms, 6 cs, Santa Ana
WATER, MINERAL—20 cs, Sonora, Topolobampo
ZINC DUST—(Capac) 106 cs, Amapala; 500 dms, Manzanillo
WHITE—1 bbl, Capac, Manzanillo

Savannah Exports

Clearance Dates

Eastbourne, November 23; Kertosono, November 29; Zonnewijk, November 27

CLAY—7,360 bgs, Zonnewijk, Manchester
COTTON LINTERS — (Zonnewijk) 130 bls, Liverpool; 156 bls, Manchester
GLUCOSE—40 bbls, Zonnewijk, Liverpool
OIL, PINE—(Kertosono) 10 dms, Batavia; 20 dms, Sourabaya; 3 dms, Palembang
ROSIN, GUM—(Zonnewijk) 750 bbls, Liverpool; 125 bbls, Manchester; 125 bbls, Eastbourne, Manila; (Kertosono) 350 bbls, Batavia; 300 bbls, Samarang; 100 bbls, Sourabaya
WOOD—(Kertosono) 10 bbls, Benkoelen; 50 bbls, Sourabaya; 30 bbls, Palembang
TURPENTINE, GUM — 60 cs, Eastbourne, Manila; (Zonnewijk) 100 bbls, Liverpool; 300 bbls, Manchester

Tampa Exports

Clearance Dates

Etna, November 30; Motagua, November 27; Mout Ithome, November 30; Nishmaha, November 24; Tasmania, November 25

DISTILLATE—10 dms, Motagua, Roatan
GASOLINE—1 dm, Motagua, Roatan
KEROSENE—2 dms, Motagua, Roatan
PHOSPHATE—3,278 tons, Nishmaha, Pernis; 1,800 tons, Tasmania, Yokohama; 7,125 tons, Mount Ithome, Garston; 4,191 tons, Etna, Gaddviken

Coastwise Shipments

Corpus Christi Coast Trade

OIL, FUEL—46,149 bbls, Catahoula, Soweran, N J
GAS—54,844 bbls, Chiloil, New York
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—96,490 bbls, Thermo, Texas City; 112,690 bbls, Paco, Texas City; 77,413 bbls, Nevada, Port Arthur; 148,519 bbls, Wm Rockefeller, Baytown; 74,077 bbls, Atlantic Sun, Baytown; 65,995 bbls, Hadnot, Baytown; 139,627 bbls, G Harrison Smith, Baytown; 84,551 bbls, Cliona, Baytown

Galveston Coast Trade

SULPHUR—(Henry D Whiton) 1,000 tons, Oakland; 650 tons, Hoquiam; 1,850 tons, Tacoma

Los Angeles Coast Trade

GASOLINE—66,133 bbls, Agwiworld, Seattle; 55,160 bbls, Arizona, San Francisco; 7,952 bbls, San Diegan, San Diego; 32,621 bbls, Kewanee, Richmond; 57,936 bbls, Arizona, Portland; 6,594 bbls, La Purisima, San Diego; 75,000 bbls, Camden, Sewaren
KEROSENE—1,699 bbls, Arizona, San Francisco; 2,212 bbls, La Purisima, San Diego
OIL, DIESEL—17,953 bbls, Agwiworld, Seattle; 4,734 bbls, Emidio, Portland; 5,714 bbls, Los Angeles, Port San Luis; 958 bbls, San Diegan, San Diego; 10,275 bbls, La Purisima, San Diego
FUEL—61,609 bbls, Emidio, Portland; 9,346 bbls, El Cedro, Seattle; 2,380 bbls, Coast Shipper, Seattle; 67,112 bbls, Los Angeles, Avon; 13,017 bbls, La Purisima, San Diego
FURNACE—2,211 bbls, Emidio, Portland
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—75,411 bbls, Cathwood. Oleum

San Francisco Coast Trade

ALBUMEN, EGG, HEN—415 cs, Virginia, New York
ALCOHOL—37 tons, Virginia, New York
GRAPE—14 tons, Lillian Luckenbach, Philadelphia
ANTIMONY, CRUDE — 150 cs, Lillian Luckenbach, Philadelphia
APRICOT KERNELS — 140 cs, Virginia, New York
BITUMINOUS EMULSION — 3,800 bbls, West Nilus, Willbridge
BONE MEAL—500 sks, Point San Pablo, Seattle
BRISTLES—5 cs, Lillian Luckenbach, Boston
401 cs, Virginia, New York
CASEIN—23 tons, Nevadan, New York
CLAY, CALC—23 tons, Nevadan, New York
COCONUT, DESIC—1,028 cs, Willmoto, Baltimore
250 cs, Nevadan, Norfolk
100 cs, Nevadan, Boston
FLEASEED—20 bgs, West Shipper, Portland, Ore
GINGER ROOT — 5 cs, Lillian Luckenbach, Philadelphia
52 cs, 100 csks, Virginia, New York
GLUE, DRY—14 tons, Lillian Luckenbach, New York
GLYCERIN—20 tons, Virginia, New York
HONEY—17 tons, Nevadan, Norfolk
LARD SUBSTITUTE — 40 dms, West Shipper, Portland, Ore
MAGNESITE—46 tons, Nevadan, New York
MAGNESIA CARBONATE — 13 tons, Nevadan, Philadelphia
MILK POWDER—15 dms, Nabesna, Portland, Ore
20 tons, Vermont, Norfolk
25 tons, Nevadan, New York
17 tons, Nevadan, Philadelphia
NUTGALLS—504 sks, Virginia, New York
OIL, CHINAWOOD—200 dms, Virginia, New York
COCONUT—20 dms, Lewis Luckenbach, Seattle
LUBRICATING—52 dms, Nabesna, Portland, Ore
65 dms, Willmoto, Charleston
14 tons, Virginia, New York
75 tons, Celilo, Los Angeles
100 bbls, Anniston City, Baltimore
75 dms, Point San Pablo, Seattle
OLEOMARGARIN — 3,216 cs, Nabesna, Portland, Ore
3,000 cs, American Robin, Portland, Ore
PAINT—15 dms, Virginia, New York
20 tons, Celilo, Los Angeles
DRIER—13 tons, Lillian Luckenbach, Philadelphia
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS—3,000 pkgs, Point San Pablo, Point Wells
RAPESEED—375 sks, Nevadan, Norfolk
SALT—2,310 pkgs, 320 sks, Charles McCormick, Seattle
480 sks, Nabesna, Portland, Ore
1,986 sks, West Shipper, Portland, Ore
41 tons, Corrales, Seattle
1,947 pkgs, Point San Pablo, Seattle
400 sks, Point San Pablo, Tacoma
3,308 pkgs, American Robin, Portland, Ore
SAND—2,610 sks, Point San Pablo, Port Angeles
SESAME SEED—400 sks, Virginia, New York
SOAP—642 pkgs, Nabesna, Portland, Ore
313 pkgs, Nabesna, Portland, Ore
73 tons, Celilo, Los Angeles
228 pkgs, Point San Pablo, Seattle
LAUNDRY—11 tons, Lillian Luckenbach, New York
LIQUID—58 cs, Anniston City, Boston
SODA SILICATE—102 dms, Charles R McCormick, Seattle
SUNFLOWER SEED—23 tons, Vermont, Baltimore
TALLOW—284 tons, Nevadan, New York
TANKAGE—403 sks, Nabesna, Portland, Ore

Cargo Ship Arrivals

December 4 to December 17

New York

Amazone	Maracaibo*	Dec 5
American Farmer	London	Dec 15
American Importer	Manchester*	Dec 13
American Merchant	London	Dec 7
Ancon	Cristobal*	Dec 6
Aquitania	Southampton*	Dec 7
Arimasan	Philippines*	Dec 17
Ascania	Havre*	Dec 14
Atlantic	Capetown*	Dec 9
Ausonia	Havre*	Dec 7
Batory	Gdynia*	Dec 8
Belle Isle	St John's*	Dec 9
Bencas	Ilheos	Dec 10
Birmania	Trieste*	Dec 15
Black Eagle	Antwerp*	Dec 12
Black Hawk	Rotterdam*	Dec 17
Black Tern	Rotterdam*	Dec 6
Borinquen	Trujillo*	Dec 6
Cape York	Calcutta*	Dec 7
Carabobo	Maracaibo*	Dec 16
Caxamber	Bahia*	Dec 13
Chincha	Capetown	Dec 13
City of Salisbury	Calcutta*	Dec 11
City of Sydney	Calcutta*	Dec 15
Coamo	Trujillo*	Dec 13
Collingsworth	Buenos Aires*	Dec 12
Collamer	Bordeaux	Dec 11
Colombia	Puerto Colombia*	Dec 13
Conte di Savoia	Naples*	Dec 13
Eastern Prince	Buenos Aires*	Dec 8
Europa	Bremen*	Dec 14
Excalibur	Alexandria*	Dec 9
Exchester	Naples*	Dec 8
Exminster	Rodosto*	Dec 6
Falcon	Maracaibo*	Dec 9
Fort Amherst	St John's*	Dec 15
Golden Cloud	Honolulu*	Dec 16
Gorjistan	Busreh*	Dec 12
Guayaquil	Cristobal*	Dec 13
Hansa	Hamburg*	Dec 10
Hegira	Las Angeles	Dec 12
Helgoland	Rosario*	Dec 17
Helvig	London*	Dec 12
Ilsenstein	Antwerp	Dec 16
Ingria	Marseilles*	Dec 13
Ingrid	Trinidad*	Dec 14
Jeff Davis	Manila*	Dec 10
Kalinn	Leningrad	Dec 14
Kansan	Seattle*	Dec 16
Kimikawa	Moji*	Dec 9
Kirishima	Kobe*	Dec 9
Kolsnaren	Gothenburg*	Dec 15
Kwanto	Osaka*	Dec 11
Laconia	Liverpool*	Dec 13
Lahaina	Honolulu*	Dec 11
Lillian Luckenbach	Seattle*	Dec 8
Lista	Genoa	Dec 12
Livenza	Trieste*	Dec 12
Mahseer	Calcutta*	Dec 16
Marigot	Havre	Dec 11
Medea	Maracaibo*	Dec 13
Modjokerto	Macassar*	Dec 7
Montanan	Astoria*	Dec 14
Montgomery City	Sourabaya*	Dec 13
Nagara	Hongkong*	Dec 15
Nevadan	Seattle*	Dec 14
Normandie	Havre*	Dec 6
Normandiet	Santos	Dec 14
Oakmar	Seattle*	Dec 13
Olympia	Lisbon*	Dec 6
Oriente	Vera Cruz	Dec 7
Orizaba	Progreso*	Dec 6
Pan America	Buenos Aires*	Dec 15
Paraguayo	Buenos Aires*	Dec 12
Pastores	Puerto Colombia*	Dec 6
Peter Maersk	Manila*	Dec 12
Phemius	Hongkong*	Dec 11
Pipestone County	Dunkirk*	Dec 13
Pictano	Puerto Barrios*	Dec 9
President Cleveland	Manila*	Dec 14
President Monroe	Kobe*	Dec 14
Ragnhildsholm	Gothenburg	Dec 9
Robin Adair	Capetown*	Dec 17
Sagaporack	Stockholm*	Dec 12
San Jacinto	La Romana*	Dec 7
San Juan	La Romana*	Dec 14
San Marcos	Seattle*	Dec 12
San Vincente	Tacoma*	Dec 11
Santa Elena	San Francisco*	Dec 14
Santa Inez	Antofagasta*	Dec 13
Santa Maria	San Antonio*	Dec 6
Scanmail	Leningrad*	Dec 16
Scanyork	Leningrad*	Dec 11
Scythia	Liverpool*	Dec 6
Seatrain Havana	New Orleans*	Dec 7
Seatrain New York	New Orleans*	Dec 14
Siboney	Vera Cruz*	Dec 12
Silversandal	Manila*	Dec 8
Tanimbar	Macassar*	Dec 12
Thule	Buenos Aires	Dec 15
Tiradentes	Rotterdam	Dec 16
Toloa	Santa Marta*	Dec 15
Tugela	Buenos Aires*	Dec 14
Ulua	Santa Marta*	Dec 8
Veragua	Port Limon*	Dec 12
Vigilant	Gdynia	Dec 13
Virginia	San Francisco*	Dec 6
Volendam	Rotterdam*	Dec 7
W R Keever	Portland	Dec 17
Washington	Hamburg*	Dec 10
Westernland	Antwerp*	Dec 7
Zarembo	Freetown*	Dec 6

* And other ports

Recent Charters

COTTONSEED—320,000 cubic feet, S S Rodina, Alexandria to Hull, 16s 6d; Leith, 17s 3d; December
FLAXSEED—7,800 tons, S S Aliakmon (ex Evi), Bombay-Mormuger to Mediterranean, United Kingdom, Continent, Madras Coast loading, 41s 3d; January
6,500 tons, S S Dayrose, Bombay, Mormugao to Mediterranean, United Kingdom, Continent, 38s; January 15-30
MANGANESE ORE—7,000 tons, S S Aghia Varvara, Poti to Continent, 17s; December
6,200 tons, S S Rimos, Poti to Boulogne, Rotterdam, 17s 6d; December
OIL, WHALE——— tons, S S Harold Brovig, Freemantle to United Kingdom, Continent; April 1-15
ORE—4,500 tons, S S ——, Melilla to Middlesbrough, 14s 3d; December
—— tons, S S Olympus, Rio de Janeiro to Baltimore, $3.25; December
5,000 tons, S S Virginia, Bizerta to Middlesbrough, 12s 6d; December-January
6,000 tons, S S Thrasyvoulos, Bona to Glassgow, 12s 6d; December
PETROLEUM—7,000 tons, S S Pallas, clean, Constanza to Continent, 23s; December
9,500 tons, S S Peik, clean, Aruba to United Kingdom, Continent, 17s 6d; January
10,500 tons, S S Gretafield, dirty, Aruba to United Kingdom, Continent, 16s 6d; December
11,000 tons, S S Garonne, clean, California to Japan, 29s; option North China, 32s; Shanghai, Hongkong, Philippines, 33s; January
8,000 tons, S S Beaumont, clean, Gulf to United Kingdom, Continent, 29s; January-February
8,000 tons, S S Acasta, dirty, Tampico, France, 29s 9d
9,500 tons, S S Bente Maersk, dirty, Aruba to Antwerp, 17s; December-January
8,000 tons, S S Lampas, gas oil, Black Sea to Hamburg, 19s; January
—— tons, S S Katerina Maersk, gas oil, Tampico to Antwerp, Hamburg range, 24s; January
75,000 bbls, S S Malay, crude oil, Gulf to North of Hatteras, 24c, 25c and 26½c; December
9,500 tons, S S Havsten, Batoum to Hamburg, 18s 6d; December
900 tons, S S Ch Th Bae, dirty, Abadan to United Kingdom, Continent, 30s; January
10,500 tons, S S Lise, clean, Batoum to London, 30s; December
50,000 bbls, S S Cassimar, No 5 heating oil, Gulf to North of Hatteras, 27c; December
7,300 tons, S S Voreda, clean, Black Sea to United Kingdom, 32s 3d; January
12,800 tons, S S Nyholt, dirty, Aruba to United Kingdom, Continent, 17s; January
9,000 tons, S S Dageid, clean, Black Sea to United Kingdom, 32s; February 1-15
10,000 tons, S S Luxor, clean, Abadan to United Kingdom, Continent, 40s; February
10,000 tons, S S Davanger, dirty, Gulf to Danzig, 26s; December 1-15

(Continued on page 68)

Drugs, Fine Chemicals

(Continued from page 50)

time being and though the quotations were far above those on the natural product, such values were practically nominal and indicated temporary withdrawal from the consuming market.

Milk Powder.—Production of fluid milk is the smallest ever throughout the entire country. Consumption is heavy everywhere. The result is a strengthening and advance of prices on all milk products and higher quotations on powder were as follows last week:—Skimmed, roller, car lots, 8c. per pound; less than car lots, 9c.; spray, 1c. higher; unskimmed, roller, car lots, 21c.; less than car lots, 21½c.; spray, the same.

Phenobarbital.—Although the market was competitive, price schedules seemed to be well maintained and a fair stability prevailed. Consumption has lagged somewhat and induced slightly unsettled conditions that have not extended as yet to the price schedule.

Potash Guaiacolsulphonate. — Although guaiacol prices were recently advanced, quotations on this item continued minimum and unchanged at $1.65 per pound in 100 pound quantities. Demand has been fairly active and along seasonal lines.

Quicksilver.—Quotations were down once more, making the spot market $82 to $83 per flask. Trade was exceptionally dull and signs of early expansion in takings by manufacturing consumers were lacking. Stocks in the hands of buyers cared well for their immediate needs, and they experienced little difficulty in placing orders abroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8. — Slowness ruled the quicksilver market last week, according to the concensus of the local trade. The market was unchanged insofar as the open quotation was concerned. It was reported last week that two prominent mines in Texas, whose combined production had been running about 300 flasks per month, had shut down, and another report, from an entirely reliable source, stated that the entire United States production of quicksilver at this time was not running over 900 flasks per month.

Quinine.—Although the market was somewhat slow, the contraction in call was no more than that normally experienced at this season of the year. Trade revival after the turn of the year was expected and excellent activity was forecast. The undertone of the market continued to be very steady.

Santonin. — While trade at the moment was virtually nil, there was reason to expect that business during late Winter would show improvement since numerous manufacturers of vermifuges will then prepare for the Summer trade. Prices were distinctly low.

Seidlitz Mixture.—Steady prices prevailed. Absence of weakness in raw material costs was a supporting factor in the market and signs of a change in that aspect of affairs were lacking. Of course, demand was not very active, being in line with the usual and seasonal reduction.

Silver Nitrate.—The schedule of prices since the last report prevailed as follows, covering quantities of 100 ounces, small lots from 1c. to 2c. more per ounce, and quantities of 500 ounces are quoted at about 1c. less. Comparison of prices of bullion in New York and London are also provided.

	Per ounce		
		Bullion	
	Nitrate. Cents.	New York. Cents.	London. Pence.
Saturday	32⅝	44¾	19 7/16
Monday	32⅝	44¾	18 7/16
Tuesday	32⅝	44¾	18½
Wednesday	32⅝	44¾	18⅝
Thursday	32⅝	44¾	18 9/16
Friday	32⅝	44¾	18 9/16

Paint-Up Prize Display Shown At Department of Commerce

Ernest T. Trigg, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, has been officially advised by the Department of Commerce that the clean up and paint up exhibit which won the certificate of honor in the American Trade Association Executives contest, will be kept on display in the Department of Commerce building, trade association section, where all visitors will be welcome to inspect it.

General Atlas Carbon Expands

General Atlas Carbon Company is building four new production units at Guymon, Okla., which are expected to provide 12,000,000 pounds of "Gastex" chemical carbon annually. The new units are expected to be in production by May, 1938, and have been planned to represent the latest attainments in modern black manufacture. The plant's location at Guymon is on the main line of the Rock Island Railroad, and is in almost the exact geographical center of the Oklahoma Panhandle district.

Phila. P.V.P.C. Starts Green Pigments Study

The Philadelphia Paint and Varnish Production Club meeting, December 2, was attended by 83 members and guests, and W. R. Horack, the retiring president, thanked the members of the club for their cooperation during the year, and then introduced the new president, D. H. Parker.

The chairman of the technical committee, M. R. Stover, announced that the committee had divided into the following groups:—(1) To continue the work upon the stability of red pigments, and to start a study of the stability of green pigments; (2) to continue development of the kauri-butanol solvency tests; (3) to attempt to provide standards for evaluating exposures.

J. Binswanger read the code of ethics as proposed by V. C. Bidlack at the Cincinnati convention, and a motion was made and carried that the code be referred to the advisory committee to decide the proper course of action.

The following members gave resumes of the papers presented at Cincinnati:—J. C. Moore, R. C. Rollins, Alexander Dickson, Francis W. Brown, James Richardson, and Sidney Werthan.

The club will hold its annual ladies' night February 3.

Standard Varnish Works Engages M. H. Corbin

The Standard Varnish Works, this city, reports the appointment of M. H. Corbin to its technical sales development staff. Mr. Corbin was formerly connected with the Arco Company in full charge of all research and development work over a period of years.

M. H. Corbin

The acquisition of the services of Mr. Corbin is only another step in the policy of Standard Varnish Works, to give the best technical and engineering assistance to its many friends and customers.

Paint Sales Talks in Booklet

Addresses made during the first half of the trade sales conference at the recent convention of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association in Cincinnati, have been printed and issued in pamphlet form, with a foreword by President Ernest T. Trigg. The addresses contained in the pamphlet comprise the remarks by Charles W. Eastwood, chairman of the national trade sales committee; "The Drift in the Robinson-Patman Law," by Edwin B. George, of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.; "The Lumber Dealer as a Paint Merchant," by Don. A. Campbell, president of the National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association; "Frankenstein in the Paint Industry," by James C. Kelly, of the National Paint Salesmen's Association.

N.Y. Paint Groups to Hold Christmas Party Dec. 16

The annual Christmas party held jointly by the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association and the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will be held Thursday, December 16, at the Starlight Roof of the Waldorf-Astoria, this city. Dinner and festivities commence at 6:30 o'clock. Reservations may be made at the offices of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, 360 Furman street, Brooklyn.

Dunbar Promoted by G.E.

J. W. Dunbar, formerly in charge of magazine advertising for the incandescent lamp department of the General Electric Company at Nela Park, Cleveland, has been appointed assistant to C. H. Lang, advertising manager of the General Electric Company. Mr. Dunbar's headquarters will be at 570 Lexington avenue, New York. He will devote his principal attention to the selection of mediums.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association will hold its midyear meeting at the Hotel Roosevelt, this city, February 15 to 17.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

(Continued from page 47)

Waxes

Bees.—Immediate demand was narrow but not more so than would be ordinarily experienced in the end-of-the-year period when desire for low inventories keeps buying down. Price-wise, the market was generally on the firm side and the outlook favored maintenance of prevailing prices for some time to come. Imports of refined and crude material, broken down as to country of origin, in the month of October, were as follows:—

	Pounds	
	Bleached.	Crude.
France	5,600	....
Portugal	....	44,402
United Kingdom	1,008	....
Guatemala	....	1,043
Mexico	....	10,605
Cuba	....	11,480
Dominican Republic	....	26,930
Haiti	....	5,842
Brazil	....	24,291
French Guiana	....	11,034
Ethiopia	....	6,585
British East Africa	....	22,448
Egypt	....	63,494
Algeria and Tunisia	....	2,823
Madagascar	....	16,426
Other French Africa	....	96
Other Portuguese Africa	....	53,840
Totals	6,608	301,339

Candelilla.—Movement was comparatively light. Requirements were current only in jobbing volume and the total was comparatively small. No further unfolding of the Mexican control of exports through the tax measure duly reported some time back was noted locally last week. The steamship Cauto, with a substantial cargo of this wax destined for this country, is aground off the Mexican coast. Disposition of the wax is uncertain.

Carnauba.—Business was very dull. Buyers were aloof not only, apparently, because of the season of the year and the pending inventory operations, but also because their actual requirements were on the low side. Local quotations lacked open change but it seemed likely that any and all of them were subject to shading should firm orders of attractive sort for spot goods reach the spot.

Japan.—No further lowering of spot quotations was noted but the market was notably dull and sellers would meet any reasonable price views expressed by buyers with firm orders in hand.

Margarin Manufacturing Operations in October

According to figures reported to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington, the margarin manufacturers' production in October, 1937, compared with October, 1936, as follows:—

	Pounds	
	Oct., 1937.	Oct., 1936.
Total production of uncolored margarin	*40,300,446	†35,454,179
Total withdrawn tax-paid	39,664,073	35,541,820

Ingredients used in the production of colored and uncolored margarin in October, 1937, compare with October, 1936, as follows:—

In Uncolored Margarin

	Pounds	
	Oct., 1937.	Oct., 1936.
Babassu oil	991,278	572,100
Coconut oil	6,941,254	13,575,697
Corn oil	75,326	5,935
Cottonseed oil	20,089,218	10,013,516
Derivative of glycerin	160,381	105,169
Lecithin	6,131	2,448
Milk	7,455,232	6,698,768
Neutral lard	115,304	196,635
Oleo oil	744,338	1,712,506
Oleo stearin	297,810	293,873
Oleo stock	99,617	171,418
Ouricury	.....	199,485
Palm oil	.....	28,566
Palm kernel oil	230,980	624,560
Peanut oil	255,117	389,260
Salt	1,899,940	1,802,901
Sesame oil	.....	6,000
Soda benzoate	18,705	15,625
Soybean oil	2,976,152	1,556,602
Vitamin concentrate	217	.....
Totals	42,357,000	37,971,073
Total production of colored margarin	‡164,353	¶131,622
Total withdrawn tax-paid	63,312	66,076

In Colored Margarin

Babassu oil	1,085	425
Coconut oil	22,190	43,343
Color	145	164
Corn oil	7	.....
Cottonseed oil	64,226	28,911
Derivative of glycerin	383	234
Milk	41,638	33,198
Neutral lard	5,173	5,016
Oleo oil	28,349	28,158
Oleo stearin	1,901	325
Oleo stock	922	2,623
Ouricury	.....	1,815
Palm oil	.....	260
Peanut oil	19	330
Salt	12,303	8,770
Soda benzoate	30	29
Soybean oil	14,030	1,978
Totals	192,401	155,579

* Of the amount produced 6,614 pounds were reworked.
† Of the amount produced, 23,861 pounds were reworked.
‡ Of the amount produced, 88 pounds were reworked.
¶ Of the amount produced, 1,048 pounds were reworked.

Current Market Quotations

(Continued from page 27)

Zinc Oxide—Zirconium

Zinc, oxide, pigment, dom., Amer., process, leaded, 50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¼- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¼- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½- —
French process, coml., lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.06¼- .07½
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾- .07⅞
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾- .07⅞
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¾- .07⅞
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾- .08
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾- .08
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.08¼- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.08¼- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.08¼- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.08¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.07¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.08 - —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.08 - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.08¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.08¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.09 - —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.09 - —
import., gold seal, cks. ex whse.	lb.	.13 - .14
green seal, bbls., ex whse.,	lb.	.10 - —
white seal, cks., ex whse.,	lb.	.11 - .12½
Oxide, USP, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.09½- —
Palmitate, bbls.	lb.	.23 - .35
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls.	lb.	.10 - —
precip., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.15 - —
Stearate, tech., precip., bbls., ctns., c.l.	lb.	.20 - —
l.c.l., 1 ton	lb.	.21 - —
1,000-2,000 lbs.	lb.	.22 - —
less than 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.23 - —
USP, bbls.	lb.	.21 - —
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.15 - —
c.l.	100 lbs.	3.90 - —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.80 - —
c.l.	100 lbs.	4.00 - —
flake, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.00 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.25 - —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.75 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.00 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.75 - —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.15 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.90 - —
Sulphide, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd.	lb.	.09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. or ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.09¼- —
bbls., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd.	lb.	.09¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. or ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.09½- —
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls.	lb.	.24 - .30
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.15 - —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.50 - —
Zinc-iron oxide, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. except Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¼- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½- —
Zirconium nitrate, kgs., works.	lb.	3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 73-75%, grd., bbls., works.	ton.	75.00 -100.00
kgs., small lots, works.	lb.	.04½- .04⅝
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works.	lb.	1.40 - 1.60

Synthetic Resins and other Branded Paint Materials

(Manufacturers' List Prices)

Note:—The list of prices previously printed weekly under the above heading is now printed once a month. The latest printing was in the December 6 issue; the next printing will be in the January 3 issue. Changes in prices—if any—made during the past week are noted in the report on the Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer Materials Market, which begins on page 41.

Owens-Illinois Enlarging

The Owens-Illinois Glass Company, which earlier in the year completed the erection of a large structure at Boston street and Linwood avenue, Baltimore, for the production of lithographed metal containers, is putting up another large structure, just back of the former and facing the harbor, which will be used as a rest room, locker room, and cafeteria for the hundreds of employees working in the other buildings. H. Hermani is local manager.

R. C. Finley, engineer in charge of equipment installation at the Bonanza Quicksilver Mine, near Sutherlin, Ore., has been named superintendent.

Business Wants and Offers

Minimum rate (36 words), without display, $2.00 per insertion; 25c for each additional 6 words

Payable in advance at 12 Gold Street, New York

Agencies Wanted

FIRM established twenty years, with headquarters in Cincinnati, and covering Louisville, Dayton and Columbus, would be interested in representing producers of raw materials, including pigments, oils and chemicals. BOX 559, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Offered

FROM THE $10,000,000 Spreckles liquidation—Three No. 4 Vallez rotary filters; 42-inch cast iron; 40 A. T. & M. 40-inch bronze basket centrifugal machines arranged in batteries of 3, 4, 6 and 8; 1 Swenson triple effect evaporator, copper tubes, 2,000 sq. ft. per effect; 120 motors, 5 h.p. to 150 h.p., 3 phase, 60 cycles, 220 volts; 150 tons valves and fittings; miscellaneous vacuum, centrifugal and steam pumps; compressors, 9 Heine water tube boilers, 500 h.p. each, 180 lbs. pressure, with Murphy automatic stokers; 50 bucket elevators; 150 steel storage tanks, 500 gals. to 10,000 gals.; miscellaneous screw and belt conveyors, etc. Send us your inquiries. Arrange to visit plant. Consolidated Products - Spreckles Liquidation, Yonkers, N. Y. Telephone: Yonkers 2400.

FOR SALE. Will sacrifice. New 20" water cooled Buhr stone mill with mixing hopper. Fifteen gallon pony mixer, several lead mixers. Laboratory mill and mixer. Laboratory oven. Portable electric paint mixer. Also wanted to purchase large putty chaser. BOX 548, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FOR SALE—Two 6x8 pebble mills, 16x40 roller mills, 12x30 roller mills, 9x24 roller mills, 15 to 40-gallon pony mixers, lead mixers. Sell us your surplus equipment. Irving Barcan Company, 30 Church street, New York City.

FOURTEEN INCH flat stone mill, $35. Large conical stone mill, $75. Each looks and works like new. Stones, bearings, gears in fine condition. Photos. Write, Barnet Males, 2070 Bronx Park East, New York City.

Equipment Offered

FOR SALE. One 12x18 Proctor & Schwartz atmospheric tray dryer, six trucks; one 6x18 Proctor & Schwartz tray dryer, 6 trucks; filter presses: three 42-inch Shriver, washing type, 34 chambers; one 30x30 Independent, 50 chambers; one 36x36 Shriver, 34 chambers; one 42-inch Independent, 34 chambers; one 36-inch Independent, 34 chambers; one 30x30 Independent, 34 chambers; one 36x36 Independent, 34 chambers; one 24x24 Independent, 34 chambers; one 12x12 Independent, 18 chambers; one Devine vacuum pump, 8x10; one 300-gallon autoclave 400-pound pressure, gas fired, agitated; one 700-gallon gas fired, steel vacuum still and receiver; one 500-gallon, gas fired, cast iron condensation kettle, agitated; one 300-gallon steam jacketed agitated kettle; one 700-gallon steam jacketed lead lined agitated kettle; one 1,000-gallon steam jacketed agitated kettle; one 400-gallon steam jacketed agitated kettle; one 400-gallon steam jacketed lead lined kettle; one 250-gallon steam jacketed agitated kettle; one 400-gallon steam jacketed Dopp agitated copper kettle; one Mead mill; three unlined Abbe ball mills; three Mikro mills; two 10-inch Premier colloid mills; two 500-gallon steam jacketed agitated Dopp kettles; centrifugal pumps and other equipment; lead lined tanks, etc. BOX 567, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FIND WHAT you want right in New York City. Pony mixers, post mixers, Day sifter-mixers, portable mixers, revolvators, jacketed kettles, tanks, three-roller mills, dough mixers. Storms-Harvey Equipment Co., 123 Bleecker street. SPring 7-8955.

FOR SALE. Four galvanized metal spouted bins, each 80 cubic feet capacity, complete with sliding gates and stands; clean and good condition, suitable for chemicals, soaps, etc. Very reasonable. Luckman Flour, 401 Broadway, Canal 6-1493.

Factories Offered

BRICK FACTORY. 50x125 high one-story concrete floor, no columns, live steam available 24 hours a day, railroad siding, yard. Unrestricted district, 15 minutes to Manhattan. Low rent. The R. L. Kraft Company, Woolwortn Building. Cortlandt 7-9377.

Manufacturing Wanted

WELL ESTABLISHED concern with plants in east and middle west, manufacturing chemical specialties, interested in securing new items to manufacture. Bulk products preferred. BOX 542, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Offered

STAINLESS STEEL tubes, 18-8; .07 percent carbon; mill lengths, appx. 20 ft.; 4½" O.D., appx. 3/32" wall; all or part of 600 feet available at low price. Henry K. Fort Company, 2227 N. American street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Materials Wanted

WILL BUY any quantity surplus or by-product chemicals, greases, waxes, oils, solvents, colors, metal and all raw materials. We pay highest prices. Will also buy complete plant inventory. Write Barclay Chemical Company, Inc., 75 Varick street, New York City. WAlker 5-4250.

Positions Wanted

SALES MANAGER, (Philadelphia Ph.G.) executive type, with a vast background of coast-to-coast personal sales promotion experience, industrials, pharmaceuticals, surgicals, chemicals, etc, desires connection with reliable well-established concern. Available soon. BOX 558, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

CHEMICAL-MECHANICAL Engineer. Design, erect, operate modern plant for roasting white and yellow corn dextrins; the blending of gums. Supervise mechanical and manufacturing operations. Furnish formulas, and list of customers. Advise regarding application of products. BOX 560, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALESMAN. Paints, varnishes, 25 years of selling experience. Established trade among leading jobbers. Retail paint stores, industrial trade in the metropolitan area wishes to connect with first class manufacturer. Commission basis. BOX 561, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PAINT CHEMIST, 33, German, eight years production manager, excellent formulator of architectural and industrial finishes, chinawood oil substitutes and chlorinated rubber specialties, also stains, lacquers etc., open for new connection. BOX 562, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALESMAN — experienced, desires connection with manufacturer or jobber aniline dyes, chemicals. BOX 563, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER having production and research work in inks, lacquers, varnishes, etc. BOX 564, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST with five years' experience in papers, paints, adhesives, oils, asphalts, etc. BOX 565, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER having two years' production work in paints, varnishes and shellac. BOX 566, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Surplus Stock

CHECK INVENTORIES — Cash for any quantity surplus finished or raw materials —chemicals, oils, coaltar products, metals, drugs, pharmaceuticals, gums, wastes and by-products. Entire plants bought. Chemical Service Corp., 237 Fourth avenue. New York. STuyvesant 9-0134.

REBUILT MACHINERY SELECTED ITEMS

16—Pebble Mills, porcelain and silex lined, 10 to 1,000 gals., some with roller bearings.
8—Colton Stokes & Mulford Tablet Machines, ½" to 2" dia.
2—500 gal. Aluminum Jack. Agit. Kettles.
2—26" Tolhurst Extractors, rubber lined baskets.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 100 lbs. to 2,200 lbs. capacity.
1—Colton No. 10 worm type Paste Filler.
5—Day Pony Mixers, 8, 15 and 40 gals.
8—Paste Mixers, 50 to 100 gals.
1—700 gal. Duriron Jack. Kettles, closed.
2—W. & P. Jack. Mixers, 200 gal., power tilting, sigma blades.
25—Filter Presses, 6" to 42" size.
3—Buffalo 32"x90" Double Drum Atmospheric Dryers.
2—W. & P. Jacketed Mixers, 100 gal., power tilting, heated sigma blades.
9—Devine and Buffalo Vacuum Shelf Dryers, assorted sizes.
8—Copper and Aluminum Jacketed Kettles, 175 to 400 gals.
9—Roller Mills 3x10 up to 16x40.

Miscellaneous: Dryers; Mixers; Filters and Filter Presses; Kettles; Pulverizers; Mills; Grinders; Tanks; Pumps; Boilers; etc. Send for our Bulletins.

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY, Inc.

15-17-19 Park Row, New York, N. Y.
Phone: Barclay 7-0600
Plant: 835 Doremus Ave., Newark, N. J.
Cable Address: Equipment

Recent Charters

(Continued from page 66)

9,500 tons, S S Luminetta, clean, Abadan to United Kingdom, Continent, 40s; February

10,000 tons, S S Malmanger, dirty, Aruba to West Italy, 24s; December 15-30

9,500 tons, S S Strinda, dirty, Gulf to Port de Bouc, 24s; January

8,500 tons, S S Aase Maersk, dirty, Abadan to United Kingdom, Continent, 27s 6d; January

9,000 tons, S S Leisten, dirty, Aruba, Curacao to United Kingdom, Continent, 16s 6d; December

9,000 tons, S S Permian, dirty, Gulf to Buenos Aires, 25s; January

8,500 tons, S S Tynefield, Gulf to French Atlantic, 21s; January

60,000 bbls, S S Chilsco, Gulf to North of Hatteras, gasoline, 31c; kerosene, 32c; furnace oil, 33c; December

55,000 bbls, S S Caliche, clean, Gulf to North of Hatteras, gasoline, 31c; kerosene, 32c; furnace oil, 33c; December

11,500 tons, S S Nore, dirty, Gulf to Buenos Aires; January

9,500 tons, S S Aino, dirty, Aruba to West Italy, 24s; January

SULPHUR—— tons, S S Akti, Port Sulphur to Marseilles and Sete (two ports discharge), $5.50; December-January

Imports Detained

Detentions recently effected at various ports by United States authorities on determinations by the Food and Drug Administration that products offered for import were adulterated or misbranded under the Federal food and drugs act or did not comply with other customers regulations included the following articles for the reasons stated:—

New York

Week Ended December 8

Coriander seed, 350 bags; filthy.

Ergot, 1 package; not preserved in waterproof and airtight containers.

Corpus luteum, 1 case; deficient in active principle.

Medicinal preparations, 2 cases; false and misleading statements; below professed standard.

Medicinal preparations, 1 case; alcohol not declared; false therapeutic claims.

Nutmegs, 215 bags; restricted use.

Stramonium leaves, 55 bales; excessive amount of acid insoluble ash, deficient in alkaloids.

Boston

Week Ended December 8

Cod oil, industrial, 100 barrels; restricted use.

Medicinal preparation, 5 cases; false therapeutic claims.

Buffalo

Week Ended December 8

Medicinal preparations, 3 cases; false therapeutic claims.

Denver

Week Ended December 2

Medicinal preparations, 8 pieces; false therapeutic claims.

Los Angeles

Two Weeks Ended December 2

Medicinal preparations, 50 pieces and 1 package; false therapeutic claims.

Dentifrice, 2 pieces; false therapeutic claims.

Insecticide, 1 case; incorrect ingredient statement.

Philadelphia

Week Ended December 1

Caraway seed, 50 bags; filthy.

Codliver oil, 100 drums; restricted use.

Coriander seed, 50 bags; filthy.

Cumin seed, 50 bags; filthy.

Medicinal preparation, 1 case; false therapeutic claims.

Poppy seed, 4 bags; damaged by chemicals.

San Francisco

Two Weeks Ended December 2

Medicinal preparations, 410 pieces; false therapeutic claims.

Seattle

Week Ended November 25

Medicinal preparations, 150 pieces; false therapeutic claims.

Medicinal preparations, 24 pieces; false therapeutic claims; acetanilid not declared.

Medicinal preparations, 36 pieces; acetanilid not declared.

Foreign Trade Openings

Correspondence in regard to any of the following foreign trade opportunities should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, or to any district or cooperative branch office of the bureau, and not to this publication. When writing, give the number of the item:—

Absorbent Cellulose Resembling Cotton:—Purchase, Kaunas, Lithuania (4830).

Blacks for Dyeing Leather, Carbon Black, and Lithopone:—Purchase or agency, Zurich, Switzerland (4773).

Blue, Ultramarine:—Purchase, St. Denis, Reunion (4776).

Bronze Powder:—Purchase, London, England (4772).

Brushes, Paint:—Agency, Buenos Aires, Argentina (4805).

Cosmetics, Talcum Powder, and Perfume:—Agency, Bogota, Colombia (2771).

Drugs, Chemicals, and Proprietary Medicines:—Agency, Manila, P. I. (4787).

Glucose:—Purchase, West Bromwich, England (4778).

Glue, Gelatin, and Adhesives:—Purchase, Bromwich, England (4826).

Paints:—Agency, San Juan, Puerto Rico (4775).

Pharmaceuticals, Cosmetics, and Other Toilet Preparations—Purchase and agency, Brussels, Belgium (4825).

Rosin and Turpentine:—Purchase or agency, Zurich, Switzerland (4832).

Toilet Preparations:—Exclusive agency, Brussels, Belgium (4774).

Wool Grease for Leather and Other Industries:—Purchase and agency, Prague, Czechoslovakia (4813).

Grove Laboratories Case Is Argued Before F.T.C.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1937.

Attorneys for Grove Laboratories, Inc., St. Louis, appeared before the Federal Trade Commission today for final argument in the commission's case involving advertising of Grove's laxative bromo quinine tablets.

The complaint issued by the commission had charged unfair competition in advertising that the product will kill a cold and in implying that the medicine is safe for any one to use, and the commission's attorney supported these charges. Counsel for the company declared that there is no evidence that unfair competition exists; that a clinical report on administration of the remedy by physicians shows no unfavorable reaction to it by patients; and that the product has been on the market for forty years, but that no instance of injury to a user could be found for the record.

The commission took the case under advisement.

Piret Joins Crookes Labs.

Adam P. Piret has resigned as advertising manager of the Winthrop Chemical Company, this city, to assume charge of the sales and advertising activities of Crookes Laboratories, Inc., this city. His resignation takes effect January 1st. Mr. Piret's medical advertising for the Winthrop Company has received awards of the Direct Mail Association for the past four consecutive years and in his new position he will devote his attentions to extending the use of colloidal medication. Crookes Laboratories is a leader in this field.

Toronto Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold its annual Christmas event December 17, at the King Edward hotel.

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Chloroform	142.2	12.43
Carbon Tetrachloride	170.1	13.31
Trichlorethylene	188.1	12.20
Trichlorethane (Beta)	236.3	12.04
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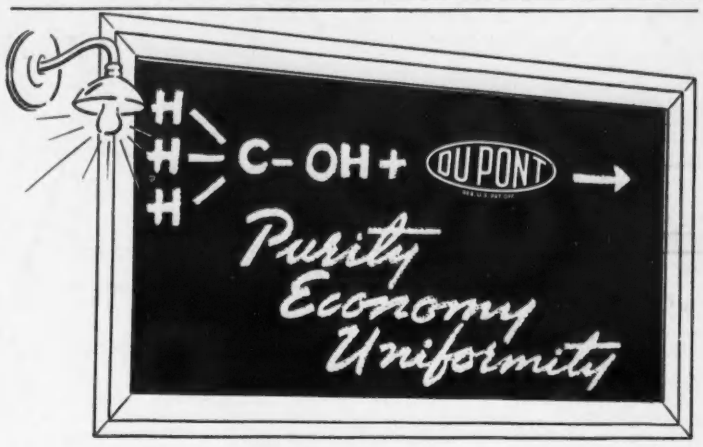

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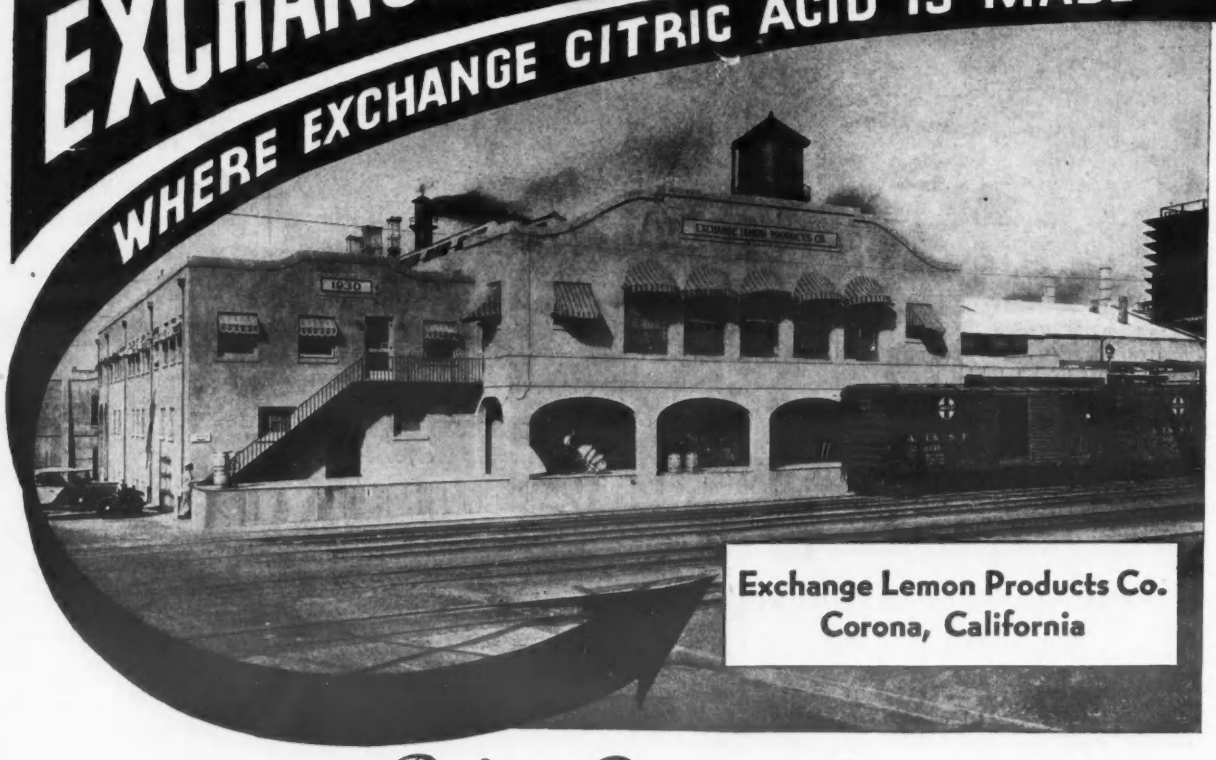

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